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The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



1974													
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CARPENTRY AND WOODWORK
IN THE WORLD OF STAMPS

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union to another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 1

JANUARY, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

The Prospects for 1974	2
Daylight Saving Time Returns	5
Housing to Decline, Dodge Predicts	6
Energy Crisis Leaves Job Prospects Uncertain	8
Brotherhood Agrees to No-Raiding Pact with Teamsters	9
First General Vice President Skinner Leaves Legacy	10
Former Board Member Andrew Cooper Passes Away	11
Stewards' Manuals Available	12
Louisiana Superdome	14
Alaska Pipeline Gets Union Label	16
Heisman Trophy Winner Is Carpenter's Son	22

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	13
Canadian Report	Morden Lazarus 17
CLIC Report	Charles E. Nichols 25
Local Union News	28
Service to the Brotherhood	31
Plane Gossip	41
Apprenticeship and Training	43
In Memoriam	45
What's New?	47
In Conclusion	William Sidell 48

THE COVER

Many countries have issued stamps honoring the crafts and skills essential to their economic well-being. Carpentry has not been omitted from this gallery of postal honors.

Carpentry as a craft has been the subject of several stamps, and carpenters at work can be found on many more. Our cover brings together a representative gallery of these postal representations. Starting at the top left:

● From Hungary comes the only stamp we were able to locate which is actually titled *The Carpenter*. It was issued in 1955 and is part of a series issued to depict Hungarian crafts and trades.

● Another "carpenter" stamp comes from far-off Zanzibar, where it was issued in 1966. Some question exists as to whether this is a carpenter or a cabinet maker. It's difficult to tell from the picture. Some stamp catalogs call him the one; some call him the other.

● A stamp relating to our trade was issued in 1967 by Finland, to honor Finnish settlers—many of whom are carpenters—in Sweden. The design is a double mortise corner.

● Two carpentry stamps have been issued by the Congo Democratic Republic, also known as Zaire (this used to be the Belgian Congo). The 18F stamp, issued in 1965, shows military carpenters

Continued on Page 26

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Labor Economists See Rough Time For Jobs, Income, Energy Crisis

BY ALEXANDER UHL
Press Associates, Inc.

■ The year 1973 was no bargain for most American workers whose "real" earnings dropped drastically due to inflation, but labor economists don't mince any words when they see 1974 as a really "bad one."

Prices are still going up, and there is no reason to believe that they will come down; there are signs that unemployment is going up again and will continue to climb; the energy crisis can only mean more unemployment, and the specter of a continuing gasoline shortage means that workers are going to have the added worry about how they are going to get to their jobs.

The year 1973 closed on an ominous note both on the inflation and job front.

The November Consumer Price Index was 8.4% higher than a year ago, with the increase steadily mounting from a rate of 3.5% in November of 1972 to the 8.4 level, with almost nothing going down. Higher prices for gasoline, fuel, gas, electricity and coal accounted for about one-third of the November boosts, but higher prices for most foods were still in evidence.

As a result, "real" earnings for the month for the average worker continued to drop. Over the year workers lost 3.3% of their buying capacity, 1.9% due to inflation and the rest due to higher taxes.

✓ COST OF LIVING

Since 1967, the cost of living has climbed more than one-third.

On a basis of 100 for 1967, the Consumer Price Index now stands at 137.6 without a single bit of evidence that inflation has been licked and with every indication that the energy crisis will only add to it.

There are, in fact, economists who see a 10% inflation rate for 1974 as compared with the 8.4% rate for November.

Nor is the job front any more promising. The downward curve of unemployment during the past year from 5.1% in January of 1973 to 4.5% in October shows strong signs of a reversal. Unemployment increases to a 4.7% level in November, while the early weeks of December showed a "substantial" increase in the number of workers applying for unemployment benefits and the number still on the jobless rolls.

Labor Department economists noted that the energy crisis was only beginning to show itself in this increase, leaving it to the imagination to estimate what will happen when the energy shortage begins to make itself really felt.

✓ UNEMPLOYMENT

Labor economists have long been skeptical of the accuracy of the reported drop in the unemployment rate over the year, because the statistics do not reflect the under-employed and those who have given up hope of getting a job and so are not counted. They are now skeptical of Nixon Administration estimates that unemployment may go to 6% during 1974. Indeed, they are convinced that an 8% unemployment

Continued on Page 4



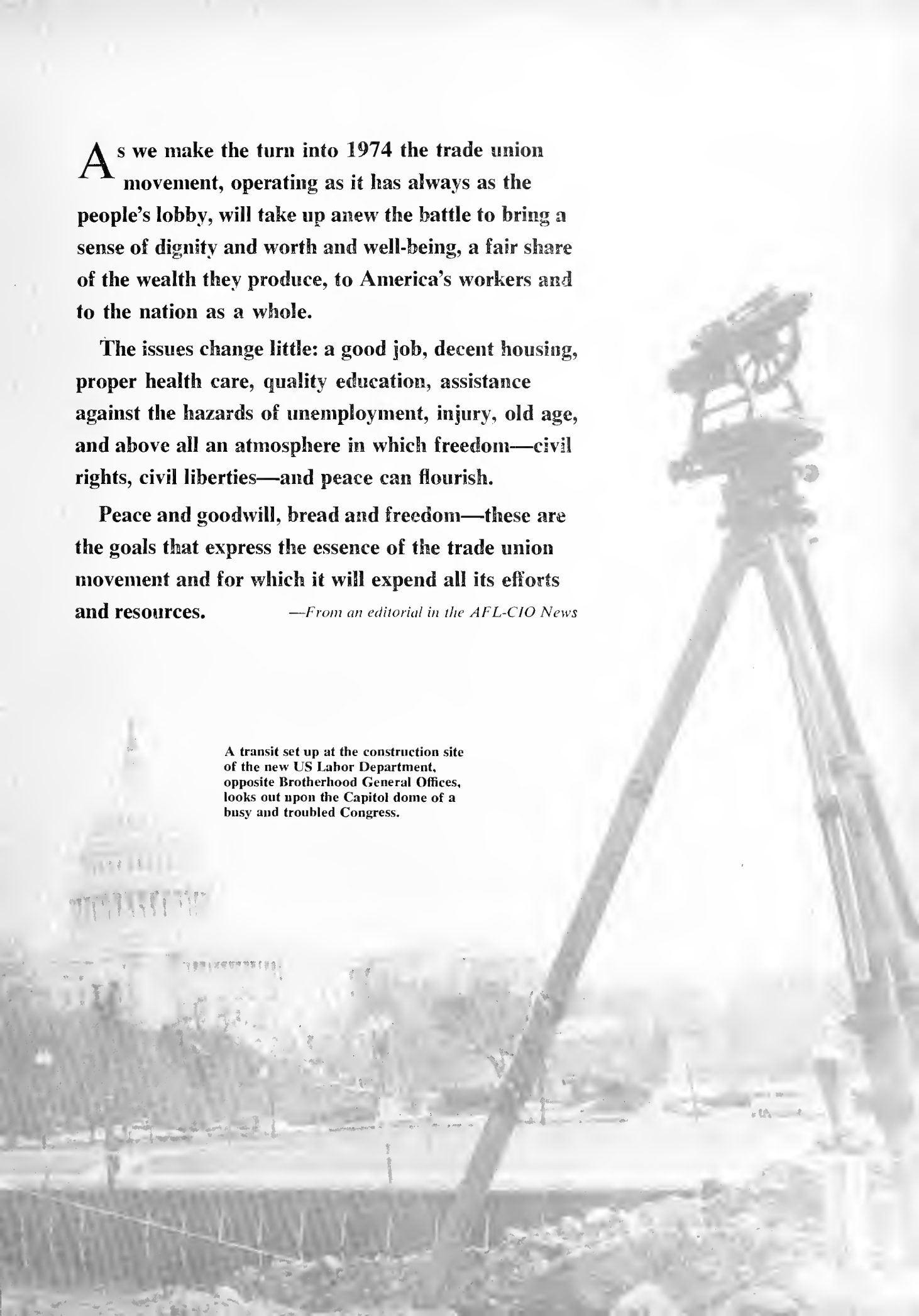
As we make the turn into 1974 the trade union movement, operating as it has always as the people's lobby, will take up anew the battle to bring a sense of dignity and worth and well-being, a fair share of the wealth they produce, to America's workers and to the nation as a whole.

The issues change little: a good job, decent housing, proper health care, quality education, assistance against the hazards of unemployment, injury, old age, and above all an atmosphere in which freedom—civil rights, civil liberties—and peace can flourish.

Peace and goodwill, bread and freedom—these are the goals that express the essence of the trade union movement and for which it will expend all its efforts and resources.

—From an editorial in the AFL-CIO News

A transit set up at the construction site of the new US Labor Department, opposite Brotherhood General Offices, looks out upon the Capitol dome of a busy and troubled Congress.





A Bad Year Ahead?

Continued from Page 2

rate for 1974 is a more realistic figure than the more optimistic Nixon 6% rate.

The American worker clearly is going to have a "bad" time between inflation and job security. But even for those who have jobs and will retain them, the gasoline shortage may become a nightmare. With or without rationing, the problem of getting to the job and home again is already a pressing one as long lines of motorists queue up for gas, particularly over weekends.

GETTING TO WORK

Recent statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census show the magnitude of the getting-to-work problem. There are about 47,200,000 workers in metropolitan areas of 250,000 population or more. Of these, 38,200,000 go to work by car. Of the remaining, only 3,800,000 travel by bus; 1,700,000 by subway, elevated train or railroad while 3,000,000 walk or use bicycles and other forms of transportation.

The Nixon Administration has sought to down-play the seriousness of the oil shortage, but labor economists are far from convinced that the shortage is going to be cured easily even if the Arab states lift their oil ban on supplies for the United States in return for a surrender on Israel.

WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS

Finally, what does the Nixon Administration intend to do about wage-price controls?

The current "Phase IV" will come to an end on April 30 when the Administration and Congress must decide whether controls are to be continued, modified or dropped. Organized labor is flatly opposed to continuance, basically because controls, as administered by the Administration, have borne down heavily on workers, only lightly on industry and nothing at all on profits.

Industry, for reasons of its own, also is opposed to continuance of controls and there is a real likelihood that Nixon will not ask for continuance of his authority to impose them and that Congress, in any case, will not again grant him the authority to continue.

Nevertheless, it can be expected that some form of oversight of prices and wages will continue even if only to keep track of price and wage movements so that public opinion can be marshalled against what the Administration may find unduly high increases.

What is crucial is the ability of

the Nixon Administration to come up with solutions to the staggering problems that only now are becoming apparent. The history of the past five years shows the extraordinary phenomenon of a crippling inflation in the midst of a growing economy; a stock market that shows little faith in the immediate future, and now an energy crisis that thus far has produced no heartening hope of adequate solutions.

It is no wonder that the spontaneous reaction of labor economists is that it will be a "bad year" for workers. ■

32 Observers Offer Long Range Forecasts

■ The energy shortage may produce legislation between 1973-75 that will force a reduction in energy consumption by commercial buildings. During the same period, ecology groups may slow the growth of at least 20-30% of the nation's fast-growth population areas.

This is the opinion of 32 construction industry observers who participated in the first round of a Producers' Council-sponsored Delphi Study of construction industry "futures." The Producers' Council is a national organization of building products manufacturers headquartered in Washington, D.C.

The overall findings of the experts are as follows:

FROM 1973 TO 1980:

- Half the experts responding believe that the energy shortage will force radically new designs of wall insulation and heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems in commercial buildings.

- Multi-family starts will rise from 45% to 60% of all new conventional housing, partially caused by a doubling in the number of condominiums/co-ops.

- Some of this housing will be built in five "new cities" the size of Reston (Virginia) or Columbia (Maryland).

- Security will be an increasing problem, with 10% of all new houses having security systems. There is also some feeling that walled-city concepts may be prevalent by this time.

- The nation's children can anticipate more flexible school designs, with 75% of the elementary schools having movable walls for better space utilization.

✓ BY 1980:

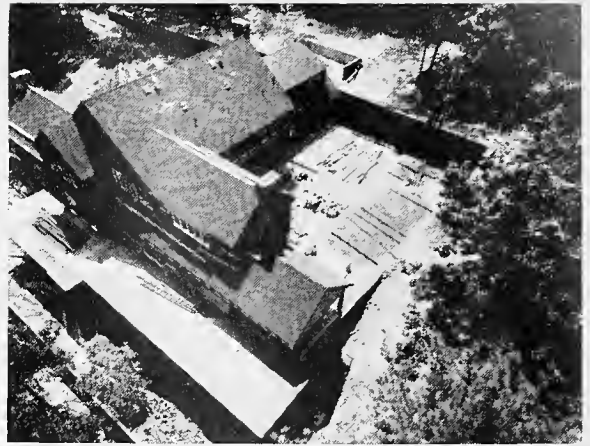
- Heating costs are expected to increase 50% in real terms, resulting in 50% higher expenditures for insulation products to conserve energy.

- National building codes will make modular residential construction a dominant factor.

- Increased land and construction costs will result in smaller houses. Mobile homes, expecting to be producing at a 750,000 unit rate, will be subject to the same taxing, building codes and quality specifications as conventional housing.

- Commercial buildings will be designed with removable heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems

This \$275,000 home is the first of 20 planned by an Atlanta, Ga., developer. It has five separate heating and cooling systems. Material shortages and the energy crisis may force cutbacks on such affluent housing projects as this in 1974.



(HVAC) and services (i.e., water, telephone, electricity possibly built into an easily removed curtainwall) that would permit an older, obsolete building to be economically rejuvenated.

- Over 80% of the experts anticipate that the top 500 home builders in the industry will build 50% of the housing starts by 1980-90.

✓ BY 1990:

- New building materials—light as magnesium but strong as steel—will

change methods of construction.

- Wireless transmission of energy should also have a major impact on building design.

- Solar energy collectors will be on the scene, further changing present-day concepts of building design.

- Plumbing concepts will change, with plastic tubing being used for residential systems, and brass no longer being used for fixtures and bathroom accessories. ■

Only Time Will Tell About Daylight Saving

■ "Energy Time! It doesn't get me out of bed with any more vim and vigor, just an awful hour earlier."

With that sort of enthusiasm, Americans have been rising, if not always shining, since almost the turn of the century, going on Daylight Saving Time when they had to, but going off it as soon as they could.

The new nationwide law that will keep the clocks ahead one hour until the end of April 1975, may well help ease the energy crisis, letting the sun shine in when Americans once relied on electric lights.

But serious lawmakers have long been trying to get such an up-with-the-birds way of life written into law for the entire year, not just to gain more summer daylight, win extra hours for a war effort, or save power in an energy crisis.

Nobody has been more serious about saving daylight than Ben Franklin was in 1785, the National Geographic Society says. As U.S. Ambassador to France, he was shocked by Paris shopkeepers' habit of opening late in the morning and staying open until long after dark.

This, he reportedly calculated, each year caused the burning of 96,075,000 unnecessary candles costing more than a million francs. His solution: a daily sunrise serenade of clanging church bells and booming cannons to "wake the sluggards effectually and make them open their eyes to see their real interest."

French economy somehow survived without adopting Franklin's early-to-bed, early-to-rise advice. But 100 years later, the world was adopting standardized or uniform time zones, though time continues to change infinitesimally as the sun appears to travel overhead.

In reality, time changes one second for every 1,470 feet the sun passes across lines of longitudes. In Washington, D.C., that makes the Capitol a little more than five seconds ahead of the White House, and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge is 30 seconds in difference from the east end to the west.

Daylight Saving Time finally put much of the world an hour ahead during World War I. William Willett thought it up in England, where it became law in 1915, to get more

out of the war effort. Encouraged by Robert Garland of Pittsburgh, American industrialists did the same in 1917.

"It ministers to economy and efficiency," declared President Wilson. But Daylight Saving Time was abandoned in 1919, largely because farmers protested that their cows, chickens, and crops took to it badly. Some supposedly believed the new time system lengthened the day, and the extra hour of sunlight threatened to burn up crops.

President Harding put Daylight Saving Time into effect in government offices in 1922, but that was the last time until 1942. Then President Roosevelt revived it to save electric power during World War II, and it stayed in force for the duration plus six months. By 1945 farmers again led the fight for repeal of "war time."

President Truman said it was a lot of "hooey" unless it was nationwide, and many Americans then agreed with one protester, who said:

"Congress has no right to legislate us out of bed an hour earlier." ■



A lone workman strides across a beam in the six-story, high-bay area of a structure just completed at Nicholasville, Ky., for the Nicolet Paper Company of DePere, Wis. The machinery and equipment in this \$5 million plant was installed by members of Local 1650, Lexington, Ky. They were employed by the Morris Duncan Machinery Movers & Erection Co.

Housing to Decline in 1974, Heavy Construction to Gain, Predicts Dodge Reports

■ In 1974 contracting for new construction work throughout the nation will total \$101 billion, 2% above 1973's anticipated level.

That's the forecast of the McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The firm, a leading authority on the construction market and known for its **Dodge Reports** on construction activity and **Sweet's Catalogs** of building products information, presented the forecast of 1974 construction markets at the recent Building Prod-

ucts Executives Conference it conducts annually in Washington.

According to George A. Christie, the Company's vice president and chief economist who prepared the forecast the seasonally-adjusted Dodge Index (1967=100) will move to 183 from last year's 179.

He predicted a continuation of the housing decline in 1974, with a pickup in the last half of the year which will bring the residential construction total to

\$43 billion, 8% below the 1973 figure; a leveling off of nonresidential construction to \$32 billion for 1974, 2% higher than this year; and an increase in nonbuilding construction—which has the best potential for gain of the three main categories—to \$26 billion next year, a 25% rise.

In his forecast, Christie said that "passing the \$100 billion mark in 1974 will be a major milestone for the industry, but it will also mark the end of the construction boom

of the early 1970's."

The McGraw-Hill economist said that "the deck is heavily stacked against further short-run improvement in construction contracting. Monetary restraints, budget austerity, business slowdown, redirection of housing subsidies, impounded appropriations—they all add up to a hostile environment for construction for the next year or so."

The threat of recession in 1974 has been overemphasized to the point that it is obscuring the real issues, believes Christie. "What matters most is that we are in for a substantial slowdown from the way things have been in 1973," he said. "And to aggravate the situation, business activity will be slowing noticeably, but inflation won't. And that sets up a dilemma for monetary and fiscal policy."

Christie summarized the 1974 environment for construction as: . . . No recession, but significant slowdown from current boom conditions to another "stagflation." . . . Relaxation of present monetary tightness before the close of 1974, with declining interest rates throughout next year.

He presented these views of individual construction categories:

HOUSING: The negative influence of credit scarcity and subsidy curtailment will dominate the near future; as these problems are resolved, the positive force of underlying demand will make itself felt in a second-half recovery. Housing starts will level off at 1.7 million units in the first quarter, with easier credit conditions and increased housing subsidies bringing starts to above 1.9 million in the last quarter. In 1974, dwelling units will total 1,825,000—consisting of 1,075,000 one- and two-family homes, 750,000 apartments—about 13% below this year's volume.

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING: Business-related construction, especially industrial building, will lose much of its current thrust as the economy moves from boom to slowdown and credit changes from tightness to moderate ease. Manufacturing building contract value up four per cent to \$4.8 billion in 1974. Modest decline of 4% in store and shopping center contracting to \$6.9 billion, with most of weakness in second half.



Residential-housing contractors and builders, with fixed, or rising, costs for materials, land, and interest, will attempt to cut "labor costs." Non-union building tradesmen will be first to face cutbacks. The Brotherhood's CHOP campaign (Coordinated Housing Organizing Program) to organize the unorganized is designed to meet this challenge of the '70s.

Small gain in "resilient" office building market to \$6 billion.

Institutional construction will recover somewhat. Temporary interruption of educational building decline of past three years, with contracts close to the current \$5 billion total. Recovery of hospital and other health facilities construction (declining for last two years), with contracting up 12% to \$3.8 billion.

Public building is expected to show moderately slower pace in 1974 as initial impact of revenue sharing wears off. A 5% decline next year, to \$1.9 billion is forecast.

NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION: Shows best potential for solid expansion in short run. Gains in private projects, especially electric utility and pipeline work, will bring year's total 25% above recently suppressed level, to \$26 billion. Five% boost in highway contracting to \$9 billion next year. Sewer contracting at 3.6 billion in 1974, water contracting at \$1.9 billion. Power plant contracting up 25% to \$5 billion. ■

Regional Construction Outlook

The booming economic conditions of 1973 have halted the relentless shift of the nation's construction activity toward the South. South and the Northeast held fast, while the Midwest edged ahead in share of the market. The West appears headed for a slight decrease in market share this year, due to the fact that housing market began to decline there earlier than in other regions. The Midwest is better structured than other regions to gain from a strong business upswing.

NORTHEAST: No improvement in 1973 housing decline which reduced region's share below 20 per cent of total market; slight gain possible in office construction; strong nonbuilding construction market. Total 1974 construction: \$22.8 billion, down one per cent.

MIDWEST: Loss of some gains in construction market share achieved this year; housing decline next year at same rate as elsewhere in nation. Total 1974 construction: \$22.7 billion, down one per cent.

SOUTH: Decline in housing, with region maintaining current proportion (40 per cent) of national total; increased share of industrial building, due to region's concentration of petroleum and petrochemical firms. Growth in office building will add to region's increased share of national construction. Total 1974 construction: \$33 billion, down one per cent.

WEST: Since region's decline in residential contracting began earlier than rest of nation, it should ride out next year's housing slump better than the nation as a whole. Nonresidential construction pacing the strong national rate next year. Great increase in nonbuilding construction, with contracting for possible trans-Alaska pipeline dominating the region's construction scene. Total 1974 construction: \$22.5 billion, up 15 per cent.

Energy Crisis Leaves Job Prospects Uncertain For Many Workers

6% Unemployment Foreseen In 1974

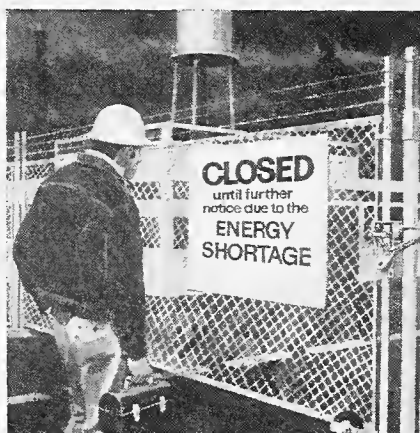
President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers is taking the energy crisis a good deal more seriously than the current forecasts of Nixon himself, but not as seriously as a good many other economists including organized labor.

Chairman Herbert Stein of the CEA is now talking of the possibility of an unemployment rate of 6% next year as compared with the current 4.5% a cutback in economic growth from the 3% that had been expected to a sluggish 1% a cut in consumer spending of 1½% and what he called "negative growth" for the first half of 1974—more clearly phrased, a "recession."

The Arab embargo on oil, Stein said, "has introduced major new uncertainties into the economic picture. There is little doubt that the effect will be to make output and employment lower and prices higher than they would be otherwise."

Stein said that a lot would depend on how successful the Administration program to meet the energy crisis would work out, something that labor economists are highly skeptical about unless the Administration greatly strengthens its present measures. Some see 12% as a possible unemployment rate.

The CEA—contrary to labor belief—said that the effects of the oil shortage will be less severe on employment than on production. "Our estimate is that the rate of unemployment probably won't rise by more than six-tenths of a percentage point and won't exceed six% of the workforce during the year."



The front cover of the November, 1973, issue of **GROWTH**, a Georgia-Pacific publication, portrays one uncertainty for workers in 1974: the energy situation.

The Council said that job loss could be held down by cutting hours of work—cold comfort for many workers who will lose income as a result.

The Council also said that consumers next year will spend less on automobiles, auto repairs, tires, gasoline, take-out meals and motels as recreation activities are cut down. It estimated that there would be a cut of about 1½% in such areas—roughly about \$10 billion.

Business spending for plants and equipment is also likely to go down.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has not lost any time in taking advantage of the energy crisis by pushing for measures it has long favored such as deregulating natural gas prices, opening the way to easier strip mining rules, "relief from unduly harsh or restrictive mine safety standards," and "reconciling air quality requirements with energy needs." All of which would weaken current legislation. (PAI)

'Early Warning' On Mass Layoffs Set

A wide-ranging program to ease the impact of the energy crisis on employment—including an "early warning system" on any mass layoffs—was announced by Under Secretary of Labor Richard F. Schubert.

The "early warning system" will give the Labor Department advance notice of plant closings and other major layoffs caused by the energy crisis. The information will be relayed through the Federal-State Employment Service's network of 2,400 offices.

At a press conference, Schubert said other steps taken or planned include:

- Exploring statutory and administrative programs designed to provide assistance to workers displaced because of the energy crisis.
- Using the Employment Service's Job Banks to help displaced workers find new jobs.
- Tailoring Labor Department manpower programs to teach new skills related to increased energy production and to assist those laid off in the energy crisis. Early enactment of pending manpower revenue legislation, which includes public service employment, especially for communities with heavy unemployment, would enhance the Department's capability to deal with the short term effects of the crisis.
- Working with Federal inter-Departmental task forces to insure that employment effects of various energy measures are explored fully.
- A Department of Labor National Office Energy Coordinating Committee comprised of senior Labor Department officials.
- Similar energy coordinating committees in each of the Labor Department's ten regions, chaired by the Department's regional directors.
- Use of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to gather data on changes in employment due to the energy crisis.
- Developing voluntary cooperation among senior labor and industry leaders to help ease the impact on workers. (PAI)

Brotherhood Agrees to No-Raiding Pact with Teamsters

On December 3 the United Brotherhood executed a brief but concise no-raiding agreement with the Teamsters of North America.

The full text of the agreement is reproduced at right. Printed copies are being sent to all local unions and district councils in the United States and Canada.

The agreement pledges mutual respect for each union's "established collective bargaining relationships" and is designed to achieve "the fullest cooperation between the IBT and the CJA and to encourage mutual aid and assistance, joint organizational programs, and to resolve amicably any disagreements which may arise."

Agreement Between The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and its affiliates, hereinafter referred to as the IBT, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereinafter referred to as the CJA, in order to promote harmonious relations and achieve the fullest cooperation between the IBT and the CJA and to encourage mutual aid and assistance, joint organizational programs, and to resolve amicably any disagreements which may arise between the two unions, hereby agree as follows:

1. Each organization agrees to refrain from organizing or representing employees as to whom an established collective bargaining relationship exists involving the other union. For the purpose of this provision, the term "established collective bargaining relationship" means any situation in which either union (a) has been recognized by the employer as the collective bargaining representative of the employees involved, or (b) has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board or other federal, state or provincial agency as the collective bargaining agent of the employees.

2. Each union further agrees to refrain from intervening in any decertification proceeding involving a unit of employees represented by the other union. It is further agreed that the parties to this agreement shall also attempt to refrain from competing in organizational activities to secure representation of a bargaining unit. And further agrees that if such situations arise, either of the parties, at the request of the other, shall meet to discuss the matter with the intent of eliminating such competition.

3. Any dispute which may arise over the implementation of this agreement shall first be reviewed at the local union level between the disputing parties. Upon their failure to reach agreement, the dispute shall then be referred to the International Presidents of both unions or their designated representatives for settlement.

4. Either union may terminate this agreement by giving the other union six (6) months' notice in writing.

Executed in Washington, D.C., this 3rd day of December, 1973.

FOR THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

William Sidell
General President
Richard E. Livingston
General Secretary

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

Frank E. Fitzsimmons
General President
Murray W. Miller
General Secretary-Treasurer



HERBERT C. SKINNER

First General Vice President Herbert Skinner Leaves Legacy of Devotion

■ As it must to all men, death came to First General Vice President Herbert Skinner on the morning of December 7.

It came swiftly and painlessly. It came the way that Brother Skinner surely would have wanted it: while he was at his desk fulfilling his obligations as First General Vice President.

Brother Skinner was a carpenter from the day he became a man. He was the son of a carpenter. He had no ambitions other than to follow in the footsteps of his father.

From the very beginning he took an active part in the affairs of his local union. He was initiated into Local 256, Savannah, Ga., on December 26, 1933. He has held membership in this local union, except for a period of 18 months during 1934 and 1935 when he transferred his membership to Local 283 Augusta, Ga., while he was working there.

After serving both local unions in key posts, he was appointed a joint representative of the United Brotherhood in 1957. During his union ca-

reer he was president and subsequently secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Council.

While his primary interest centered in his work as a union official, he still found time to serve his community and his state in many capacities. Not the least of his accomplishments was a three-year hitch as a representative to the Georgia General Assembly from Chatham County. While in the state legislature he won a great reputation as a champion of working people in all legislative matters. The record he left in the state legislature is a tribute to the deep-seated concern he has always felt for those in the bottom row of the economic ladder.

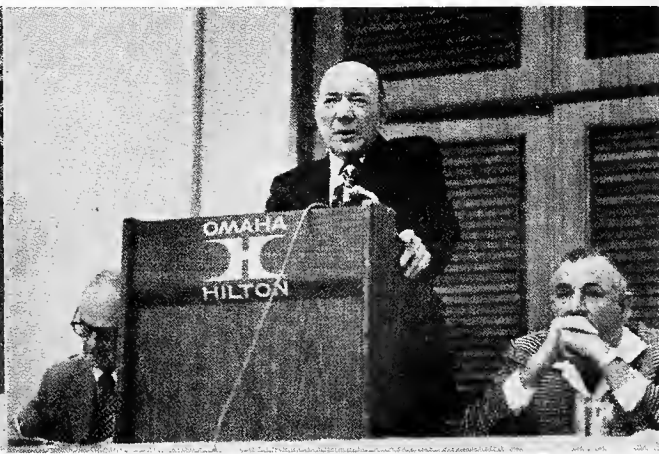
In addition to serving as a state legislator, he was a member of the Georgia Tax Revision Commission in 1948 by appointment of Governor M. E. Thompson. He served in many other capacities, such as a member of the Savannah-Chatham County Board of Public Education.

His service to the labor movement sets a high standard for all who be-

long to the labor movement in the Southern portions of the United States. He served as president of the Savannah Metal Trades Council from 1942 through 1944. He was president of the Savannah Building Trades Council from 1944 to 1946 and president of the Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly from 1945 to 1948 until his appointment to the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes on May 18, 1964. He served as Southeastern national director of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

Born on July 12, 1911, in Augusta, Ga., the son of Thomas Rora and Willie Louise Skinner, he had ample indoctrination into the principles and ideals of the labor movement. His father joined the United Brotherhood soon after it began organizing in the South.

Anyone who has intimate knowledge of the labor movement knows that it is a rugged endeavor in which to cast one's whole career, yet this is precisely the career that Brother



Skinner chose. He began as a skilled craftsman dedicated to the proposition that every man carrying a card in the United Brotherhood should be a thoroughly, competent journeyman.

During his years as First General Vice President, where his primary responsibility was the advancement of apprenticeship training, he adhered to this philosophy. Under his guidance the roll of the United Brotherhood in apprenticeship training has been strengthened and fortified. Both the quality and quantity of apprentices in our United Brotherhood have increased substantially as a result of Brother Skinner's work. Thousands of young men, particularly those from the disadvantaged segments of our society, have been afforded the opportunity to advance their educational abilities to the point where they could qualify for apprenticeship training. There are thousands of young men in our Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program who owe their new status in life to the efforts which Brother Skinner put forth on their behalf.

There is little doubt that Brother

Skinner was one of the foremost administrators in the labor movement of the 1970's. But, beyond his administrative skills, he was a warm and dedicated champion of the underdog in our society. This dedication to the improvement of those at the bottom of the economic heap never deserted him. Although he moved to the General Office in 1964 to represent the General Office on the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, he constantly focused on improving the lot of those who follow our trade. As he moved up to the General Executive Board for the Fourth District Council and then to Second General Vice President and finally First General Vice President, he maintained this same concern for those who used the tools of our trade.

Brother Skinner was both a gentleman and a labor statesman. Regardless of the heat and pressure of a particular situation, he never lost his "cool." He never allowed animosity to cloud his judgment and his determination to do the right thing for the greatest number of our members.

His sense of humor was legendary in the labor movement and his resource of stories was without limit. He loved his family with a completeness. Its members knew his full love and devotion. He was sympathetic, kind and thoughtful in all situations.

If there is such a thing as a Southern gentleman, Brother Skinner was such a man.

Death came to Brother Skinner early in life. He was only 62 years old at the time of his passing. Yet in his 62 years he made contributions to the growth and advancement to our Brotherhood that will endure for generations to come. He made his native state, Georgia, a better place for working people to live and, above all, he radiated warmth, dedication, and sincerity to all who came in contact with him. The United Brotherhood is better for his having lived, and the world is much worse off for his having died prematurely.

He is survived by his wife, Willie Mae, and by a son, Herbert, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga. ■

Former Board Member Andrew Cooper Passes Away

■ Andrew V. Cooper, who served as General Executive Board Member from the 9th district for several years, died December 9 in Toronto, Ontario.

In announcing the passing of this outstanding Canadian leader, General President William Sidell noted that the International Union has lost one of the true pioneers of Canadian Labor from its ranks.

Andy Cooper was born in Newfoundland 85 years ago. He retired from active service with the Brotherhood in the late 1960's after 43 years of work.

Brother Cooper was a native of Twillingate, a small island connected by a bridge, off the northeast coast of Newfoundland. He was the son of Captain Andrew Cooper, a

fisherman by trade. Captain Cooper sailed the schooner *Stanley Smith* off the coast of Labrador with the help of his two sons, Andrew and Henry.

In 1913 Andrew began his carpentry apprenticeship training at \$3 a week for a 9-hour day. In 1923 he joined Toronto Local 27 and served it as a business agent. When a vacancy occurred in the post of General Representative, Brotherhood President William Hutcheson picked Cooper to fill the vacancy. In 1950 Brother Cooper was elected to the General Executive Board, representing the 9th District, the post he held at his retirement in 1967.

A quiet-spoken and unexcitable man, Cooper earned the respect of



ANDREW COOPER

his fellow members and the entire labor movement through his diligent work for the cause of organized labor. He served for 23 years on the Apprentice Committee of the Province of Ontario. He was at one time labor representative on the Advisory Board to the Minister of Lands and Forests. In 1955 he was Canadian worker delegate to the 38th Session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva. He was elected a vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress in 1956. ■

Construction Stewards' Guide, Industrial Stewards' Manual Now Available at General Office

■ Two useful, pocket-size handbooks for stewards have just been printed in quantity by the General Office, General Secretary R. E. Livingston has announced.

They were compiled and printed at the Brotherhood's print shop in Washington, D.C., and are being made available at cost to all local unions.

One is a completely new **Construction Stewards' Guide**, designed to brief job-site Brotherhood spokesmen on problems they will encounter in their day-to-day dealings with co-workers and management. (Much of the text of this guide was included, in manuscript form, in the packet presented to fulltime leaders of the Brotherhood at the 1973 regional seminars.)

General President William Sidell indicated the importance of



Advice to Stewards:

"This manual . . . should be kept with you at all times during the hours of your employment."

—General President
Wm. Sidell

the new guide booklet in an introductory page. He tells the steward: "Your business representative, by choosing you as a job steward, has expressed his confidence in your common sense, ability and good judgment . . . Your fellow members on the job-site benefit greatly from your proper performance. . . ."

The second handbook now ready, **The Industrial Stewards' Manual**, is a comprehensive and updated version of an earlier manual for industrial shop stewards. (Advance copies of this volume were distributed to fulltime leaders at the 1973 regional seminars.)

In its 32 pages it crams just about every bit of information a shop steward should have to perform his assignment well. The steward is told how to handle grievances, how to deal with management, what role he performs in organizing the unorganized, what his responsibilities are in plant safety, in posting notices on bulletin boards, and much more.

"The importance and value of a good shop steward cannot be overemphasized," says General President Sidell in the introduction. "Most collective bargaining agreements contain specific, top-seniority language with respect to stewards.

"This manual will show you the best way to perform your stewardship. It should be kept with you at all times during the hours of your employment." ■



Leaflet Outlines Training Programs For Job Stewards

The new *Construction Stewards' Guide* and the *Industrial Stewards' Manual* serve their purposes best if they are used as reference booklets in a local job steward training institute.

The General Office has prepared and is distributing to all construction local unions, district, state, and provincial councils a 24-page leaflet which outlines how such a training institute can be conducted. It recommends subjects for discussions, types of speakers, and breaks down the training program into eight compact sessions.

Sessions are to be held once or twice weekly, depending upon a schedule arranged by the business representative. Refresher and updating sessions are also suggested.

The leaflet contains several pages of suggested training aids.

Local union and council business representatives will find such training institutes invaluable in training members as stewards for day-to-day dealings with contractors and other members on the job site.

WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

TWO-DOLLAR BILLS—Inflation may bring back the U.S. \$2 bill. Treasury Department officials are reported to be considering the reissuing of the once familiar "deuce," discontinued in 1966.

Store shelves offer fewer and fewer items which cost less than a dollar. With price tags of \$1.49 and \$1.98, the \$2 bill is a natural. Another factor: It costs the government as much to print \$1 bills as \$2 bills—about a penny a bill.

HEARING AID?—Some folks are paying through the ear for their hearing devices, Press Associates reports. An organization called the Retired Professional Action Group reports, after a 16-month study, that hearing aids which are sold to dealers for \$33 are retailed to consumers at \$250 and up to as high as \$450.

PATIENT PEONAGE—A Federal judge in Washington has ordered the U.S. Department of Labor to begin enforcing minimum wage and overtime laws for mental patients in public institutions. The court order may spell the end of the common practice of "patient peonage" throughout the country.

Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan has been instructed to act within 120 days to notify superintendents of non-Federal mental health and retardation facilities that all patients who work are subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

ELECTRICAL RULE DELAYED—A federal job safety requirement that electrical outlets on construction sites have ground-fault circuit devices effective Jan. 1, 1974, has been indefinitely deferred, the U.S. Labor Department has announced. The department's Construction Advisory Committee is seeking further data before recommending the requirement be imposed.

SAVINGS BOND RATE—The government has raised the interest rate on Series E and H Savings Bonds from 5½ to 6 percent retroactive to Dec. 1, 1973.

The new interest rate applies to all new purchases on or after Dec. 1 and to the more than \$60 billion in savings bonds and notes currently held by 23 million Americans. No action is necessary for present bondholders to get the higher rate.

BREWERY LOCALS—Twenty-two locals representing nearly 10,000 brewery workers in 13 states have been chartered by the AFL-CIO as directly affiliated local unions.

The application for charter started almost immediately after the 10th AFL-CIO convention voted to terminate the affiliation of the 40,000-member Brewery Workers with the federation because the union had been absorbed by the Teamsters. The rollcall action to lift the affiliation allowed Brewery Worker locals full freedom to remain in the federation upon application for charters.

TALLGRASS PARK—Grasslands once covered more than 400,000 square miles of North America. They're not as spectacular as many of our mountains and streams, but a remnant of them should be saved for future generations, says Save the Tallgrass Prairie, Inc., A Kansas citizens group.

A bill (HR 9262) has been introduced in Congress to create the Tallgrass Prairie National Park in the Flint Hills of East Kansas.



LOUISIANA SUPERDOME



UNION SKILLS WILL MAKE IT A REALITY.

■ Louisianians are seeking to outdo their proud Texas neighbors. They're building a Superdome in New Orleans which promises to outshine, out-span, and out-draw the famed Astrodome in Houston.

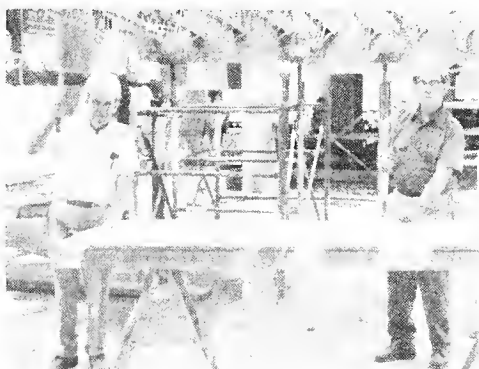
Designed to rise 273 feet into the Crescent City's skyline, like a giant golden mushroom, the Louisiana Superdome is expected to cost more than \$150 million and cover 13 acres. No other building on earth spans the structure's 680 feet in diameter, forming the world's largest room unobstructed by posts. As many as 97,000 people will be able to gather there to watch giant-screen closed circuit TV. Almost this many

will be able to see sports events.

Originally scheduled for completion in September, 1974, the Superdome may now open a month or more later in the year because of design changes and mounting materials costs.

The big covered stadium is being

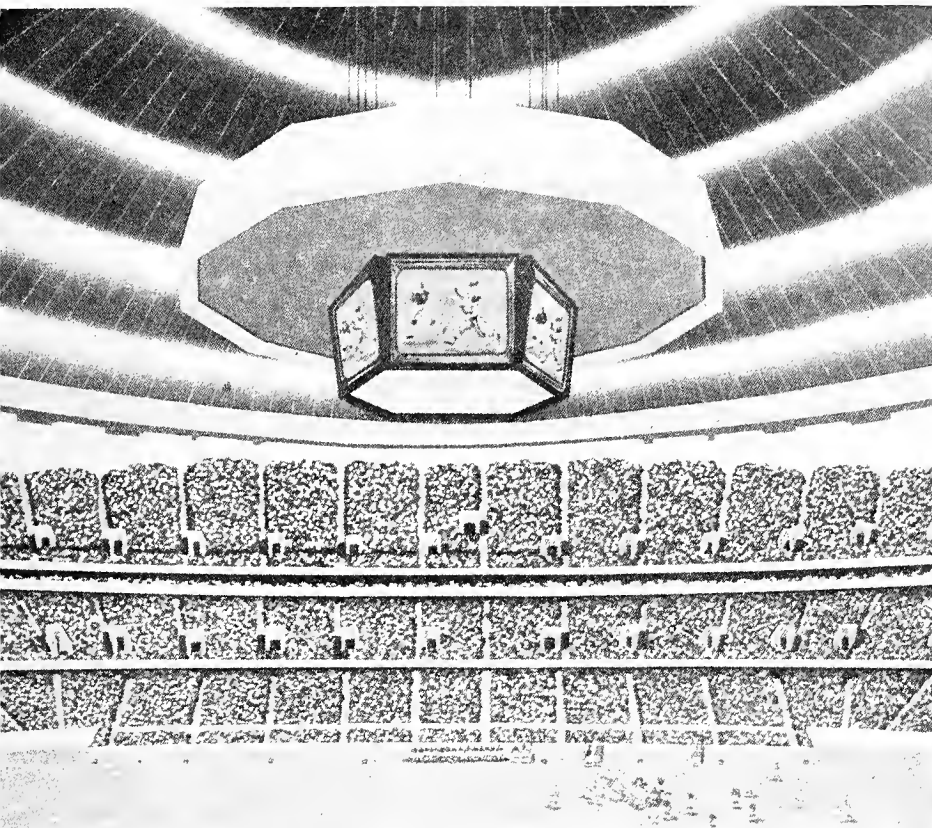
built by members of local unions in the Brotherhood's New Orleans District Council and by other union tradesmen in the area. Major contractor is Huber, Hunt & Nichols of Indianapolis, Ind., and Blount Brothers of Birmingham, Ala., as a joint venture.



Joe Fontenot and Claude Gauthier of the Brotherhood at work.



Arthur Brown, Louis Klein, and Esco Simmons assemble concrete forms.



Left: Six giant TV screens will provide in-stadium instant replay and television pickup for outside events.



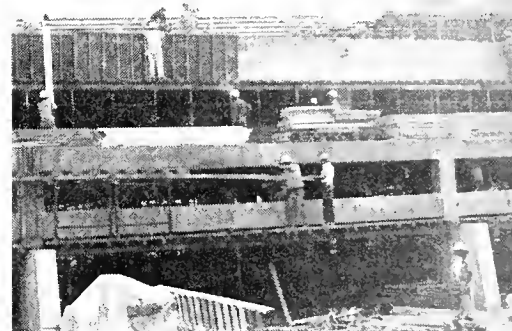
Chief Steward Floyd Bassamire and Foreman John McCabe.



Gang Steward Leslie Sempravia, Chief Steward Bassamire, Gang Steward Frank McClendon, and Carpenter Foreman Jacob Lewis.



The Superdome as it appeared last June, when side panels were being installed.



Carpenters aligning panel forms in the parking garage.



Foreman McCabe with Claude Gauthier, Chick Nunez, and Joe Fontenot.



Clinton McGill and Amilio Pacmino moving scaffolding.



Joe Delacroix checks alignment.

William Konyha Becomes First General Vice President

■ Under provisions of the General Constitution of the Brotherhood, William Konyha, Second General Vice President, becomes, this month, First General Vice President, filling the vacancy created by the recent death of Herbert C. Skinner.

A former General Executive Board Member from the 3rd District, Konyha was named Second General Vice President in April, 1972.

Bill Konyha has been active in Brotherhood affairs for more than three decades. He began learning the craft at the early age of 14, working beside his father, a home builder, on construction jobs. In 1932 he became an apprentice in Local 1180, Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1938 he became a Brotherhood organizer and assisted the late Harry Schwarzer in organizing lumberyards and shops in the Cleveland, O., area. He volunteered for service with the Seabees in World War II and served as a first class carpenter in the South Pacific until October, 1945, when he received an honorable discharge.

He returned to Local 1180 and to the trade, and in 1947 he became a safety representative of the Cleveland District Council and president of his local union.

A strong advocate of job safety practices, Bill Konyha initiated new safety laws in construction which have become part of the safety standards of the State of Ohio. His work in this field has brought him citations from the City of Cleveland, from Cuyahoga County, the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives, and from other official groups.

In 1952 he was appointed a General Representative of the Brotherhood, and his work at that time was directed primarily to representations at the atomic energy plant in Waverly, O. There were 2,000 Brotherhood members employed at this project at the height of construction, and the sound labor record achieved there prompted the U.S. Secretary of Labor to cite Brother Konyha for his work there.

The new First General Vice President served as president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters from



WILLIAM KONYHA

1962 to 1972. He helped to launch a state pension program and a health and welfare program covering most of the State of Ohio.

A former vice president of the state AFL-CIO, he is now president emeritus of Local 1180.

He was elected as a member of the General Executive Board at the 31st General Convention in San Francisco, Calif. ■

29 Million Retirees Due Social Security Hikes

Approximately 29,000,000 retired American workers are now due for a major increase in Social Security benefits totaling 11% over two stages as of April 1 and July 1 of this year.

The increases are the result of a Congressional bill signed at virtually the last minute by President Nixon despite his earlier warning that he would veto it.

The measure, regarded as "very good" so far as it goes by organized labor, however, is far from definitive. A number of Senate amendments which were dropped in a compromise conference report are still very much alive for future legislation.

The new legislation does this:

- The average retired worker who now gets \$162 a month will get

\$173 after a 7 percent increase and \$181 after the 4% second increase. The first boost scheduled for the April payment may be delayed until May because of computer problems.

- To pay for the increase, the current 5.8 percent payroll tax will remain, but the wage base on which it is based will be increased from last year's wage base of \$10,800 to \$13,200. This means an increase of \$140.00 to \$772.20, the maximum Social Security tax paid by a worker earning at least \$13,200. Under \$10,800 a year, there will be no change.

- The measure extends by 90 days provisions that permit the unemployed in high unemployment states to get an extra 13 weeks of jobless benefits when their regular unemployment insurance runs out.

- The Act also provides for a cost of living increase to go into effect in January 1975.

- A Supplemental Security Income Standards section sets monthly income standards for the aged, the blind and the disabled for those whose income is below living standards. Under the bill eligible individuals will receive higher benefits going from \$130 a month to \$140 in January to \$146 in July of this year. Couples would go from \$195 to \$210 in January and to \$219 in July.

- Other provisions will assure Medicaid and Food Stamp eligibility for participants in the new Supplemental program and will suspend until December 31, 1974 restrictive regulations under the Social Security Act.



CANADIAN REPORT

Construction in Canada Expected To Move Ahead in Many Areas in '74

The construction industry can look back at 1973 as a very good year and can look forward to 1974 with confidence.

Housebuilding in Canada set an all-time record estimated at 260,000 units, although final figures will not be available for another month or so.

A small decline is expected in 1974, maybe to 245,000 units. But if this happens, it won't be due to lessening demand. It could be due to high prices and interest rates or to a shortage of building materials.

Shortage of materials is being felt throughout the industry for the first time ever, outside of wartime. The problem is due to a combination of factors, shortage of available labor, raw materials and rail cars.

Nevertheless, it appears that non-residential construction, apart from engineering projects, was up 35% to 40% over 1972 in terms of contracts awarded.

The dollar value of commercial construction was up about 45% and is expected to be up another 10% this year.

Industrial construction also showed a 45% increase over 1973 with the promise of better than average results for at least the first half of '74.

The president of the Canadian Construction Association expects a 20% increase in output this year over '73—to about \$22 billion from an estimated \$18.5 billion.

He threw in one note of caution. The construction industry is one of the largest users of petroleum in Canada, and any serious shortage of petroleum products could restrict production.

However, Canada's petroleum reserves are adequate to meet current

needs. A shortage problem arises in some areas, chiefly eastern Canada, due to transportation difficulties which are not insoluble.

On the whole, expectations are that in 1974, construction industry capacity will be strained to the full.

Quebec Building Toward '76 Action

Quebec is participating in the construction boom, particularly in the Montreal area. The Olympics will be held here in 1976. Montreal is a tourist attraction in any year. The influx of tourists in '76 is bound to create an accommodation shortage unless more hotels, motels and other dwelling units are built for the event.

Several hotels are already under construction, but the biggest development is in central Montreal, just a few blocks east of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel and the huge Place Ville Marie.

Place Ville Marie was built in the early 60s, a towering cruciform building which gave the city a new skyline and large below-level shopping area.

The Complexe Desjardins now being built is a \$157 million eight-acre development. It will have three office towers and a hotel plus a one-acre plaza—La Place—covered by a semi-transparent dome, enclosing three tiers of boutiques.

The project is being financed by the Desjardins Credit Union Movement and the Quebec government.

The \$5 billion Credit Union, the provincial government and Quebec Hydro will have office space in the new complex while the 600-room hotel will be operated by Air France.

Special Group Urges Housing For Toronto

The push for more government participation in the homebuilding process is very evident from the report of a work force named by the City of Toronto to advise it on ways and means of overcoming the housing crisis. The work force was a combination of elected members of Council, expert staff and consultants.

It recommended that the city establish a new department to undertake a \$41 million program and carry it through within two years.

The program would provide 300 units of public housing, 250 units of housing for the elderly, 600 units of non-profit housing city-owned, and 400 units of non-profit housing provided by private groups including co-operatives. In addition, 250 units of private housing would be made available at subsidized rents for low-income families.

The work force urges that land-banking be given highest priority with non-profit groups getting first call on the land.

The Labor Council of Metro Toronto has already set up a co-operative, just in time to take advantage of these recommendations—if they go through on schedule.

The stress is on production for use and not for profit, and this is what is irking the real estate interests.

Real Estate Leader Notes Public Increases

The new president of the Toronto Real Estate Board, M. W. Park, said, in his first speech to realtors, governments are moving fast into the building, development and real estate industries and this could relegate private enterprise into a secondary role in the homebuilding industry.

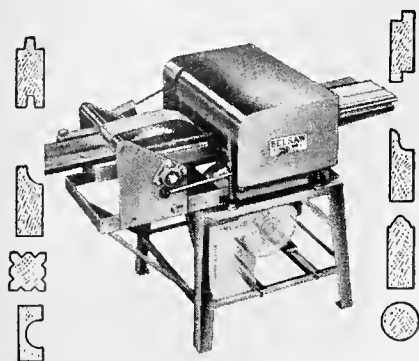
The public through all three levels of government is moving in, in self-defense. Housing costs have priced too many people out of the market for them to stand by unconcerned.

Land prices are at ridiculous levels. Even while governments are talking about land-banking to keep prices down, speculators and developers are pushing prices up.

One prominent Toronto developer admittedly made a profit of \$1.5 million in 17 days on land which he bought and sold in that short period. He sold to another friendly developer.

Continued on Page 18

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CANADIAN REPORT

Continued from Page 17

Was this a tax dodge, a ploy to push up prices of land which the city might want to buy, or just a lucky transaction?

The public is getting fed up with this kind of dealing, whatever the reasons. Governments are reacting—too slowly, but better late than never.

The Ontario Housing Corporation, agency of the provincial government, is in housing in a big way and expects that the government will expect it to get in deeper.

OMC provides housing mainly for low-income families, but, for others, market prices are so high that families earning less than \$12,000 a year can't afford to buy. OHC already has 57,000 housing units under management, 10,000 units under construction and more than 18,000 units in the planning stage.

It has leased 13,000 lots it owns to homebuyers and has another 8,000 lots ready for market. This is made available only to people in the lower income levels.

The province also has a land-bank of 19,000 acres for future development.

Governments are also making money readily available for rehabilitating existing housing. This is another factor in the shortage of building materials, taking 25% of British Columbia's softwood plywood production.

'74 Shipbuilding Holds Promise

The shipbuilding industry is beginning to see more daylight after years of gloom.

Apart from larger shipyards in Ontario and Quebec, smaller shipyards in the Atlantic provinces are expanding for the first time in many years.

This is bound to help the building trades. For example, the Georgetown Shipyard Company in Prince Edward Island which employed only 35 persons when it started up in 1971 expects to have about 200 employees before long.

Apart from expansion of its own plant and facilities, this is sparking homebuilding and other construction. The PEI Housing Authority is sponsoring the building of 51 houses in Georgetown to make it easier for the shipyards to attract and keep employees.

Contention in Conventions?

The next convention of the Canadian Labor Congress should be an interesting one. It would not be just a routine affair.

Two conventions held in December—one of a public service employees' union, now the largest in Canada, the other the Quebec Federation of Labor—gave every indication that major issues will be fought out.

In addition, the convention will have to elect a new president as present incumbent, Donald MacDonald, is retiring. And who knows, it might be a matter of one slate against another.

Housing Instead Of Toronto Airport

The Toronto Real Estate Board has made one positive suggestion which will meet with considerable support from people who now live in the area and from environmentalists.

It has urged the federal government to scuttle its plans for a new airport and a town of 2,000 in North Pickering, north east of the city.

Instead, it says that 43,000 acres of the land should be used for housing, greenbelts, agriculture and recreation.

They argue that the reasons why the airport was being planned no longer exist. The energy crisis could restrict air travel. Rail travel may make a comeback while short take-off and landing planes requiring shorter runways could make another large airport unnecessary.

Besides the production of housing is a more urgent matter.

COL Increases For Pensioners

Federal old age pension payments get another boost this month but only to make up for cost of living increases.

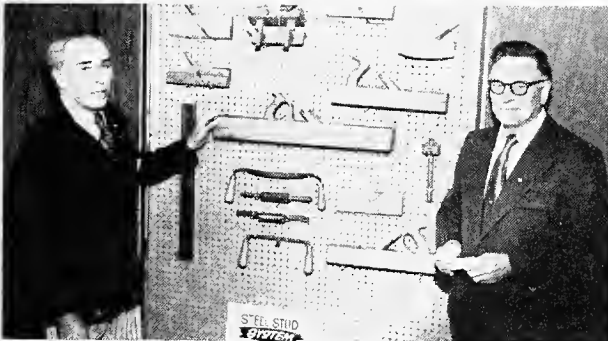
The **basic pension** (originally \$100) goes up to \$108.14 from \$105.30. The **supplement** for low income persons is a maximum of \$75.85, up from \$73.86. A person age 65 or over who is entitled to both gets \$183.99 a month.

A couple both 65 or more get \$351.02 if entitled to the maximum supplement (in this case, \$67.37 per person, up from \$65.60).

BROTHERHOOD IS MAJOR EXHIBITOR AT CLC SHOW IN EDMONTON

The Third Canadian Union Industries Show was held recently in Edmonton, Alberta, and Canadian members of the Brotherhood's Tenth District, helped to make it "the best ever."

An estimated 125,000 people visited the Canadian Labor Congress exhibition of union-made products and services. They saw examples of Carpenters' skills in sash and door work, in prefabrication, and in the construction of mobile homes, plus displays of other craft skills of yesteryear and today.



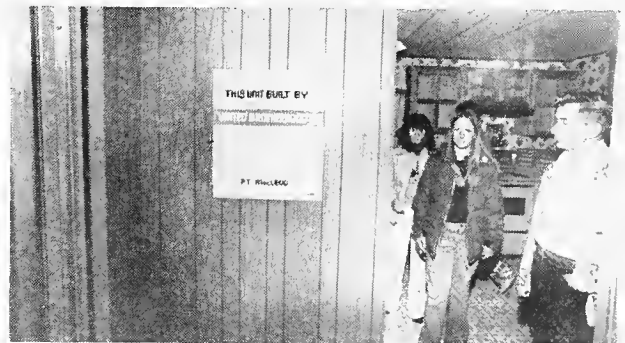
N. Eroshinsky, left, and A. Potter, president, Alberta Provincial Council of Carpenters, right, describe a tool collection.



N. Eroshinsky, chairman of the Brotherhood show committee, as the exhibitors prepare for the first free drawing of prizes given by the Millwrights.



Tenth District Board Member Staley explains a display to Alberta's Lt. Gov. Grant McEwan, who visited the Brotherhood booth after officially opening the Show.



An inside view of Northwest Design and Fabrication's mobile home, examined by D. Barlow, Local 1525. Many young people visited the exhibit.



GEB Member Staley examines the Brotherhood union label displayed on Porta-built's drill camp display. Left to Right, R. Dancer, F. Pavli H. Phillips, Staley, N. Eroshinsky, W. Maslanko, and R. Tanner.



Lt. Gov. McEwan shakes hands with H. Phillips and W. Maslanko in the Brotherhood information booth.



Officers of the new district council receive the charter from General President Sidell in ceremonies at Montreal. From left, the participants include: Marcel Lecompte, warden; Louis Hettrington, treasurer; Pierre Ferland, vice president; Guy Dumoulin, secretary-director; Laurent Leduc, president; General President Sidell; and General Executive Board Member William Stefanovitch.

Charter Installed for District Council of Quebec

Delegates from 12 construction locals in the Province of Quebec are meeting in Montreal this month to vote upon a constitution and bylaws for a new District Council of Quebec, an organization chartered by the Brotherhood on November 3.

The new Canadian district council—unique in that it covers the entire province—was established so that all construction locals of Quebec can deal more effectively with labor laws of the province, which are provincial in scope, as well.

General President William Sidell attended the founding meeting at the Skyline Hotel in Montreal and personally presented the charter to the officers of the new council. He was assisted by General Executive Board Member William Stefanovitch and General Representatives L. Lavoie and R. Mathieu.

The General President praised the efforts of the Brotherhood leaders who helped to organize the new council. He predicted that a provincial-wide organization will be able to more effectively represent local unions in the area. It was his first visit to Montreal, and he told delegates that he hoped to strengthen the international ties of the Brotherhood through future visits. He reviewed the challenges facing the Brotherhood in the Seventies and urged members to continue their active support of all organizing and service programs.

The officers of the new district council include: Laurent Leduc, president; Guy Dumoulin, secretary-director; Pierre Ferland, vice president; Louis Hettrington, treasurer; and Marcel Lecompte, warden.

President Leduc created a laws and constitution committee shortly after installation of the charter, and this committee met December 8 to begin its work.

Hamilton Studies Strikebreak Ban

City Council here has voted 17-2 in favour of asking the Ontario government to outlaw professional strike-breaking and anti-union espionage.

However, the resolution didn't pass before the city's Chamber of Commerce tried to get it referred back to the legislation committee for further study. The Chamber failed in this attempt.

Wm. Scandlan, a labour-supported alderman, remarked, "I can't remember once when the Chamber of Commerce has initiated resolutions here that the labor council has been invited to give its side."

Another alderman, Dave Lawrence, asked, "Do we want the city on record as saying outsiders may come in and interfere with legal strikes? This is a good piece of legislation. It could prevent further bloodshed."

Labour alderman James Stowe said, "We don't want to move back out on the picket line and fight with guns again. It has happened in the past."

Family Allowances: Rich People Benefit

The National Council on Welfare has charged that some government proposals on minimum income may set nothing more than "guaranteed levels of destitution" for the poor. It also said that rich people may benefit more than poor people from family allowances.

The Council, which is empowered only to advise the government, has called on the government to remove the children's deduction from the Income Tax Act. It said the \$500 million extra tax revenue should be put into family allowances, raising benefits from the present \$20 per child per month to \$27.

In the Council's view, this step would start helping the poor.

At present the \$1.5 billion which family allowances will cost, plus the tax deductions of \$500 million provide "the bulk of their benefits for the non-poor and their highest benefits to the most rich."

The Council, which is federally appointed, consists largely of welfare and poor people's representatives and volunteer agency workers.

Survey Shows Cheaper Living in North America

Canada must still be an inexpensive place to visit and spend a holiday. With the country's natural attractions, the tourist trade should continue to boom.

A survey made by a publication called *Business International* published in Geneva shows that European cities are far costlier to live in than cities on this continent.

Using New York City as the base (100), the survey showed that the most expensive European cities in this order are Stockholm (152 for transportation and 143.9 for food), Oslo, Paris, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Zurich, Geneva, Copenhagen, Vienna,

Milan, Rome, London, Athens and Amsterdam are less expensive than these other European cities.

But Toronto is much less costly than New York. It ranks 79.1 for the typical shopping basket (for business executives!), 110.3 for clothing, 97.7 for transportation and 71.3 for recreation and entertainment.

Other Canadian cities would rank slightly above or below Toronto in living costs. Montreal is still a bigger convention city, while Vancouver may be more picturesque, situated as it is at the foot of the Rockies on one side and fronting the Pacific on the other.

Many Americans like what they consider to be the relative peace and quietness of Canadian communities. Certainly it's not hard from anywhere to get out into lake and forest country.

It's hard to disabuse people of the idea that money spent on welfare is not squandered by ne'er-do-wells- or "welfare bums."

But federal Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde says that only 12% of persons on welfare are able to work. The rest are sick, disabled, old or mothers with young children. For many who can work, there are no jobs.

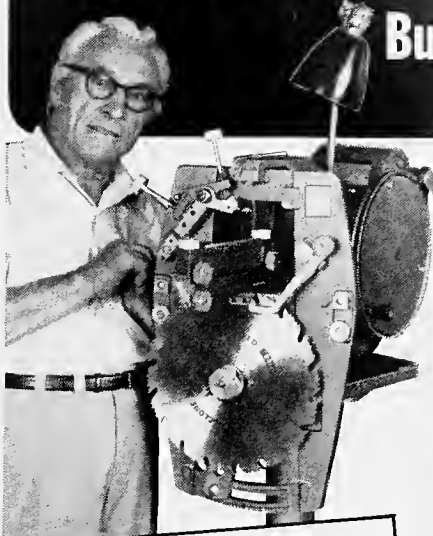
A small concrete marker in the heart of the Kansas grass country designates the Geodetic Center of North America. Located on private land near Lucas, the marker provides the beginning reference point for all property lines throughout the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

Loggers and foresters have recorded Douglas firs 330 feet high, 45 feet around the trunk, and more than 1,400 years old—each containing enough lumber to build 10 two-bedroom frame houses.

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Town of 150 Supports Profitable Business...

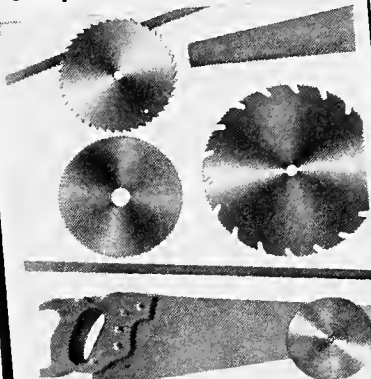
Here's the story from Dick and Jo Ann Koester after being in business less than a year. "We have acquired another Foley Saw Filer and for the past two months we have been in full-time operation. As we live in a small town of 150 population in farm area we use our truck to pick up saws in five nearby towns. With a family to support and plans for building to our house we had to pick up a business fast and already sharpen an average of 15-20 saws a day. Business for the future looks even better as good machine filing is our best advertising."

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HEISMAN TROPHY WINNER IS CARPENTER'S SON



■ John Cappelletti, Sr., was taking a half-hour lunch break from his job, one day last month, when the news came that his son, John, Jr., had been voted the 1973 Heisman Trophy Winner. John, Jr. had been declared the nation's outstanding college football player of the season.

A member of Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa., and a construction carpenter, the senior Cappelletti was working on the new Sheraton Hotel, near Airport Circle, south of Philadelphia. He had his car radio on while he ate the sandwiches his wife Anna had packed for him that morning.

It took him a few minutes to regain his composure after he heard the newscast. When he did, he walked over to his job foreman, Nick Bianco, and said, "Nick, my kid just won the Heisman Trophy. I think I'll take the rest of the afternoon off."

"I'd go home, too, if I were you," Bianco replied.

The six-mile ride from the Industrial Highway job to his home in Upper Darby was a blur. The radio continued to broadcast every five minutes that a hometown boy had made good: "John Cappelletti, the Penn State running back from Monsignor Bonner High School, is the 39th winner of the Heisman Trophy."

When Cappelletti arrived home, his wife was already crying tears of joy. Members of the family gathered; neighbors, friends, and football fans began to call on the telephone. The Cappelletti phone had a busy signal going for a day and night.

The young football hero won the trophy by a large margin over John Hicks, an offensive tackle from Ohio State, and Roosevelt Leaks, a running back from Texas. Cappelletti, who carried 286 times for 1,522 yards and 17 touchdowns to lead Penn State to an 11-0 record and a berth in the Orange Bowl, had received 229 first-place votes in the balloting conducted by the New York Athletic Club.

All-American Cappelletti averaged 138.4 yards per game in 1973. Although Penn State played Oklahoma in the Sugar Bowl, a year ago, Cappelletti had been unable to play in that contest because of influenza. He made up for it in his expert quarterbacking in the Orange Bowl New Year's Day, 1974.

In accepting the Heisman award at a New York banquet, Cappelletti, his voice strained with emotion, said: "I want to dedicate this trophy to the youngest member of our family. I hope it will give Joseph a few more days of happiness."

Continued on page 26



The Cappelletti family as it gathered in New York to help John celebrate his selection as the 1973 Heisman Trophy winner. From left, the Cappelletti's include John's brother Mike, his mother Anna, his father John, Sr., his brother Joey, his sister Jeannie, his sister-in-law Joyce, and his brother Marty. *Delaware County Daily Times photo.*



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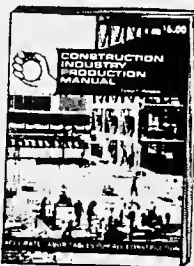
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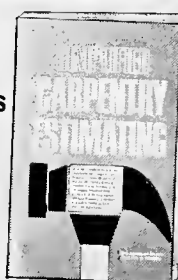
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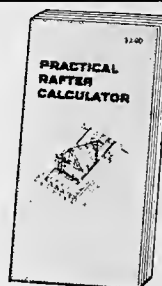
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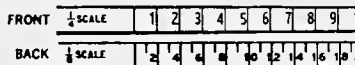
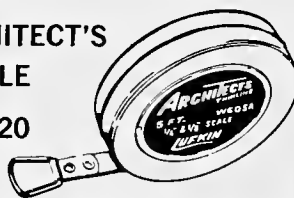
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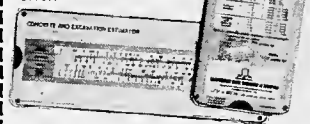
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REPORT

UBC Advocates Prevent Hasty Pension Action

A major topic for legislation in the 93rd Congress, now in session, is pension reform.

Early last year, the U.S. Senate took up for consideration a bill which would establish rules and regulations governing pension programs for workers. The original bill would have prevented underfunding of pension plans, by employers and would have protected employees from high-risk maintenance programs. The bill had labor's support generally.

Unfortunately, the Senate bill was hastily re-written in the final days of the 1973 session of Congress, and the revised bill, with many pitfalls for established construction-industry pension plans, was passed overnight. The new bill had no resemblance to the original bill which the Brotherhood had supported.

"We found ourselves saddled with a surprise Senate bill that had been re-written at the last minute and hastily shoved through the Senate," says legislative Director Charles E. Nichols. "This Senate-passed bill contained many bad features, the worst being that our Brotherhood Pension Plan would be completely wiped out under the stringent vesting and funding provisions of the bill."

Continued on Page 26



The 1974 CLIC lapel button, greatly enlarged.

You've Reaped the Harvest of '73...



CLIC had a good harvest of membership contributions in 1973, thanks to the hard work of thousands of CLIC volunteers.

As a result, CLIC funds can be made available during 1974 for the re-election campaigns of labor's friends now in Congress.

But the work is not done. Funds are still needed . . .

Time is Running Out for '74...

The 1974 CLIC membership drive is now underway. We urge you to sign up this month. Make your membership contribution at the earliest opportunity, so that we can help the campaigns of the Brotherhood's Congressional friends and the new candidates we endorse during the coming months.



Your Agents Are at Work In Washington

You're on a winning team with CLIC. In recent months, Brotherhood legislative advocates successfully supported the new occupational health and safety program; they protected the Brotherhood's interests in pension reform legislation; they backed a responsible U.S. foreign trade policy; they helped to establish acceptable levels of military construction. Get your membership button today!

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

A copy of our report filed with the appropriate supervisory officer is (or will be) available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

CLIC REPORT

Continued from page 25

Brotherhood legislative advocates set out to correct the injustices of the Senate bill by working in the House for a truly just bill which would recognize the unique makeup of the Brotherhood plan and similar plans in the construction trades and the many multi-employer plans which we negotiate.

The Brotherhood was the first to see the dangers of the Senate bill. It alerted other labor organizations, who soon joined the appeal to the House Ways and Means Committee for a better pension reform bill.

"Happily, we have been able to protect our plan, thus far," reports Legislative Director Nichols. "In addition many other building trades unions joined the fight, and the input from labor on this issue is now substantial."

Evidence of the effectiveness of the Brotherhood action came recently in a letter from Congressman Joseph E. Karth of Minnesota to General President Sidell.

Congressman Karth stated: "Let me congratulate the Carpenters for having been the first and only building trades

group working on the pension reform bill prior to the trades convention. Had it not been for the alertness of your union, I'm afraid all decisions would have been made prior to building trades involvement."

The battle for pension reform is not yet over and the Brotherhood continues to monitor the action on Capitol Hill. Nevertheless, this issue is an example of the many concerns of the Brotherhood legislative Department and of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee.

"It can be heartening to us all to realize that any successes that we enjoy are the direct result of our united efforts behind CLIC," Nichols comments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: *The large amount of office work brought on by the close-out of 1973 CLIC financial reports prevents us from publishing in this issue of the magazine a December statement of recent CLIC contributions. We expect to publish a full statement of local union contributions for 1973 in the February or March issues of The Carpenter.*



John Cappelletti straightens his brother Joseph's tie before entering the big banquet hall to receive his trophy.

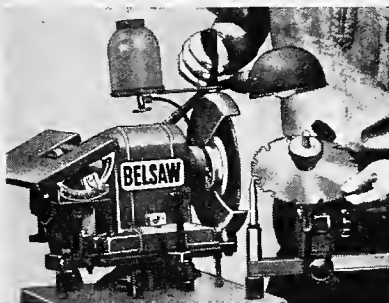
HEISMAN TROPHY

Continued from Page 22

Six years ago, Joey and 46 other youngsters afflicted with leukemia entered Philadelphia Children's Hospital for treatment. The 46 are dead. The doctors say they can only prolong Joey's life; they can't save it.

"He never complains," says Cappelletti. "He never asks why. He accepts it, but he refuses to give up. He's been through so much that it makes me feel what I go through—and then the rewards I get in return—well, it's all so small compared to him."

There wasn't a dry eye in the place. ■



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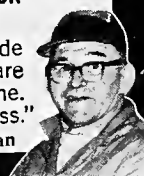
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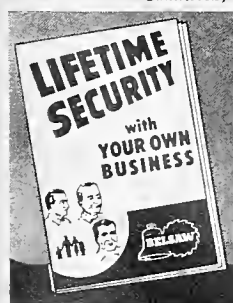
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THE COVER

Continued from Page 1

building a house. The 10F stamp was issued the following year to depict the building industry. You can see where civilian carpenters are now helping the military men.

● Germany included the carpenter's craft in a stamp issued in 1968 to honor the traditions and progress of the crafts. Carpentry is represented by a plane and a square in the lower right-hand corner panel on the stamp.

● An Italian stamp shows an old-time ship's carpenter.

● The Canadian entry shows carpenters at work building a house in Halifax in 1749.

● The next stamp was issued in August, 1973, by the Maldives Islands for a Boy Scout conference in Nairobi, Kenya. For the occasion, Maldives Islands issued a set of stamps depicting Boy Scouts at various tasks. This stamp depicts the boys learning carpentry.

The stamps shown on our January cover were assembled by M. W. Martin of Columbus, Ohio, who is an authority on philately.

Legislation Backed to Curb Credit Report Abuses

The AFL-CIO has declared its full support of a bill to increase consumer protection under the Fair Credit Reporting Act and urged its passage without weakening amendments.

In a letter to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Consumer Credit subcommittee, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared that two years' experience under the limited consumer protection provided in the 1970 Act fully demonstrates the need for further amendments to curb "the excesses of the credit reporting industry in maintaining secret dossiers on millions of unsuspecting American citizens."

"The trading in people's reputations is at best a necessary evil," Biemiller said. "The primary owner of a reputation is the individual himself and he, of all possible 'users' of a personal report, has primary rights with respect to its use. We believe that this fact should be fully reflected in the law."

Biemiller stressed as most important the amendments provided in the bill that mandate complete disclosure to the consumer of all the information in his file and its sources, entitle the consumer to inspect his file personally, and enable him to obtain a written copy of it. Under present law, he noted, a consumer need be given only an oral summary of his file, medical data is entirely privileged—despite its free circulation to others—and sources of "investigative" reports may be kept secret. "A person can never be sure whether the reporting agency has leveled with him or not when it purports to tell him what is in his file."

Covered Wagons in Bas-Relief



A new overpass on Highway 299-E in Northern California adds something extra to the landscape on the Old Oregon Trail. Instead of the usual drab concrete, this overpass has a bas-relief portrayal of covered wagons, the basic transportation of the Old West.

The bas-relief was designed by students of Shasta State College, and the work was completed by the Lew Jones Construction Company.

Rex Carothers, job superintendent, and Warren Mose, foreman, are both members of the Pile Drivers Local 34, San Francisco, Calif.

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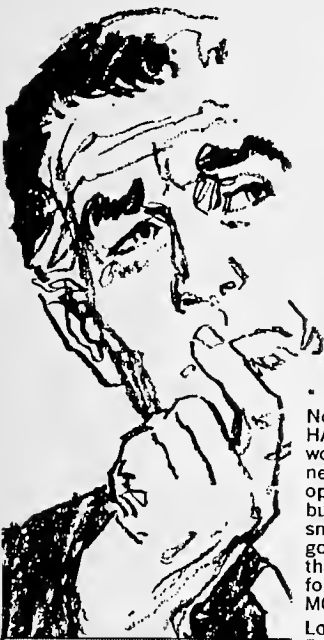
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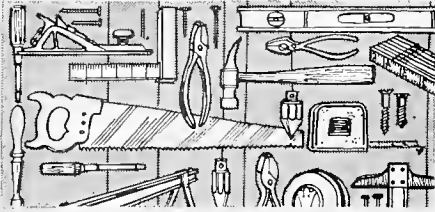
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

OSHA Compliance Officers Recruited

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration has taken steps to increase the number of compliance officers with union backgrounds.

This was announced in the December issue of OSHA's publication, **Job Safety and Health**.

Unions have been among the "leading supporters" of OSHA activities, said John H. Stender, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health.

"We feel that the practical experience and training in safety many union members receive could be valuable qualifying experience for our compliance officers.

"As part of our overall effort to recruit more compliance officers, then, we are trying to tap this pool of talent," said Stender, who is a former international vice-president of the Boilermakers.

OSHA's personnel office has sent to the U.S. Civil Service Commission a memorandum outlining some union-related types of experience that would be valuable for compliance officers.

OSHA asked that full consideration be given to pertinent qualifying experience, including:

- Safety training obtained in apprenticeship programs.
- Participation in safety workshops.
- Safety investigations resulting from assignments as job stewards.
- Active participation in "tool box" safety meetings.

Applicants should complete the Mid-Level Qualifications Brief, obtainable from offices of the Civil Service Commission. In addition to sending the original to the commission, an applicant should send a copy to the Labor Department's Assistant Regional Director for Occupational Safety and Health in the region in which he or she seeks employment.

Regional offices are in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle.

For the next several months, offices in Atlanta, Dallas and Philadelphia are most likely to be hiring, followed by Kansas City and Boston.

Addresses of Labor Department regional offices are listed in the telephone books of the cities involved under "United States Government."

Florida Member Honored for Life Saving



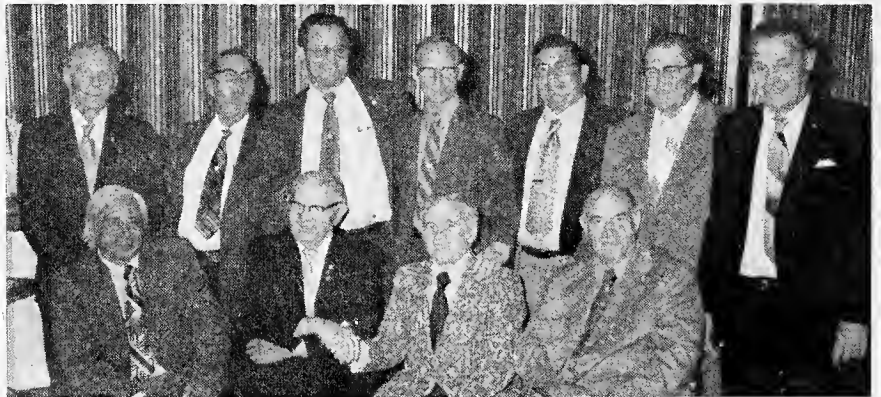
The safety award recipients are congratulated by the project safety representatives. From left to right are Larry Plessinger, safety engineer; James Xaros, labor steward; David Condon, Laborer; Bryon Tolson, Carpenter, and William Prange, Carpenters steward from Local 2208.

On July 30, 1973, at the St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant in Ft. Pierce, Fla., two men working for Ebasco Inc. received the National Safety Council President's Lifesaving Award.

Receiving the award before a group of approximately one thousand applauding and respectful men were Bryan O.

Tolsen, Carpenters Local 2208, Ft. Pierce, and David R. Coudon, Laborers Local 767, West Palm Beach, Fla. The awards were presented in recognition for their successful resuscitation of Marvin L. Biles, who had suffered a severe electrical shock causing unconsciousness and cardiac arrest.

Newly-Elected Officers at Santa Ana



The new officers of Local 1815, Santa Ana, Calif., are left to right, front row: Stephen S. Lara, recording secretary; William N. Lindwall, 50-year member; Charles M. Trenta, executive secretary, Orange County District Council; A. R. Teter, business representative.

Back row: Floyd H. Walker, president; C. A. Couch, trustee; William A. Couch, financial secretary; Floyd Dixon, vice president; Sam Fox, conductor; Thomas Hardcastle, trustee; C. C. Hocutt, treasurer.

Other officers not shown: Andrew Swistak, trustee; Charles Conway, warden; Mike G. Lucio, business representative.

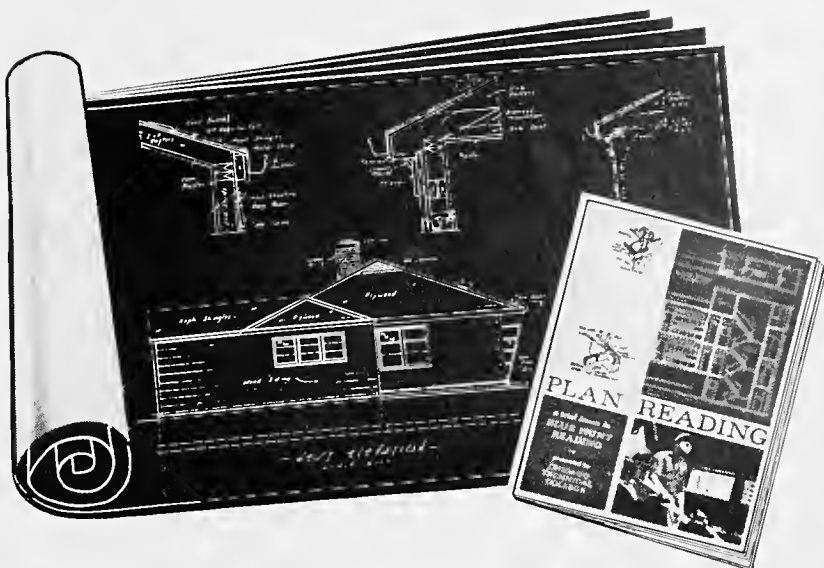
Two Business Reps Take Labor Course



Bronson and Lukas

Among a group of labor leaders who recently completed the Institute for Building Trades Business Agents at the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington, D.C. were William E. Bronson, business representative, Finger Lake District Council of Carpenters, Local 453, Auburn, N.Y., and Stanley A. Lukas, Jr., business representative, Local 1545, New Castle, Del.

They participated in an intensive week-long course, studying various aspects of labor law, construction industry economics, occupational safety and health, and the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee. A selected panel discussed the functions and problems of building trades councils. The sessions were led by AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and international union staff members. One session on "Jurisdictional Problems and the New Agreement" was led by Robert A. Georgine, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.



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California Member Bandsaws Timbers

C. Robert Percival of Millmen's Local 1959, Redlands, Calif., shows us in the accompanying picture how he solved the problem of bandsawing large heavy timbers to detail.

He built a portable, upside-down, light-weight bandsaw from thin wall steel tubing (29 pounds, including motor). The table is on top of the work, and the saw rests on the timber being cut. An opening in the table allows the pattern line to be seen and followed.

The motor is placed so its weight counter balances the saw, and equalizes

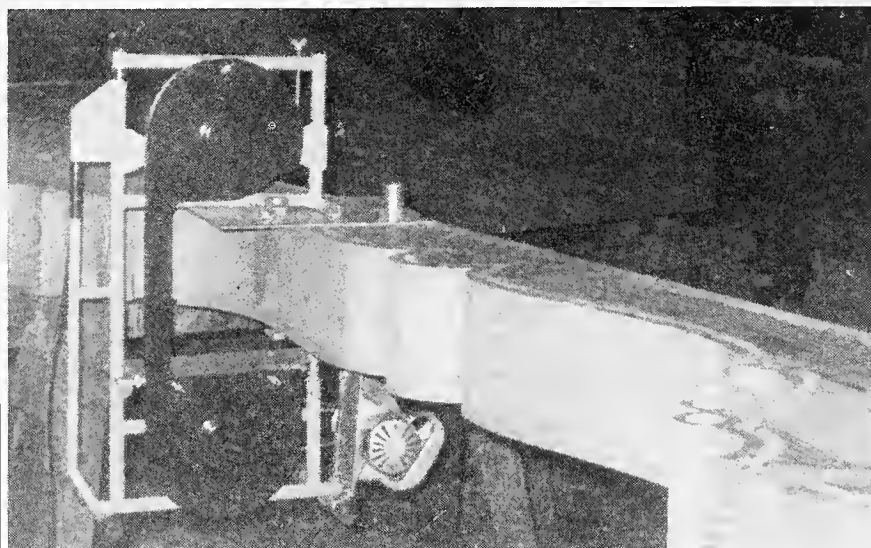
the balance and handling. The timber shown is a lintel for a desert home 8" x 22" x 18'.

The saw has been in use two years, mostly for detailing exposed rafter tails on large buildings. One man can do what required several men previously just to manhandle the weight.

The gear can be hauled to the job in one trunk or pickup, Percival points out.

"No plans are intended to produce the saw commercially," says Percival, "so please do not write for information. This project was done just to prove there was an easier way."

He has been employed as a cabinet maker at Fletcher Planing Mill in Redlands for 38 years.



A photograph showing how Percival cut the big timbers.

Gen. Rep. Rudd Dies in Tacoma

General Representative Paul Rudd of Tacoma, Washington, suffered a heart attack during late December at his West Coast home and passed away only hours before his scheduled retirement, January 1, from 34 years of active service with the Brotherhood.

Funeral services were held January 2. He leaves a wife and a son, who is employed by the U.S. Navy at Norfolk, Va.

Rudd was 67 years old and a member of Local 470, Tacoma. Many members of the Brotherhood will remember him as a coordinating judge for the annual International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. He was one of the men who helped to establish the competition on the West Coast several years ago.

Mexican-American Award to Member

A Bakersfield, Calif., member was one of six honored statewide to receive the Aztec Award for outstanding community service. He is John Ebert, business manager of Carpenters Local 743.

Ebert was given his award in Los Angeles by the Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation for "providing the vital strength, support and leadership which have opened doors leading to a rewarding future for many of our people." He is the first Kern County person so cited, and was nominated by the MAOF chapter at Bakersfield, said Mrs. Hortencia Soltis, executive director.

She said Ebert and his union were instrumental in placing 21 Mexican-American youths in the Carpenters Union apprenticeship program.



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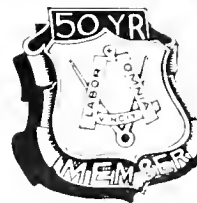
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SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



25-Year Members, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, MASS.

Thirty members of Local 33, Boston, Mass., recently receiving their 25-year pins, with Recording Secretary Andrew A. Sarno, left, and Financial Secretary Robert D. Marshall, right, assisting in the presentation.

Two 50-year pin recipients (shown in picture below) were honored by Local 33, Boston, Mass. Left to right, Financial Secretary Robert Marshall presenting a 50-year

pin to Phillip Locke, and, right to left, President Russell Timmons presenting a 50-year pin to John Schramm.

RED BANK, N.J.

At its recent annual Ladies Night dinner-dance, Local 2250 presented 50-year pins to: Frank Dangler, retired business agent, and Harry Svendsen. Not present are Carl Hillmann and Joseph Waleri. Doing the honors is Raleigh

Rajoppi, General Executive Board Member, Second District; in the rear, James A. Kirk, business agent, Local 2250; Sigurd Lucassen, president and International Representative, and Carl Hillmann, receiving 50-year pin for his grandfather. He also received a \$100 savings bond for high man in his manipulative testing and a \$40 tool gift certificate for highest scholastic record for fourth-year apprentice.



50-Year Presentation, Boston



Red Bank, N. J.

335 Members Honored By West Coast Local

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

On April 28, 1973, Carpenters Local 944 honored 335 of its members who had membership in the Brotherhood of 25 to 63 years with a buffet dinner for the members and wives.

Anthony Ramos, secretary-treasurer, California State Council of Carpenters, was the master of ceremonies and speaker for the evening.

Pins were presented by Ramos and Arthur T. Eisele, both of the State Council of Carpenters.

In attendance were Congressman George Brown, legislators from the State of California, the County of San Bernardino, and representatives of local businesses.

Heading the long list of those who were honored for long membership, was Donald S. Thompson, with 63 years of membership.

In Picture No. 1, Special Representative Arthur Eisele, congratulates and presents a pin to Donald S. Thompson, for his 63 years of membership in the Brotherhood.

The following members were also eligible to receive pins:

50-YEAR PINS: L. J. Conley, 51 years; George A. McCoy, 50 years; C. S. Stowe, 50 years.

45-YEAR PINS: Wm. J. Baur, 48 years; G. Avert Carlson, 48 years; Paul Mayer, 48 years; Alfred Withers, 45 years.

40-YEAR PINS: Raymond Shulldberg, 41 years; Gust Sundin, 44 years; John G. Writer, 40 years.

35-YEAR PINS: F. B. Bryant, 36 years; D. E. Crabtree, 35 years; J. D. Evans, 39 years; Homer Ford, 36 years; Charles M. Gigy, 36 years; Lawrence R. Haley, 35 years; H. M. Hawthorn, 36 years; Herbert R. Heston, 37 years; Axel E. Holt, 39 years; Edwin D. Hoover, 36 years; Frank R. Hunt, 37 years; J. M. Johnsen, 37 years; Clifford Kiser, 35 years; Edward C. Koelzer, 35 years; Howard H. Morrison, 36 years; Robert L. Nelson, 36 years; Jack Pearson, 36 years; Earl V. Petrik, 38 years; Morley Scott, 37 years; Herman Tardy, 37 years; Floyd Vaughn, 39 years (deceased); Wm. Vincent, 37 years; Ben Walston, 39 years; Jacob J. Wiens, 37 years; John K. Wilden, 39 years; D. O. Wright, 38 years; Hubert V. Zilm, 36 years.

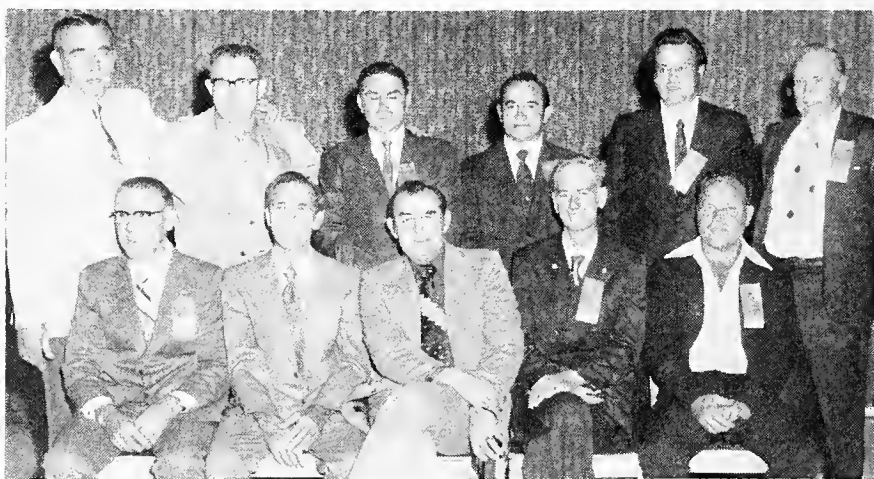
30-YEAR PINS: Charles J. Abele, 32 years; J. C. Aheln, 33 years; Frederick Adolphi, 32 years; Paul Alton, 33 years; Joseph Ando, 31



Picture No. 1: Eisele and Thompson

years; Wm. W. Andrews, 32 years; James R. Arnold, 32 years; Ira C. Ayers, 31 years; D. C. Bakerink, 32 years; Charles M. Bates, 31 years; Wm. H. Baucom, 31 years; John A. Bentley, 33 years; Ray Bingaman, 31 years; Emory L. Blakemore, 31 years; Mark Bourassa, 31 years; George Bovee, 33 years; Frank Boyer, 30 years; Sam A. Bryant, 33 years; V. E. Burkett, 31 years; Cornelius Button, 31 years; L. P. Byrne, Jr., 33 years; Charles L. Campbell, 33 years; Charles T. Campfield, 31 years; William Carleton, 32 years; Wallace Clawson, 32 years; Winton Cowell, 31 years; L. J. Craig, 34 years; Arthur Dahl, 31 years; Clarence Dahlseid, 31

years; James C. Darling, 30 years; Henry Daros, 32 years; Earl E. DePengh, 32 years; John J. Duke, 31 years; H. W. Dulaney, 33 years; Donald S. Dunning, 30 years; John Eder, 33 years; Max Ekelmann, Jr., 31 years; Victor Emanuelson, 32 years; Louie Feronato, 32 years; Ray Flansburg, 31 years; Fred W. Forcht, 31 years; Otis W. Fosmo, 31 years; Merrill D. Funk, 31 years; John Gallentine, 31 years; Troy Goss, 31 years; Dan E. Grant, 31 years; A. L. Griffin, 33 years; John C. Griffin, 33 years; Wm. H. Griffin, 32 years; Gilbert Halterman, 31 years; Ben J. Hayden, 32 years; Kenneth H. Hayden, 32 years; Ralph G. Hearrell, 32 years; Harry D. Hedrick, 30 years; Elmer Herd, 31 years; J. W. Hicks, 31 years; Marvin Hill, 31 years; Weamer Hill, 31 years; George Hood, 31 years; Samuel K. Hoover, 33 years; Milo Hoydal, 31 years; A. G. Huddleston, 32 years; Joe W. Hudson, 31 years; E. R. Hunter, 31 years; Robert S. Huss, 30 years; Cecil James, 32 years; Richard L. Jennings, 31 years; Roland J. Jennings, 32 years; Donald W. Johnson, 32 years; Melvin Johnson, 30 years; Eddie D. Joiner, 32 years; Jack Kaczor, 31 years; W. H. Keil, 31 years; Orval J. Kiefer, 34 years; Raymond D. Landon, 33 years; Joseph Lesperance, 33 years; Dee C. Lewis, 31 years; James H. Lyon, 30 years; Sam B. Lyon, 31 years; Kenneth B. Marquiss, 32 years; William Marte, 31 years; Abe McCoy, 31 years; Maurice M. McCoy, 31



Picture No. 2: Officers and Business Representatives of Local 944



Picture No. 3: 30-Year Members

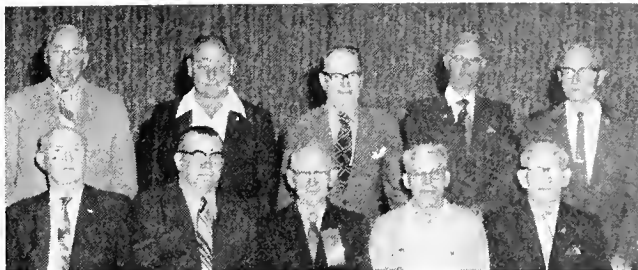
years; Carl L. McCraw, 32 years; D. W. McEuen, 31 years; Eugene A. McKray, 32 years; M. W. McPike, 32 years; Granville A. Miller, 33 years; Emil S. Mintz, 33 years; George W. Moore, 31 years; Chester Munroe, 32 years; J. H. Nash, 31 years; Kenneth B. Nelson, 32 years; Preciliano Orona, 31 years; Leo L. Owens, 32 years; Thomas Owens, Jr., 31 years; John W. Painter, 33 years; A. S. Palmquist, 33 years; Hollis Parrish, 31 years; C. H. Pate, 31 years; H. L. Presba, 32 years; Charles Prograce, 33 years; Harold M. Randall, 32 years; Leo Richardson, 30 years; Vern C. Rippetoe, 32 years; Wm. J. Roberts, 31 years; Charles Rodocker, 31 years; Wm. E. Ryan, Jr., 31 years; Harry M. Saffel, 32 years; Louis Sandkamp, 31 years; Wilbert O. Sands, 32 years; Alex Scialabba, 32 years; Elmer J. Senk, 32 years; Ray Sherwood, 32 years; Wm. L. Simcox, 31 years; Earl E. Smith, 32 years; Tom Spears, 31 years; Frank Spriet, 33 years; Cecil Starkey, 31 years; J. T. Stephens, 31 years; H. B. Stowe, 31 years; Ted St. Pierre, 31 years; Robert B. Thurman, 31 years; Alf Tusberg, 32 years; Roland B. Upham, 31 years; Cary L. Vaughn, 31 years; Vernon J. Vestal, 31 years; Jack H. Walker, 31 years; Luther M. Walker, 32 years; E. A. Ware, 33 years; Yerva T. Watson, 32 years; H. G. Wentworth, 33 years; G. L. Whitacre, 31 years; Gilbert Wilcox, 33 years; Allen F. Williams, 31 years; Frank M. Wilson, 31 years; Harvey L. Wood, 31 years; Melvin L. Zolber, 30 years.

25-YEAR PINS: C. D. Alexander, 27 years; Otis N. Ammons, 28 years; Cecil R. Anderson, 28 years; Walter Ansel, 27 years; Paul Arivett, 25 years; Geo. D. Atchison, 26 years; Lonnie S. Barrier, 27 years; Joe E. Barry, 29 years; Harvey J. Beckley, 27 years; James E. Berry, 29 years; Malcom E. Biggs, 26 years; Harold W. Blunk, 25 years; J. C. Bourns, 27 years; Frank Brasier, 26 years; Billy J. Brinlee, 26 years; Deemal S. Brooks, 26 years; Bezeairlu Brown, 28 years; Semion B. Buchanan, 27 years; Pasquale Buglino, 27 years; C. D. Burks, 27 years; Francis L. Byrd, 27 years; Terrance E. Cain, 29 years; Robert M. Carbajal, 27 years; A. D. Cheek, 27 years; Russell E. Cipolla, 25 years; Vernon H. Clemens, 26 years; Noel E. Cline, 27 years; C. M. Conaway, 26 years; Harold Cosner, 27 years; John D. Cox, 20 years; A. R. Crocker, 27 years; Lowell A. Dart, 25 years; Odis Davis, 28 years; John W. Dennington, 26 years; Claude Dixon, 28 years; Edward M. Dugan, 29 years; Andrew Duran, Sr., 28 years; Fred W. Eichorn, 26 years; Leopold R. Enslow, 27 years; James Farris, 27 years; Geo. J. Ferguson, 25 years; Norman S. Ferguson, 27 years; Sam N. Finch, 27 years;

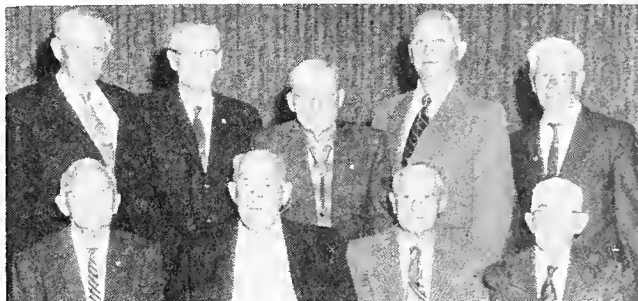
Picture No. 4:
Members with a
total of 184
years service.



Picture No. 5:
Members with
35 years of service.



Picture No. 6:
Members with 36
to 63 years
of service.



Theodore R. Fisher, 28 years; Cecil H. Formway, 25 years; Harry W. Foster, 25 years; Carroll Furgerson, 27 years; E. C. Gordon, 27 years; T. L. Graham, 27 years; Elum Gray, 27 years; Thomas M. Hadley, 29 years; Leard Hagans, 27 years; Edward Hanscom, 26 years (deceased); Max W. Harmon, 27 years; Billie B. Harrison, 27 years; Clifton R. Harrison, 25 years; James T. Hawkins, Jr., 28 years; Werdie Helie, 28 years; A. G. Hernandez, 25 years; Floyd A. Hens, 27 years; Kenneth F. Herring, 27 years; Howard B. Hewitt, 27 years; Victor E. Hibbets, 27 years; Benjamin R. Hill, 27 years; Elmer E. Hooks, 26 years; George Hopkins, 27 years; Edwin L. Hornsby, 27 years; A. W. Huddleston, 27 years; John Huff, 27 years; R. G. Humphries, 27 years; James Hunter, 26 years; Wm. V. Jacob, 28 years; Andrew Johnson, Jr., 27 years; Ferris M.

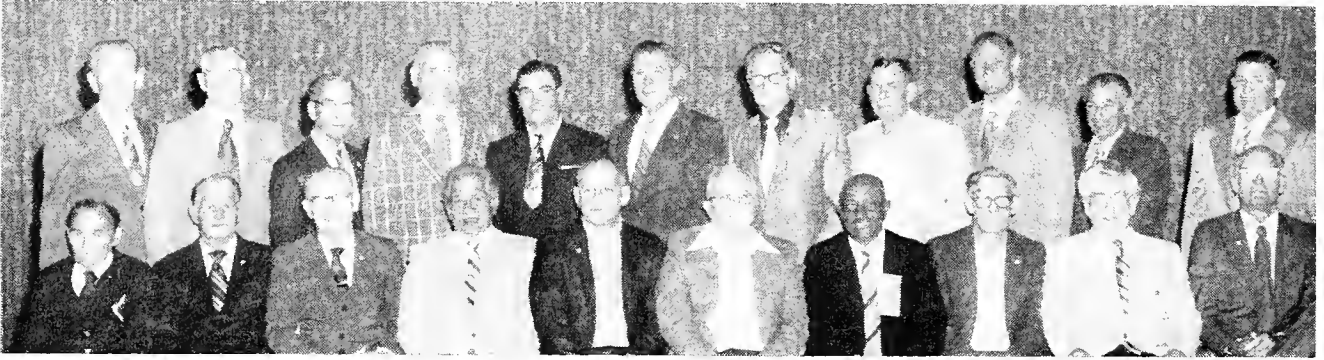
Johnson, 26 years; Raymond B. Johnson, 28 years; Robert H. Johnson, 27 years; W. W. Jolly, 28 years; Victor Kanta, 26 years; James P. Kelly, 28 years; Sidney E. Kelly, 26 years; Howey N. Kendall, 27 years; Richard C. Klaus, 25 years; R. R. Kruse, 29 years; Frank C. Kuntzweiler, 28 years; Frank M. Landes, 29 years; George H. Learned, 26 years; Thomas N. Lees, 28 years; Paul Lopez, 28 years; Seferino M. Lopez, 27 years; E. C. Love, 25 years; Gustav A. Lutz, 27 years; Samuel Macon, 28 years; Willie W. Macon, 28 years; Manuel R. Madrid, 27 years; Fred J. Maier, 28 years; John C. Martin, 26 years; Albert J. Maurath, 27 years; John W. McFall, 28 years; Clinton S. McNeely, 25 years; Harold E. Minikel, 27 years; J. C. Morgan, 26 years; James Morris, 29 years; Ira K. Nevling, 28 years; Zack T. Norris, 27 years; Herman J.

Picture No. 7: 30-year members, Local 944.

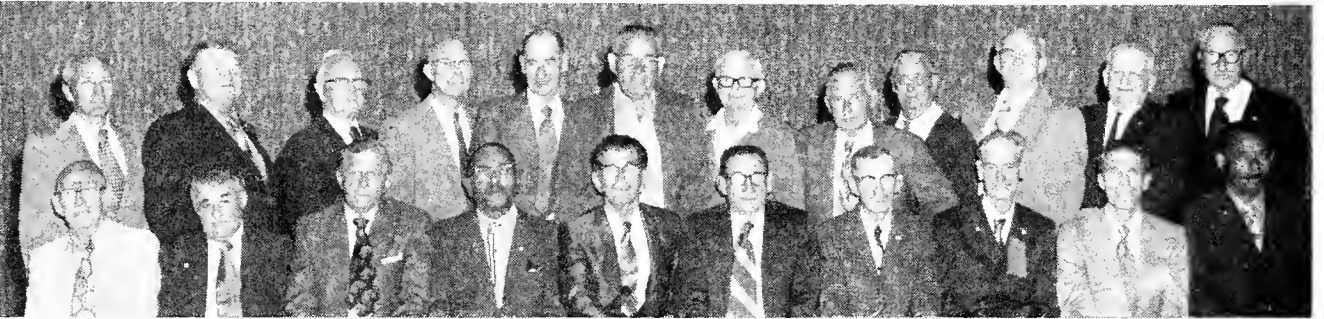




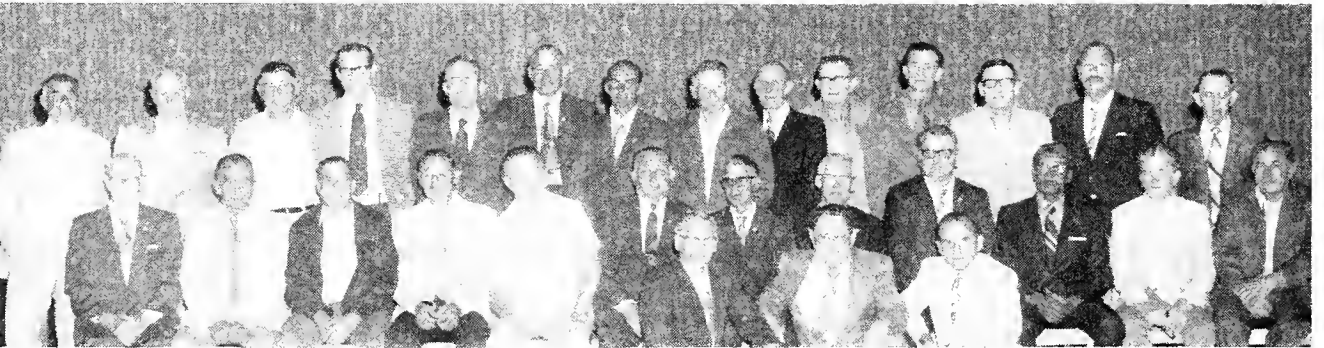
25-Year Members, Local 944



25-Year Members, Local 944



30-Year Members, Local 944



25-Year Members, Local 944

Olson, 27 years; Robert E. Patrick, 27 years; Victor J. Pelchy, 27 years; Jesse G. Pepper, 27 years; Loren T. Perce, 26 years; W. F. Perkins, 27 years; Hubert Phillips, 26 years; Orley Philpott, 27 years; Claude D. Pickett, 28 years; C. R. Pinard, 27 years; Emmett L. Polce, 27 years; L. E. Presba, 26 years; Frank R. Ramirez, 26 years (deceased); Sylvester Regalado, 26 years; George D. Reul, 27 years; H. F. Reyes, 27 years; Jesus Reyes, 28 years; Manuel Reyes, 27 years; F. W. Rickerson, 29 years; Gilbert G. Rios, 26 years; Charles E. Roberts, 26 years; Bert Rogers, 29

years; Herman C. Rogers, 29 years; G. E. Rounsavall, 26 years; Alfred M. Rushton, 27 years; Edward A. Salvini, 27 years; H. W. Saveland, Jr., 27 years; Edward J. Sawinski, 26 years; Melvin H. Schamma, 28 years; K. H. Schwannecke, 28 years; L. F. Scott, 26 years; James C. Shipley, 29 years; Robert L. Shough, 27 years; Eddie Skipper, 26 years; Elmer W. Smith, 25 years; W. T. Smith, 28 years; Woodrow W. Smith, 27 years; Wm. A. Stephens, 26 years; Wm. P. Stewart, 28 years; Fausto E. Tafolla, 29 years; Ray L. Thompson, 28 years; Robert Trarbaugh, 27 years; Howard A.

Trisler, 27 years; Elwood Tucker, Jr., 27 years; Earl W. Van Metre, 27 years; Vincent Van Valer, 27 years; Tom Vasko, 27 years; John F. West, 26 years; Leo O. Willhite, 27 years; Norman Wilson, 28 years; Ray E. Wolaver, 29 years; James W. Wood, 27 years; Earl Young, 29 years; Billy J. Zastrow, 26 years.

Members receiving 35-year pins are shown in Picture No. 5, Page 33.

Seated, left to right: H. V. (Red) Zilm, 36 years; Edwin D. Hoover, 36 years; Howard H. Morrison, 36 years;

Frank R. Hunt, 37 years; Wm. Vincent, 37 years.

Standing, left to right: J. M. Johnsen, 37 years; Ben Walston, 39 years; Morley Scott, 37 years; Herman Tardy, 37 years; Charles M. Gigy, 36 years.

Members receiving pins, with 36 to 63 years of membership are shown in Picture No. 6, Page 33. They include:

Seated, left to right: Wm. J. Baur, 48 years; George A. McCoy, 50 years; L. J. Conley, 51 years; Donald Thompson, 63 years.

Standing, left to right: G. A. Carlson, 48 years; Harvey M. Hawthorne, 36 years; John G. Writer, 40 years; Raymond Shulldberg, 41 years, Paul Mayer, 48 years.

Local 944 is proud to have the six members shown in Picture No. 4, Page 33, with a total of 184 years of membership.

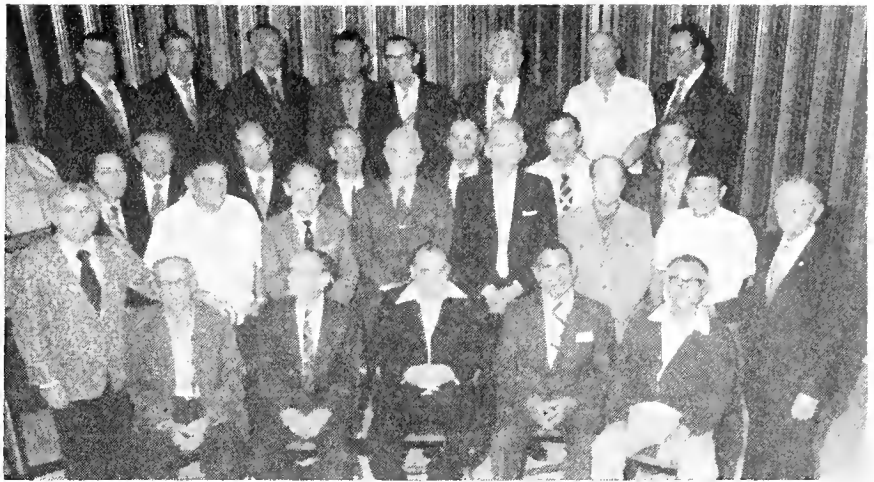
They are, left to right: Allen Griffin, 33 years; Luther Walker, 32 years; Wm. H. Griffin, 32 years; John Griffin, Sr., 33 years, and Jack Walker, 31 years. Ernest Griffin, not shown, 23 years.

SANTA ANA, CALIF.

At a dinner held recently, Floyd H. Walker, president; William A. Couch, financial secretary; and Charles M. Trenta, executive secretary of the Orange County District Council, presented 25-year membership pins to the following members:

Arnold Anderson; Stanley Anklewich; Ronald C. Blevins; Edward C. Bray; Jess L. Bridgewater; M. C. Carr; John T. Chalmers; Robert E. Clark; Glen O. Crumm; Paul Dunn; Edward Elizalde; Glen A. Farmer; Clyde Fisher; Ewell S. Johnson; Glen A. Kirk; Ray Lancaster, Sr.; Victor Laurendeau; Melvin McMasters; Tony Martin; John A. Michel; LeRoy H. Munsil; Archie Peoples; Theo. G. Picnot; Norbert Risse; Otto Sheldon; Ramey Stanton.

Other recipients, who were not present, were: George E. Amend, Jr.; Manuel Arredondo; John Baraniek; Delbert E. Barron; Howard Behm;



Santa Ana, Calif.

Vernon V. Black; James C. Bolding; W. A. Booher; Stanley A. Borneman; Glenn Burrus; John D. Bush; David Callahan; Opal D. Carr; Frank Ciarelli; George Clark; Kenneth R. Clark; Lewis H. Clark; James A. Conner; Louis Cruz; Robert F. Dinsen; William H. Dodd; George Elder; John Fiasky; Daryl M. Frey; John M. Garcia; Kent Garrison; R. L. Golightly; James Griffith; Nick M. Hile; William Impens; Douglas M. Jacobs; William Jaster; Joseph Jordan; Gilbert W. Krage; Sheldon MacPherson; Paul Massicotte; LeRoy Mathews; Tyrul Messall; Carl Miller; Arthur O. Olson; Pete Petrovich; Billy A. Phillips; Steven Preheim; Robert Riggs; Nathan Robinson; Joe Romero; Claude Sarratt; Robert Steen; Theodore Stehone; Glenn Todd; Rolland Vollmer; Benjamin Wallace and A. V. Webb.

A 50-year membership pin was presented to William N. Lindwall. He was initiated at Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., on August 24, 1922.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Carpenters Local 98 of Spokane recently held a pinning ceremony. At that time, 32 members of Local 98 received 25-year pins. In the photo, standing from left to right, are: George Johnston, Harlan Brown, international representative, and Tom

Severn. Seated are: Floyd Goodman, Bert Hudson, and Leo Larsen.

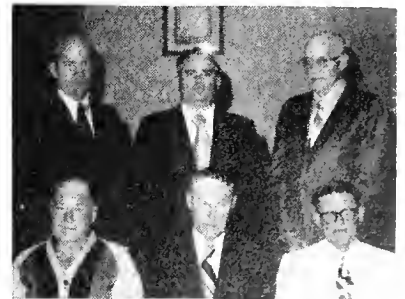
Thirty-year pins were received by 61 members at the same ceremony. Shown in the photo, from left to right.

Seated are: R. K. Barth, Don Laird, Floyd Buck, Victor Green, John Scharwat, Gus Elliot, Ray Hojem, Otto Benson, and Bill Powers.

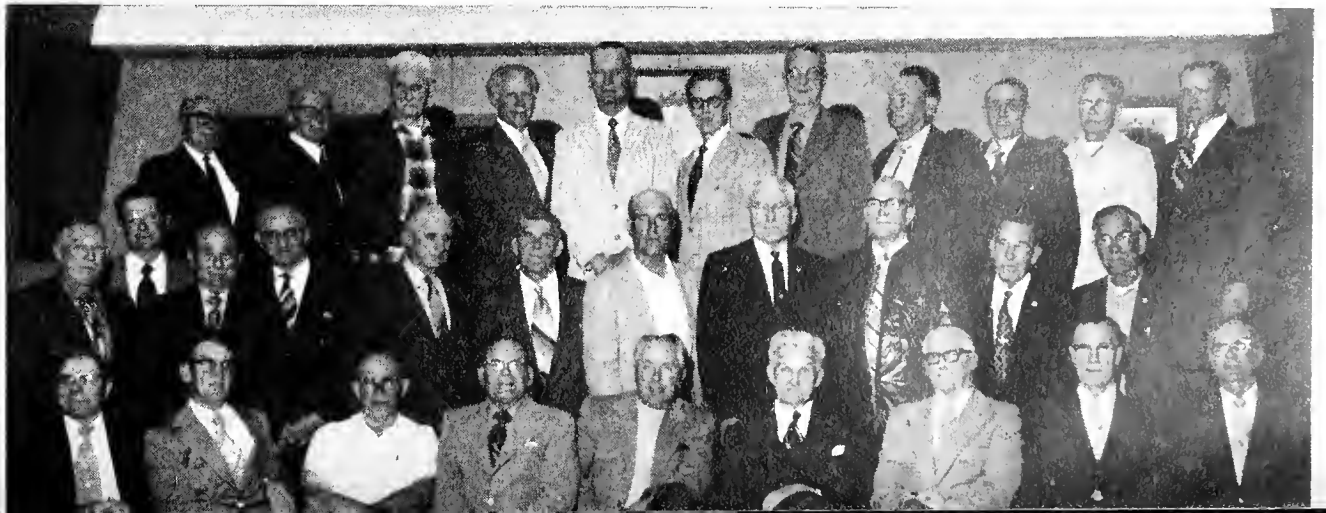
Second row: Curtis R. Seidel, Bert Eddy, James Conrad, John Kolbar, W. W. Kuder, Charles I. Wiberg, Earl E. Clapp, Frank G. Gabel, Ray Leliefeld, George Hieber, and George Schade.

Top row: John Bender, Ed Minderman, Tom McInerney, Frank Jameson, Jack E. Richardson, Carl I. Johnson, Sid Unger, Layne Johnson, Lyle R. Roberts, and R. A. Dutcher.

25-Year Pins, Spokane



30-Year Pins, Spokane



ROSLYN, N.Y.

Supervisor Michael J. Tully, Jr., of the Town of North Hempstead, N.Y., proclaimed Tuesday, June 26, 1973, John Rubineau Day. Rubineau joined the United Brotherhood on May 20, 1903, initiated at that time into Local Union 907, Great Neck, N.Y.

In 1943, Local 907, Local 1152, Port Washington, N.Y., and Local 1397 Mineola, N.Y. were consolidated, and a charter was issued for the Town of North Hempstead to Local 1397.

John Rubineau joined the Brotherhood when he was 16 years old and never had a clearance card. He lives in the same house in Great Neck where he was born on September 24, 1886. He is enjoying good health and is still active.

Local 1397 will celebrate its 55th anniversary with a dinner dance on March 22, 1974, and pay tribute to John and other old timers—19 of them with over 50 years and 280 with 25 to 49 years, for a total 9,377 years service.



From left to right: North Hempstead Town Supervisor Michael J. Tully, Jr.; Al Lamberti, business representative; John Rubenau; and George DeWick, business representative.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Carpenters Local 448 recently honored the following:

Left to right, First row: Charles Davis, 25-year member; Toiva Hannula, 50-year member; Eric Mattson, 25-year member; William May, 25-year member.

Second row: Edward H. Ellis, president and business representative; Wayman Cousins, 25-year member; Thomas Crawlford, 25-year member; Elmer Kollwelter, 25-year member; Harold Nish, 25-year member.

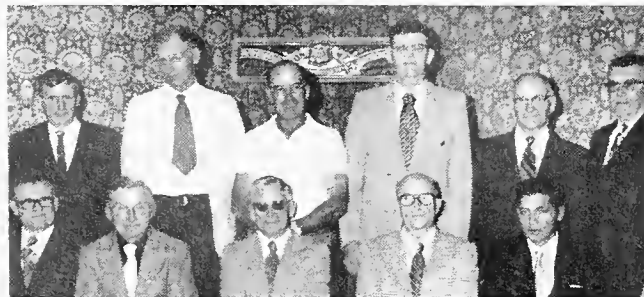
CASPER, WYO.

Carpenters Local 1564 held a pin presentation and banquet at the Holiday Inn on September 29. The occasion was the 60th anniversary of Local 1564.

Waukegan, Ill.



Casper, Wyo.



Thirty-three members were eligible to receive pins and two to receive journeyman certificates. Pictured here are those members in attendance to receive their pins.

Seated, left to right: Tom McLeran, C. J. Foss, David McGinnis, Walter A. Rudolph and Julian Santistevan.

Standing, Arthur Knesal, E. N. Larsen, John Neifert, Vern Larsen, Elvin Carpenter and A. F. Thompson.

EUGENE, ORE.

Here are pictures of members of Local 1273 who were awarded 25-year silver pins at a special called meeting, November 1.

Left to right: Richard P. Coady, Ned Davis, R. S. Hilliard, O. A. Tatum and Harold F. Stevenson. John W. Robertson also was awarded a pin but was not in the picture.

Eugene, Oregon



Conroe, Tex.



CONROE, TEX.

At the annual banquet of Carpenters Local 1890, the retired members of 25 years or more service were honored.

Speakers were Mayor R. E. Deison of Conroe and Jack O. Fountain of the district council. The guests were Bert Gresham, A. C. Shirley of the Texas State Council, and George Stein of Apprentice Training.

Twenty-five-year pins were given to R. O. Ellisor, T. E. Goldsberry, and B. M. Hogan. Thirty-five-year pins went to C. W. Presley, Curtis Anderson, Sr., and M. E. Howell.

Shown in the picture, from left, are Mayor Deison, B. M. Hogan, C. W. Presley, Curtis Anderson, and Bert Gresham.



POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

On October 20, 1973, Local 203 held a service awards dinner. Presentations were made to the local union and by the local union. Shown, top photos: William Beck receiving a 50-year pin from Local President Edward Briggs, Jr.; Business Agent Stewart Malcolm receiving clock

presentation from Bernard Handel of Handel Associates; and Malcolm receiving presentation from James Eisenman of Continental Casualty Insurance Co. Bottom center: Local Trustee Alfred Haugen receives presentation for his outstanding service to the local by Business Agent Stewart Malcolm.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Millwrights' Local 2235 presented service pins at its annual picnic, July 14.

In picture at right, a 50-year membership pin was presented to Charles "Red" Hanable, left, by Raymond J. Mitchell, president, Local 2235; and Andrew Zovko, president, Carpenters District Council.

The 25-year members honored are shown in the larger picture. Standing, left to right: A. Zovko, president, Carpenters' District Council of Western Pennsylvania; R. Mitchell, president, Local 2235; J. Reed; C. Hanable, 50-year member; S. Bondi; P. Barron; L. Harris; F. Rathke; J. Ciletti.

Kneeling, left to right: G. Bender; J. McHenry; B. Kiddle; E.



50-Year Member

Bosiljevack; W. D. Hays.

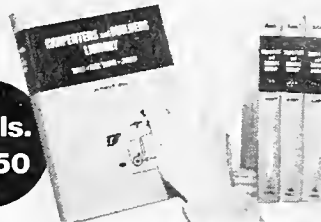
Missing from the picture: J. Anderson; J. C. Fletcher; I. Harper; M. Howe; T. Isenbaugh; D. Llewellyn; M. Phillips; J. Scott.

25-Year Members



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Continued



J. W. Pace

MIDLAND, TEX.

Local 1428, Midland, honored its oldest member, J. W. Pace, October 23, on the occasion of his 86th birthday of October 12. There was a cake-and-coffee party, followed by fellowship and domino games.

Pace helped organize the first local in Midland in 1931 with 15 members. The local was reorganized in 1934 and became known as Carpenters Local 1428.

He has held various offices in Local 1428 and was elected business representative and financial secretary in July, 1952, and remained in this office until his retirement in 1964.

LAKE COUNTY, IND.

First, Axel Olson, 61 year member; Bob Farkas, business representative, and retired Lake County District Council President Larry Strode, a 38-year member.

In the second picture, John Hoffman, financial secretary, with William Grambo, age 76 with 51 years of service, and Axel Olson, age 78 with 61 years' service.

In the first large group picture below are the gold card recipients of Hammond, Ind., Local 599.

In the bottom picture are the 25-year members.

The banquet was held on September 21, 1973.

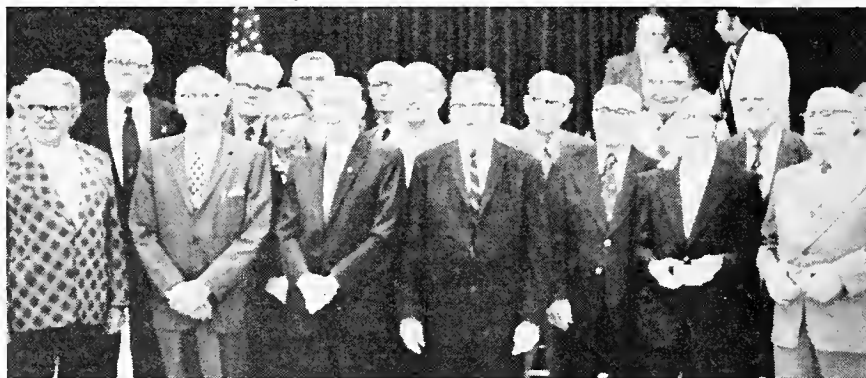


Olson, Farkas, Strode



Hoffman, Grambo, Olson

Gold Card Members, Lake County



25-Year Members, Lake County





ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Local 5 holds its annual pin party October 4, 1973, at Carpenters Hall, St. Louis, honoring veteran members with presentation of pins and plaques for 25 and 50 years of loyal, continuous membership.

First row, left to right: John Lewis, 25; Jack Miller, 25; Eugene Brennan, 50; George B. Post, Sr., 50; Severin Ricklin, 50; Joseph Pieper, 50; Andrew Schneider, 50; Earl J. Wegener, 25; Joseph A. Bleeha, 25; and Charles J. Contes, 25.

Second row, standing, left to right:

Bill Siebert, 25; Elvin Kendall, 25; James Voelpel, 25; Ernest G. Basch, 25; Edward A. Langhammer, 25; Jesse Favier, treasurer, Local 5; Rey Binder, financial secretary, Local 5; Pete Singer, warden, Local 5; George Cheswick, vice-president, Local 5; Terry Nelson, president, Local 5.

Back row, standing, left to right: (The following seven pictured are St. Louis Carpenters District Council business representatives). James Randolph, Pat Sweeney, Don Brussel, Ed Thien, Herman Henke, Larry Daniels and James A. Watson; Joe Kornfeld, trustee, Local 5; Louis H.

Becker, trustee, Local 5; Fred Wellman, conductor, Local 5; Norman Otto, recording secretary, Local 5.

Not pictured, 50-year members: Frank Gratis, Harry LaBoube, Joseph Mueller, Joseph Posek, Emil Schmidt and Mike Sutter. 25-year members: Robert Adelsberger, Herbert Becker, Bernard Brown, Alex Dryton, Richard House, Eldon Keeton, Earl Lewis, August Lodike, Art Long, George Melbar, L. J. Schmaltz, Frank Schodorski, Ed Simmons, Dwain Sinkler, William Stuckhoff, Norman Stuckmeyer, Ed Suter and Richard Ware.



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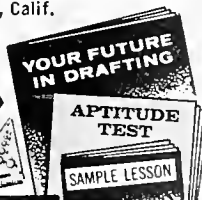
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ARLINGTON, TEX.

Millwrights Local 1421 observing the twentieth anniversary of its charter on June 23, 1973, held a special pin presentation ceremony, honoring 32 of its senior members. Presentations were made by R. A. Mobley, president, and by Frank Kilpatrick, business representative.

The honorees that were present and distinguished visitors included:

Front row, seated, left to right: I. T. Sledge (25-years); Dell W. Seabolt (30-years); Aubrey A. Skelton (20-years); Floyd W. Durham, Sr. (35-years); and A. J. Christian, executive secretary, Carpenters District Council of North Central Texas.

Standing, front row, left to right: L. W. Penfield (20-years); Austin Scott (20-years); Paul H. Anderson (30-years); John H. Davis (20-years); Lesley Linn (25-years); M. E. Fronabarger (25-years); trustee of Local 1421; Frank Kilpatrick, business representative and financial secretary and R. A. Mobley, president of Local 1421.

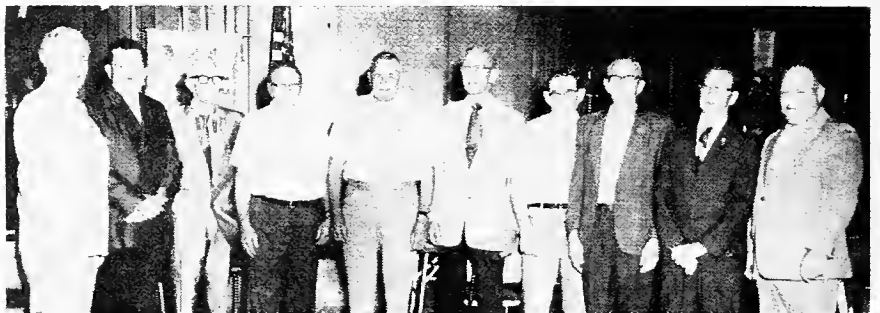
Standing, back row, left to right: Garner Bigham, vice president of Local 1421; Wayne Johnson (30-years); C. M. Yeatts, Jr. (30-years); Leon Chatman (25-years); Ben Murphy (20-years); A. J. Fortenberry (25-years); H. R. Russell (25-years);

J. P. Long, business representative, Carpenters District Council; and Olen A. McBee (25-years), treasurer, Local 1421.

Other members honored but not present:

Donovan G. Gibbs (20-years); Leon F. Pierce (20-years); Amon Roper (20-years); L. C. Shorwell (20-years);

Royce H. Allen (25-years); Rayford P. Black (25-years); Powell Brunson (25-years); Richard Call (25-years); T. B. Covington (25-years); Earl A. Cox (25-years); Paul W. Hundley (25-years); Andrew Marshall (25-years); A. L. Tuman (25-years); F. Lee Hardin (30-years); and C. R. Holder (30-years).



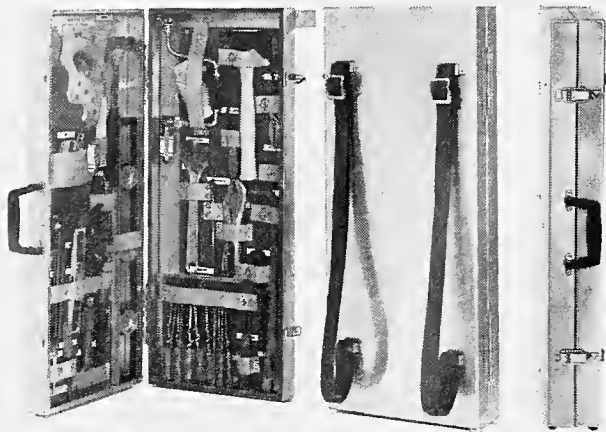
CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 62 held a 50-year-member night on July 3, 1973. Local leaders and honorees included, left to right. Clare Carlson, president; Charles Christensen, business representative, Chicago District Council; 50-Year Members John Anderson, Werner Anderson, Carl Festin, Eric Helmer,

Gust Larson, Joseph Newbauer, and Gust Newgren; and Wilbur Johnson, business representative.

Fifty-year members not present: Albert Riemerts, Fred Franson, Peter Hamrin, Lawrence Gardstrom, Edward Dahlin, Carl A. Pearson, Sigurd Wicklund, Fred Wood.

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1 Nail Claw
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1 Expansion Bit
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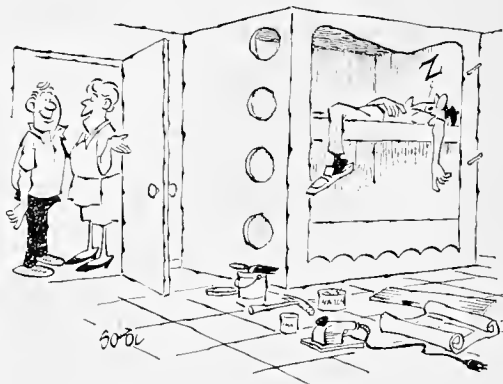
All in a Day's Work . . .



"... And I says to this non-union guy, one of these days . . . POW!"



"Are you bird watching?"



"He's putting the finishing touches to the boys' bunk beds. It's his day off."

Cartoons by Lee Sokol



First Drywall Trainee Contest on West Coast

The first meeting of the Western International Regional Drywall Training Committee was held at the Union Square Hyatt House in San Francisco in conjunction with the 18th California Drywall Contractors Association Convention September 27-28, 1973.

To show-case this rapidly-rising segment of the building industry (and a section of the Carpenters jurisdiction), the drywall training programs of British Columbia, California, Colorado and Oregon cooperated to produce a competition of drywall installer trainees based on the format of the Carpenters International Apprenticeship Contest.

As a second phase of the contest, drywall finishers from the Painters' training programs in Arizona and Oregon completed the metal framed carpenter projects. The competition was hosted by the Drywall Industry Training and Educational Committee (DITEC).

Contestants included: Barry Dunwoody, British Columbia; David Clayburn, Colorado; Bruce Hoyt, Oregon; and Don Kuwarth, California. Kuwarth was judged top installer-trainee, and Dunwoody was first runner-up. Steven Kernutt of Portland, Ore., was top finisher-trainee.

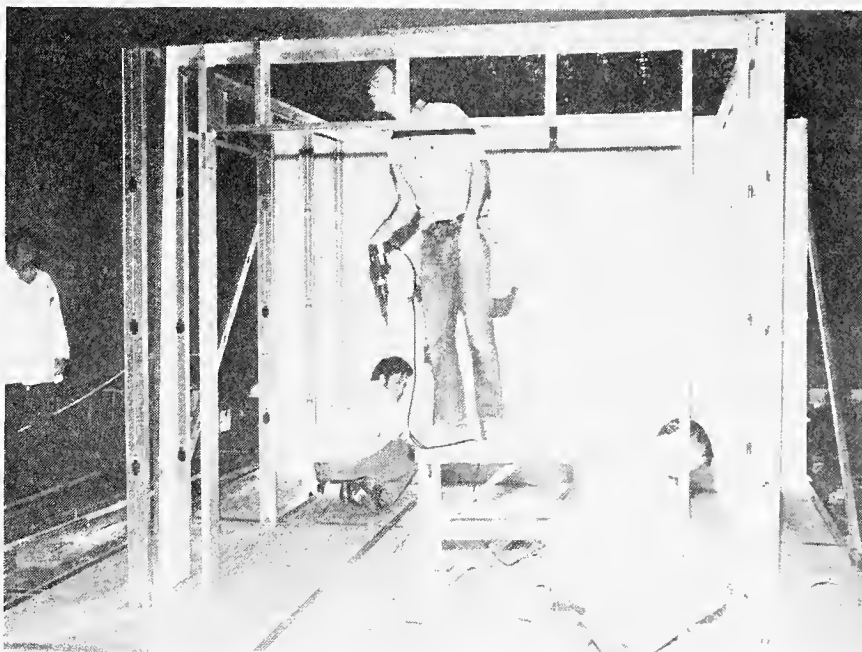
Unions Place 94% of Job Corps Enrollees

The seven labor unions operating training programs in 35 Job Corps centers have placed 94% of the enrollees in jobs with an average hourly wage of \$4.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan said recently that overall in the 65 Job Corps centers 72% were placed in jobs with an average starting wage of \$2.20, 17% went back to school and four percent enlisted in the Armed Forces.

"There is no question we are doing a better job in our placement efforts, due in no small way to the work of not only the 2,400 local state employment offices but the know-how of the international unions in getting their trainees placed," Brennan said.

Of current enrollees, about 58% are



Contractor Bob Carroll, left, studies the work of Contestant Don Kuwarth (holding drill), as Contest Judge Mike Otero of Las Vegas, Nev., business agent of Local 1780, and John Lopez of Local 2361, Garden Grove, Calif., checks details.



General President Sidell, right, discusses the progress of the contest with Bob Gulick, executive secretary of the California Drywall Contractors Assn., and Ed Ryan, president of the Northern California Drywall Contractors Assn.

black, 12% Spanish-speaking, 2.6% Indian and 26% white.

Unions involved in Job Corps training are the Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers-Plasterers, Operating Engineers, Railway and Airline Clerks, and Marine Cooks and Stewards.



The late Paul Rudd of the Brotherhood, standing at left, served as a coordinating judge. He is seen above with Percy Long, DITEC coordinator, and other contest judges.



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feet and it's
ready for more!**

That's a mile-and-a-third of lumber without re-sharpening . . . in this particular case, pine, fir and hemlock. And that's the kind of distance an Olympia Tungsten Carbide Tipped blade is built for. These tips are welded to the teeth.

That makes them 12 times stronger than conventionally brazed carbide tips. And for a change, here's a carbide tipped blade with a "full set of teeth." Also, for a change, these teeth are uniformly set so you get accurate, fast cutting with less feed force. It's an ideal blade for trimwork as well as general cutoff work.

The Olympia Tungsten Carbide Tipped blade acts like your best steel blade the day it was new . . . and lasts 10 times longer. Available in all the popular sizes for portable and bench saws. At a price you can easily afford. For instance: a 6-1/2-in. diameter blade with 18 teeth is only \$10.45. The heavy-duty model with 30 teeth is just \$18.95. See your Olympia distributor or write for his name, full information and prices.



CONTOUR SAWS, INC.
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073-2

Graduates in Spokane



Five apprentices of Local 98, Spokane, Wash., recently received their journeyman certificates. Left to right, standing, are Ross Taylor, Larry Cargile, and the apprenticeship coordinator, Don Verhei. Seated are Lyle Marko, Horace Powell, and Steve Rostel.

TWO MORE FARAH PLANTS CLOSE AS UNION BLAMES THE COMPANY

The refusal of William F. Farah to obey the law and bargain collectively with his employees has resulted in two more Farah plants in San Antonio, Texas, shutting down, leaving some 900 workers jobless.

Only the month before, Farah closed down plants in Victoria, Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico with 600 employees.

"The blame for these unfortunate incidents must be laid directly at the door of Mr. William F. Farah, company president, whose refusal to comply with the law of the land caused the strike in the first place," said the two top officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, President Murray H. Finley and Secretary-Treasurer Jacob Sheinkman.

The union officials pointed out that the company has refused to bargain with a unit of employees who have chosen the ACWA to represent them has harassed, intimidated and coerced workers suspected of union sympathies, and has discharged employees for engaging in union activities.

"When Mr. Farah embarked on his illegal tactics that forced the workers out on strike in May 1972, and which he has continued thereafter, he knew that the workers would fight back with the only weapon they had—an appeal to all decent men and women not to purchase Farah pants," ACWA officers said.

"The public has responded magnificently, demonstrating their traditional stand against injustice and exploitation."

They added that all Farah has to do to "turn the situation around" is to "stop his illegal practices and cease his viciously anti-union propaganda . . . and give Farah workers a voice in conditions under which they work."

* * *

Don't Buy Farah Products



IN MEMORIAM

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Anselment, Barney
Johnson, Carl O.
Johnson, Julius C.
Loeffler, R. M.
Olstad, Olaf
Sand Harold
Serany, John
Taylor, Geo. W.
Westvaag, Stanley

**L.U. NO. 13
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Adams, Melvin G.
Benitez, Santos
Carlson, Albin
Foody, James J.
Janicki, Howard S.
Krupa, Stefan
La Frana, Earl K.
Maloney, Thomas
McGavin, Charles
Mihás, Vasilios P.
Nord, Olaf
Sallander, Ray
Shaughnessy, Raymond
Stephans, Lawrence
Woodall, Rudie

**L.U. NO. 15
HACKENSACK, N.J.**

Ohmann, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 18
HAMILTON, ONT.**

Koleff, Jim

**L.U. NO. 22
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**

Chalmers, Alexander
Coffey, Thomas
Dagley, Scott
Davidson, Ozel
DeCamp, Leo L.
George, R. O.
Hamilton, John
Hovdal, John
Hughes, Martin
Kallquist, Oscar
Lewis, John H.
Lind, Henry N.
Lindquist, Lennart
Markussen, Harry
Mueller, Thomas
O'Sullivan, Patrick
Rahlves, August
Rogers, Walter
Saari, Albin
Schultheiss, Henry
Smart, Vance
Smith, Charlie Harold
White, Chester

**L.U. NO. 35
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.**

Capella, Louis
Moscrop, Thomas
Pallavacini, Charles
Slason, Samuel

**L.U. NO. 37
SHAMOKIN, PA.**

Losiewich, Charles

**L.U. NO. 51
BOSTON, MASS.**

Frongillo, John B.

**L.U. NO. 53
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.**

Corbin, Murray
Lander, Frank
Shampnois, Warren

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KANSAS CITY, MISS.**

Bockelman, Arthur M.

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ANACONDA, MONT.**

Stamp, Douglas

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Hayes, Archie
Kemp, J. R.
McFall, P. M.
Whitehead, Willie
Wise, C. V.

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PROVIDENCE, R.I.**

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Berard, Walter
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Campopiano, Harry
Colavecchio, D. Thomas
DiGiulio, Vito
Grassini, John
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Medeiros, Germano
Neary, John
Pagliarini, Carlo
Simmons, William
Sylvester, Walter

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BALTIMORE, MD.**

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Brock, George A.
Buckmaster, Charlotte
Hoffman, Elvan
Johnson, John D.
Jordan, Colin G.
Kryder, Joseph L.
Martinson, George
Morton, John R.
Welzel, Charles
Williams, Harrison R.
Williams, James E.
Wood, Richard

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SHEFFIELD, ALA.**

Sewell, E. G.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.**

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**L.U. NO. 134
MONTREAL, QUEBEC,
CAN.**

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Copping, Reginald
Devouge, Raymond
Duguay, Donat
Gamor, Emile
Paanenen, Veikko

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NEWPORT, R.I.**

Driscoll, George A.

**L.U. NO. 181
CHICAGO, ILL.**

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Muhlberger, Fred
Thorsen, Gunvold

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DALLAS, TEX.**

Costley, G. C.
Crawford, Paul R.
Dowdy, Hugh P.
Dunn, G. D.
Goggans, James A.
Lane, Charley M.
Mulry, Edgar

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OSHKOSH, WISC.**

Neumann, Henry

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WATERTOWN, N.Y.**

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Thorsen, Einar

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LONG ISLAND CITY,
N.Y.**

Bruni, Perte
Doimo, Frank
Faulkner, Frank
Gallo, Angello
Gilday, John
Gorog, Emil
Hamings, Leonard A.
Karlsen, Per B.
Kremers, Joseph
Nusser, John
Pirolo, Robert
Rebacka, Nestor
Schenetsky, Charles
Schuler, Henry
Spilotro, Victor
Tutone, Louis
Zappulla, Frank

**L.U. NO. 301
NEWBURGH, N.Y.**

Burger, W. G.
Tamanini, Richard

**L.U. NO. 340
HAGERSTOWN, MD.**

Morgan, David C.
Mundey, Roy S.

**L.U. NO. 345
MEMPHIS, TENN.**

Bond, Ira R.
Brown, W. A.
Cook, Charles D.
Cummings, C. N.
Hodges, W. F.
Hogan, James A.
Holloway, E. I.
Noland, James B.
Welch, Ira

**L.U. NO. 608
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Hood, James J.
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Peterson, Lafe O.
Taylor, W. H.
Wright, Jack S.

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NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Salpa, Gustav

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Cassioppi, Paul
Galluzzo, Frank
Hill, Clinton
Johnson, Marshall
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McCrillis, Ormol
Mikolaitis, Matthew
Nelson, Earl
Robbins, Maynard
Ryerson, William
Sandreen, Carl

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Hancock, William J.
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Lighthart, Charles L.

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MODESTO, CALIF.**

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Martinez, H. J.
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Orbesen, James

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Burkhardt, Grover C.
Quinlan, Thomas J.

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N.Y.**

Vaughan, Edward

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GULFPORT, MISS.**

Gainer, Charles

Continued on next page

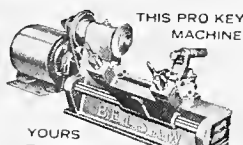
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 Staats, Victor H.

L.U. NO. 1616
NASHUA, N.H.
 Boucher, Joseph E. A.

L.U. NO. 1693
CHICAGO, ILL.
 Patterson, Adin B.

L.U. NO. 1805
SASKATOON, SASK.
 Sands, M.

L.U. NO. 1846
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 Codifer, Louis
 Connors, Daniel V.
 Flott, B. A.
 Mora, Joseph
 Salvaggio, Michael
 Weisdorffer, E. M.

L.U. NO. 1849
PASCO, WASH.
 Rose, Fred

L.U. NO. 1922
CHICAGO, ILL.
 Agnew, George
 Andersen, Alfred

Anderson, John H.
 Gaffney, Patrick
 Johnson, Emil
 Lundberg, Christ
 Oswald, Rudolph
 Pekerak, Steven, Sr.
 Sandrick, Stephan
 Schuknecht, Eugene G.

L.U. NO. 1963
TORONTO, ONT.
 Mitchell, John
 Vitez, Emerich

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NEW YORK, N.Y.
 Dennis, William, Sr.
 Shaw, Moses E.

L.U. NO. 2203
ANAHEIM, CALIF.
 Bateson, E. W.
 Berry, Wayne
 Brown, George E.
 Livezey, F. G.
 Oulrey, F. M.
 Shepard, Harry
 Weber, Lyle D.

L.U. NO. 2471
PENSACOLA, FLA.
 Kiggans, Otha

L.U. NO. 2582
MUSKEGON, MICH.
 Brown, Alva
 DeKreek, Cornelius

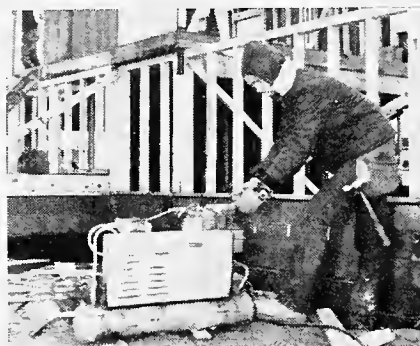
Lakeland Memoriam

Salvatore Cavallero of Local #808, Brooklyn, N.Y. died Nov. 12, 1973. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Benjamin Whitehurst of Local #1590, Washington, D.C., died Nov. 24, 1973. He was cremated and buried in the Home Cemetery.

Joseph Campbell of Local #708, W. Newton, Mass., died Nov. 29, 1973. Burial was in Watertown, Mass.

FOR COLD STARTS



Anyone who has had to use a clutch—gasoline powered compressor in cold weather can testify to the problems of cold starts. It usually takes several attempts at starting the engine before it has sputtered and died enough to warm up to the point where it will finally start and operate smoothly.

But that's time consuming, and time is money. So, users complained to dealers; dealers complained to manufacturers; and the manufacturers came to Mercury Clutch, Division of Aspro, Inc., Canton, Ohio, whose centrifugal clutches are used on 90% of all compressors equipped with clutches.

During the warmup period, the centrifugal clutch is not engaged, so the engine is not pulling a load. As the engine warms up and rpm increases, centrifugal force moves the shoes outward

until the clutch is smoothly engaged and the compressor is in operation. As the shaft rotates faster, pressure and torque increase.

This kind of clutch has helped many users in the construction industry overcome the problem of cold starts and has allowed them to reduce costly downtime for their employees who use pneumatic tools such as staplers and nailers.

Although the bulk of Mercury Clutch centrifugal clutches used on air compressors are installed on the equipment before it leaves the factory, many users—industrial as well as private—have found that it's so much easier to start a compressor equipped with a clutch that they are installing the clutches themselves on previously purchased compressors.

To install a centrifugal clutch on a compressor, the pulley has to be removed and replaced with the standard Mercury Clutch for gasoline engines. Clutches also are available for electric motors. Clutches with special pulley sizes, bores, sprockets, gears and coupling type clutches are available upon request.

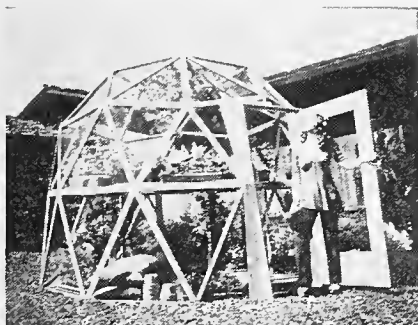
And centrifugal clutches also are available for such applications as high inertia loads, overload protection, free wheeling, load free idling, low voltage protection and limit starting current demand.

For more information, write to Mercury Clutch, Division of Aspro, Inc., 1201 Camden Avenue, S.W., Canton, Ohio, 44706, or call (216) 456-3453.

WHAT'S NEW?



REDWOOD DOMES



Here is a new geodesic dome greenhouse designed by Robert Gunther, Aptos, California. It comes in kit form and is easily assembled with a wrench, hammer, and screwdriver (all pieces are precision cut and color coded) into a dome greenhouse 10 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. The Dome Greenhouse cost about 1/3 as much as a standard square-cornered greenhouse of equal size, and because of its shape offers optimum growing conditions (no hot spots or cold corners). It comes with a choice of Fiberglass or Poly-vinyl covers and the frame of Grade A Redwood needs no foundation because it is rot and insect proof. For free color brochure on this and other models with prices write Redwood Domes Div. 201, Aptos, CA 95003.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Aluminum Box	42
Audel	37
Belsaw Locksmith	46
Belsaw Planer	18
Belsaw Sharp-All	26
Chicago Technical College	29
Cline-Sigmon	47
Contour Saws	44
Craftsman Book Company	24
Hydrolevel	38
Eliason Stair Gauge	46
Estwing	23
Foley	21
Irwin Auger	47
Locksmithing Institute	27
No. American School of Drafting	39
No. American School of Surveying	30
Paneling Specialties	37
Stair Design & Engineering Co. ..	18
Stanley Works	Back Cover

TOOTHBRUSH UNIT

A wall-recessed mounted toothbrush sterilizer and bathroom sanitizer is available from Stir-I-Lite Corporation, Ingle-side, Ill.

Patent pending, the Stir-I-Lite unit employs a germicidal lamp which destroys germs by ultraviolet rays, which in turn produce ozone for a fresh, clean, odor-free bathroom. Tests conducted by the Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories of Northbrook, Ill., have demonstrated the complete and rapid effectiveness of the Stir-I-Lite unit. As shown by the tests, streptococcus germs were completely destroyed after 3 hours of exposure; Staphylococcus, cold and flu organisms were 100% eliminated after 8 hours' exposure.

The Stir-I-Lite unit consists of a durably built attractive 20-gauge metal cabinet, with a baked enamel finish. Mounting brackets welded to the sides of the cabinet enable the unit to be stud-mounted on 11 3/8" horizontal centers, or 5 7/8" vertical centers. Recessed depth is 5 1/2". The unit wires into any 110-volt circuit. The Stir-I-Lite unit holds up to 5 toothbrushes, with convenient shelf space for the sanitary storage of combs, water pinks, electric toothbrush elements, shaving equipment, hair brushes, etc.

Closing the cabinet automatically turns on the germicidal lamp; it turns off when the door is opened. The positive action safety switch assures 24-hour sanitizing protection with complete safety. The lamp draws only 4 watts of current, and the soft blue color it produces also serves as a safety night light. The lamp-life is rated at 6,000 hours. The entire unit is UL listed.

For more information, write to Stir-I-Lite Corporation, P.O. Box 204, Ingle-side, Illinois 60041.

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IN CONCLUSION

Challenges Which Face Our General Convention Of 1974

■ A scant eight months after this issue rolls off the press the 32nd General Convention will be in full swing at McCormick Center in Chicago, Illinois.

I scarcely need to point out that every convention of our Brotherhood is important. However, I believe the 32nd General Convention will be one of the most important of this century.

For one thing, the economic climate of the United States and Canada has never been in a greater turmoil than it is at the present time. We have inflation and high unemployment plaguing the United States at the same time. This is unprecedented in the history of America. There never was an era when more people were bent on gouging the public as deeply as possible.

The energy crisis, which may be real or only contrived, is being used as an excuse by many segments of our society for raising prices fantastically. The big monied interests are definitely in control of the situation.

In this kind of a climate the challenge to the labor movement in general and to our own Brotherhood in particular takes on extreme importance. It will be the task of the 32nd General Convention to lay out a program which will enable our great organization to meet the challenges of these tumultuous times.

Foremost of these challenges, in my opinion, will be the need to organize our craft more thoroughly, especially in the homebuilding field. What all of us should bear in mind is that our ability to make progress is directly tied in with the degree of organization that exists in our industry. This is a lesson that Peter J. McGuire, founder of our Brotherhood, learned nearly 100 years ago. In 1880 the local unions which existed in St. Louis signed a very good agreement with the contractors in the area that established a scale considerably above the scale which existed in the surrounding territory. As soon as word of the St. Louis agreement got out, the area was swamped

with non-union carpenters from the surrounding area who were attracted by the improved wage scale negotiated by the unionized carpenters of St. Louis. The result was that the union was unable to maintain the gains which it initially made. It was this disastrous experience which impelled Peter McGuire to issue the call for a national convention of the scattered carpenters' unions existing at that time. What was true for Peter J. McGuire in 1880 and 1881 is still true today. It is only by maintaining the highest possible degree of organization at every level that concerted progress can be made.

I am happy to report that during the past year our membership has shown a substantial growth. We started the year 1973 with the membership level at a new peak. However, this peak still leaves us far short of the ideal we believe possible.

We need to place special emphasis on organizing the housing field. In far too many sections of the country home construction is very poorly organized or completely without effective organization. This is a dangerous situation. The unorganized housing industry provides a training ground for non-union workers to enter the field of industrial construction, where they can compete more intensely with the membership. Furthermore, it provides a training ground for non-union contractors to gain experience while preparing themselves to enter the general contracting business.

So it is important that the forthcoming convention devise an effective program for bringing organization in the housing field to a more effective level. I believe that the Coordinating Housing Organizing Program (CHOP) is providing a big step in the right direction, and I hope that the convention can build on this initial effort.

I must emphasize, however, that the convention can only approve and adopt programs for organizing, arrange funding, and generally oversee the operation of the General Office and staff. It's up to every member of the Brotherhood to personally assist in the ongoing organizing effort. A fraternal organization such as ours draws its strength from the sincerity and determination of each individual member. The challenges before us in 1974 require that each of us make a more determined effort than ever before to achieve the goals of the Brotherhood.

I am sure that every member is fully aware of the tremendous toll that inflation inflicted on the paychecks of 1973. No matter how many dollars a wage earner brings home at the end of the week, it never seems to be enough to meet the basic needs of responsible, comfortable living. Inflation is brought on by the greedy actions of men in power, both in industry and in govern-

ment. It can be cured only by the election of men to Congress and Parliament who are conscious of and sympathetic to the needs and aspirations of working people.

Through the Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee a great deal of progress has been made toward enhancing the effectiveness of our Brotherhood in the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. However, the liberal members of the Congress have been outnumbered by those who dance to the tune of big business. With all the scandals of Watergate and the allied chicanery, the year 1974 finds working people in the best position in a long time to send to Washington a reform Congress which has greater sympathy for the plight of those who man the mills and factories and construction sites of the nation.

We can take some pride in the achievements which CLIC has chalked up. I hope that the convention will devote some real thought to upgrading and enhancing our political effectiveness through CLIC.

Jurisdiction long has been a difficult problem facing building trades unions. Over the years, I believe our Brotherhood has done a creditable job of protecting the jurisdiction which is rightfully ours.

In my opinion, jurisdictional squabbles, many of which are petty, create many serious problems for the healthy growth of unionization in the construction industry. It is no accident that \$30 billion or \$35 billion worth of construction has gone to non-union contractors in recent years. Jurisdiction is the lifeblood of our organization, and our General Officers are prepared to defend our jurisdiction under any and all circumstances. At the same time, we stand ready to explore any avenues which hold promise of creating an orderly vehicle for resolving jurisdictional differences between the trades. The convention undoubtedly will strengthen the hands of the General Officers for dealing with jurisdictional problems.

Finances are another problem which the convention must face squarely. The inflation which has raised so much hob with the family budget has caught up with the General Office, too. The wages of representatives and office workers have had to be increased to keep pace with the raises which took place in industry and government. The cost of supplies has skyrocketed. Real estate taxes have practically doubled in the last few years. There is a great need for expanding the operating facilities of the Brotherhood throughout North America.

However, the income to the General Office has remained stationary, because the per capita tax was established by the last General Convention

and can only be changed by another general convention.

Therefore, the forthcoming convention will have to deal with major financial problems. This is a fact of life which cannot be ignored, regardless of how unpalatable the matter might be.

There are many other matters which the 32nd General Convention must face up to: the enhancement of our apprenticeship training efforts in those areas where the current programs are not doing an adequate job and the development of better lines of communications between subordinate bodies and the General Office as well as the subordinate bodies themselves.

It all adds up to one thing: The year 1974 poses a challenge of major proportions which the 32nd General Convention must meet and resolve. Given the performance which the many General Conventions I have attended came through with, I am certain that the 1974 convention will come through with flying colors, provided that the membership understands the challenges facing us in this difficult year of 1974. ■



William Lince
GENERAL PRESIDENT

What makes the Stanley Steelmaster your kind of hammer?



The face is rim-tempered, for a safer hammer. Rim-tempering minimizes chipping in case of a foul blow. That's on-the-job safety.

Handle is hydraulically driven into the handle hole under 10,000 lbs. force. Permanently locked head and handle can't twist or loosen.

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The

FEBRUARY 1974

CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



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Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the *CARPENTER* only corrects your mailing address for the magazine, which requires six to eight weeks. However this does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*,
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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Floor Covering, Carpet Locals Plan Expanded Programs	2
First Pension Checks Under Brotherhood Fund	4
We All Have Car Trouble Now	6
Members Intrigued by Spiral Staircases	8
Patrick Campbell Becomes 2nd Vice President	11
Skilled Trades in Peace Corps Rise Charles Murdoch	13
Young Carpenter and Wife Teach Skills	14
Ontario Millwrights Sign Province-Wide Pact	21

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	5
Canadian Report Morden Lazarus	16
Local Union News	18
Plane Gossip	22
Service to the Brotherhood	23
Apprenticeship and Training	25
50 Years Ago in the Brotherhood R. E. Livingston	28
In Memoriam	29
What's New?	31
In Conclusion William Sidell	32

THE COVER

Love is expected to sweep the country February 14. St. Valentine's Day has been celebrated for centuries with poetry, gifts, and song, but the favorite means of expressing affection has long been paper Valentines. Bouquets of flowers, like those on our February cover, are also expressions of love throughout the world.

Greeting card manufacturers estimate that almost a billion Valentines will change hands on the traditional lovers' day, this month. The United States and Canadian Postal Services expect to carry sizable loads of Valentines in mid-February.

Though store-bought Valentines are widely used today, many Valentines are still handmade and colorful. The elaborate, often-handmade Valentines of yesteryear are some of the most beautiful tokens of romantic affection ever produced.

Today there are many collectors of Valentine art. In addition, museums in many parts of North America have initiated special collections of their own. *An H. Armstrong Roberts photo.*

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 10¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, THE CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



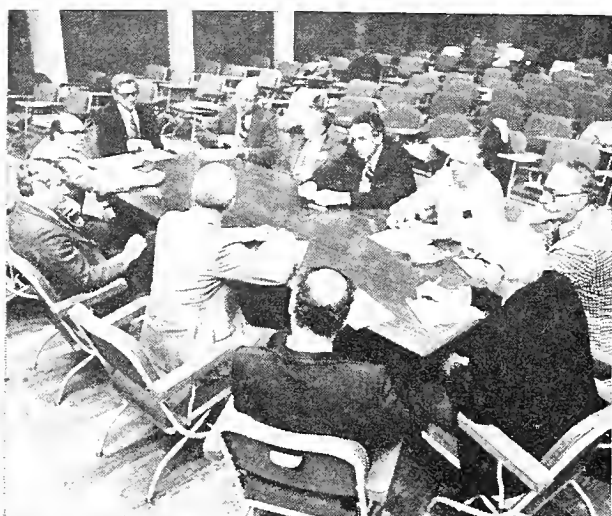
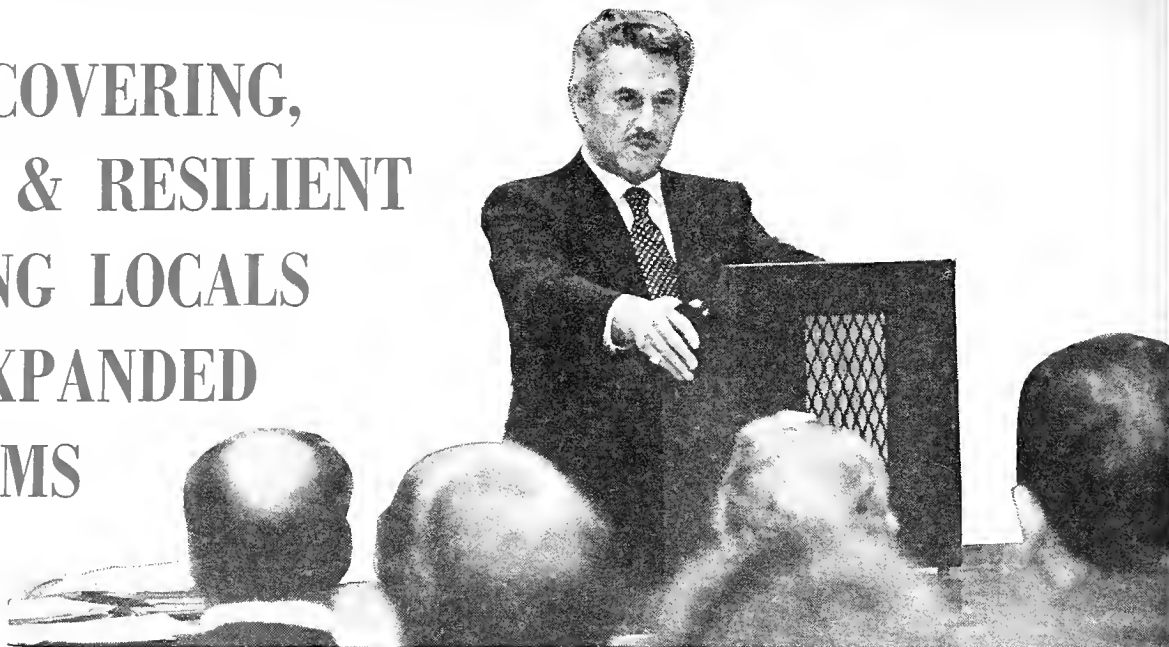
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FLOOR COVERING, CARPET & RESILIENT FLOORING LOCALS PLAN EXPANDED PROGRAMS



First General Vice President Konyha urged locals to "maintain a dialogue" with contractors.



Maury Powell, president of the Natl. Assn. of Floor Covering Installers, cited industry's growth.

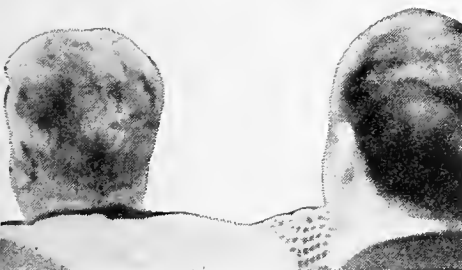


The Brotherhood's Director of Organization, Jim Parker, explained volunteer-organizing work.



Nicholas Loope, Research Director, discussed prevailing wages and government regulations.

*We can't sit on our hands
and let the big retail
stores control the work,
Sidell tells local leaders*



Fulltime officers and business representatives from floor covering locals throughout the Eastern United States and Canada assembled at the General Office in Washington, January 8, for a two-day conference on mutual problems and objectives.

The meeting focused exclusively on the work of members of the Brotherhood employed in the multi-billion dollar floor covering, carpet and resilient flooring industry, and it underscored the Brotherhood's growing awareness of the special problems confronting floor-covering members.

The 34 delegates to the conference paid particular attention to the special objectives of floor covering locals, the training programs for apprentices and journeymen, and the need for organiz-

ing the unorganized in what is too often a "gypsy" industry.

General President William Sidell urged conference participants to get back to the basic problems of the industry.

"Our people somewhere along the line lost their incentive in much of this work," he said. "We must begin organizing from the ground up. When we do this, we protect ourselves in all sorts of work across the country."

He reminded the local union officers that when major retail stores began selling carpeting they also began sending their own people out to do the installation work. He warned business agents that they must get union representation in this growing area of the industry.

Continued on next page



■ At far left, a committee on training programs was chaired by Robert Rocke, BR, Local 2241, Bayside, N.Y., with Wm. Kessel, BR, Local 1541, Vancouver, B.C., as secretary.

At center, Joseph Poplowski, BR of Local 1759, Pittsburgh, Pa., led a committee discussion on objectives, with Lewis Pugh, Washington, D.C., as secretary.

A committee on organizing, right, was under the chairmanship of Herman Bodewes, president, Buffalo, N.Y., D.C. Leo Petre of Local 484, Akron, O., was secretary.



John Rogers, Assistant to the General President, served as moderator for the general sessions.



From left: Bernard J. Keller, BR, Local 2241, Bayside, N.Y.; Perry Joseph, BR, of Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo., and Robert Rocke, BR, Local 2241, Bayside, N.Y.; and Joseph S. Poplowski, BR, Local 1759, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"This is not a moment in the history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America when we can sit on our hands and let other people take care of our problems," he warned.

John S. Rogers, assistant to the General President, served as moderator for the conference. He told the conferees that the Brotherhood must deal with nine major trade associations in the industry, and he emphasized that these trade associations have to be made aware of the Brotherhood's determination to make this a union-shop industry.

Maury Powell of Detroit, Mich., president of the National Assn. of Floor Covering Installers, spoke to the conference on the opening day. He called upon business agents and local officers to meet the challenges of the industry. He emphasized that union shops are needed in the industry to stabilize it. He deplored what he called "halfway houses" — employer setups where jobs will go union or non-union, depending upon the whims of the customer and the availability of card-carrying trade unionists.

Powell cited facts and figures to emphasize the potential of the industry:

It took 25 million man days to install last year's production of carpeting, he said. If one man installs five yards of carpeting an hour for 40 hours a week, it will take thousands of men to lay all that carpeting, he pointed out, indicating the potential for Brotherhood organizing. He stated that approximately 340 mills are turning out \$4 billion in carpeting and that major brand names like Monsanto, Dupont, and Phillips 66 are producing much of this carpeting.

Three workshops were held in the course of the conference to study objectives, training programs, and problems of organizing.

These important points were contained in the workshop committee reports:

- Employers must be shown the advantages of hiring apprentices.

- Comprehensive apprentice training programs must be developed and standardized, and all floor covering local unions should establish apprentice training programs.

- All locals are urged to make provisions for funding of such programs through public aid and/or collective bargaining agreements.

- Consideration must be given to upgrading programs of training for journeymen, so that union skills remain superior in the industry.

Continued on Page 15



General President William Sidell presented the first two checks to be issued under the Carpenters Labor-Management Pension Fund to two Brotherhood members at the recent convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters in Cincinnati. He is shown above with the two recipients and First General President William Konyha. From the left are: General President Sidell, Gusta Sparks, First General Vice President Konyha, and Forrest E. Wilson. Sparks and Wilson are both members of Millmen's Local 2077, Columbus, O.

First Checks from Carpenters Labor-Management Fund

■ The Carpenters Labor-Management Pension Fund, a pioneering plan established only two years ago, has begun to pay benefits.

General President William Sidell presented the first two pension checks to be disbursed under the plan at the recent convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters at Cincinnati, O. First recipients were two members of Millmen's Local 2077 of Columbus, O.

It was an historic moment for delegates to the convention, as state council leaders joined General President Sidell, First General President William Konyha, and Third District Board Member Anthony Ochocki in congratulating Gusta Sparks and Forrest Wilson on their good fortune.

The Carpenters' own fund was announced by the then General President M. A. Hutcheson on October 11, 1971. A trust agreement to establish the program had been signed in Washington, D.C., the previous month.

The special plan was developed in response to the long-felt needs

of members in local unions and district councils throughout the United States and Canada where circumstances had made it impossible to negotiate pension protections on a local basis.

Participation in the plan can be arranged through collective bargaining. Actually, the fund consists of two separate pension plans, each tailored to the special needs of members. There is an Industrial Pension Plan and a Construction Industry Pension Plan. The two plans, centrally administered on an international basis, make it simpler for local unions and district councils to negotiate coverage.

The establishment of the plan came months ahead of a one-year target date for such a pension program set by the 31st General Convention at San Francisco in 1970.

General President Sidell told Ohio state convention delegates that the General Officers are now implementing the program, as instructed by the General Convention. ■

WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

PHILADELPHIA PLAN EXTENDED—The Labor Department has extended for one year the Philadelphia Plan's 1973 minority employment goals, giving local construction contractors, building trades and minority groups the opportunity to develop a voluntary solution to equal employment opportunity.

Philip J. Davis, director of the Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC), said the decision to extend the plan--resulted from continuous OFCC reviews of the plan, which show that contractors performing work covered by the plan are capable of attaining or exceeding the goals set forth in the plan.

CONTRACTS IN '74—The 1974 schedule of union contract negotiations will be even heavier than last year's, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

At least 5.25 million workers are under major contracts--those covering 1,000 employees or more in the private nonfarm economy--that either expire in 1974 or contain wage reopening provisions, BLS noted. This compares with about 4.75 million workers last year, and is 2.5 million more than in 1972.

TALK, TALK, TALK—Now comes the proof of something most of us have long suspected: there's no place as gabby as the nation's capital. American Telephone & Telegraph says Washington has 128 telephones for every 100 persons, the highest density of phones per population of any city in the world.

SOLID FUEL HEATERS—The U.S. Department of Labor, noting the impact of the energy crisis on oil supplies, will now permit the use of solid fuels in construction salamander heaters instead of the petroleum products required by rules of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

OSHA granted an interim order allowing use of coal or coke-fired open-top heaters until a decision is reached on an application for a permanent variance from the OSHA standards.

SOLAR ENERGY—Senator Alan Cranston (D., Calif.) proposed that the federal government launch a 5-year crash program to perfect the commercial use of solar energy to heat and cool America's homes.

Cranston said experts estimate that between 25 and 40% of the oil, gas and other forms of energy that Americans use each year is used to heat and cool buildings, and to provide occupants with hot water.

"Some scientists estimate we could save \$180 million worth of oil and gas by 1985--and as much as \$3.5 billion by the year 2000--by substituting solar energy for these purposes," Cranston said.

HUD ADVERTISES HOMES—Faced with an inventory of some 4,000 homes it has acquired through unfulfilled buyer commitments, the Dallas, Tex., office of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has begun advertising the homes for sale on radio and television.

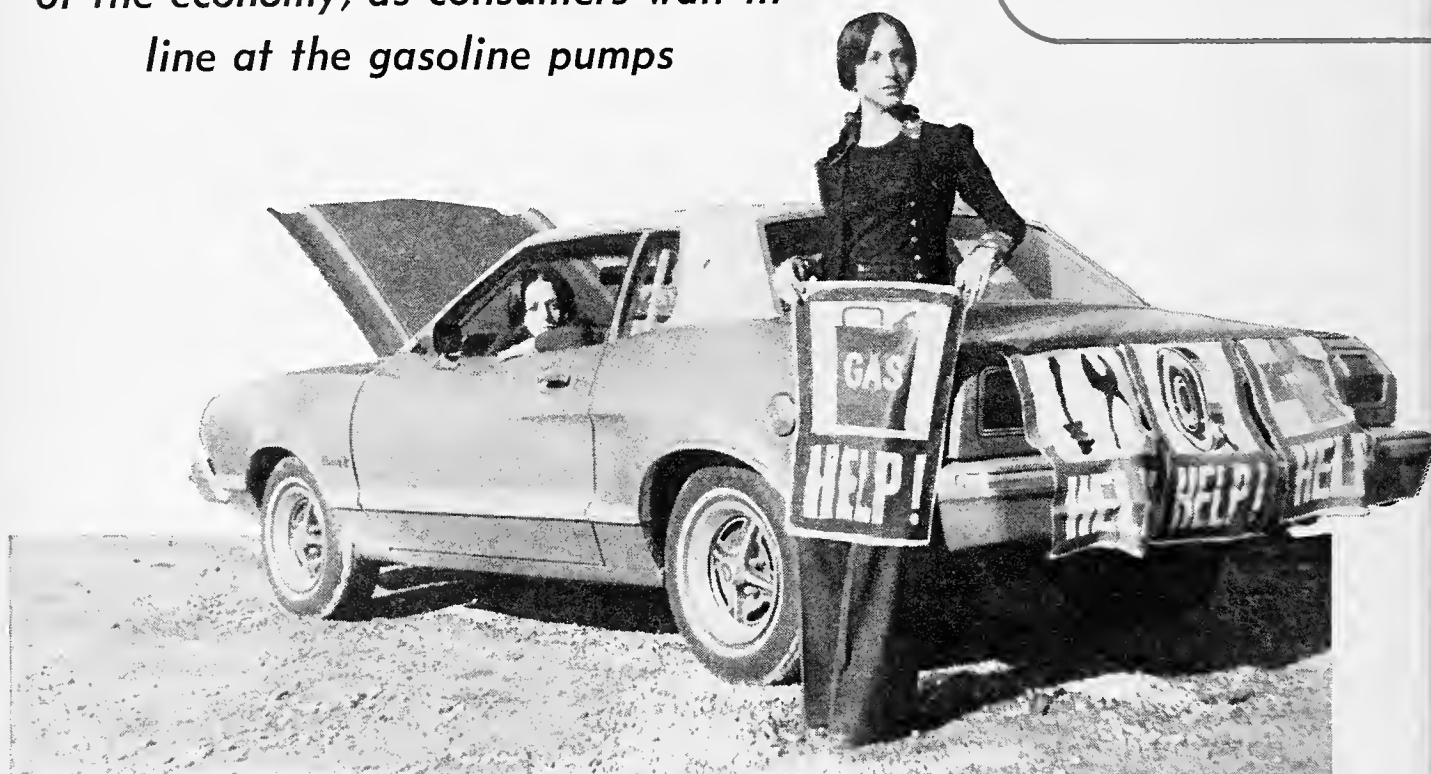
Across the nation there are currently 73,000 single-family HUD-acquired properties for sale. These are costing the government about \$375,000 per day in payments, insurance and loss through vandalism.

STRIKE IDLENESS due to strikes declined from 1.5 to 1.4 working days per thousand between 1972 and 1973.

We all have car Trouble Now

The energy crisis slows the pace of the economy, as consumers wait in line at the gasoline pumps

Big Cars Such as This May Become the Dinosaurs of the Automotive World



The amount of gasoline motorists can buy each time they pull up to a pump varies all over the map, depending upon consumer demand in the particular area and the whims of the fuel producers and distributors. New car dealers used to put at least 10 gallons into a tank free before a customer drove his new car away; now it's usually only five gallons.

Specialty manufacturers are offering distress flags such as the ones shown above for unlucky drivers caught in the crunch. A set of four such flags—for gas, mechanical difficulty, flat tire, or injury—is now being retailed by the Victor Frank Co. of Springfield, Va. Other specialty items are gas-tank locks, anti-syphon devices, and mileage meters.

■ Well over a half million union carpenters, millwrights, and mill-cabinet-makers in the United States and Canada get to their jobs by car every workday.

That's a conservative estimate, based upon figures recently released by the US Census Bureau and percentage estimates based on the membership totals of the United Brotherhood.

The Census Bureau tells us that out of 47.2 million US citizens age 16 or older who work in metropolitan areas, most get to their jobs by car—36.2

million altogether. Of the remaining workers, 3.8 million travel by street-car or bus, 1.7 million by subway or railroad, 3 million walk, 1 million work at home, and 1.5 million use taxis, bicycles and motorcycles.

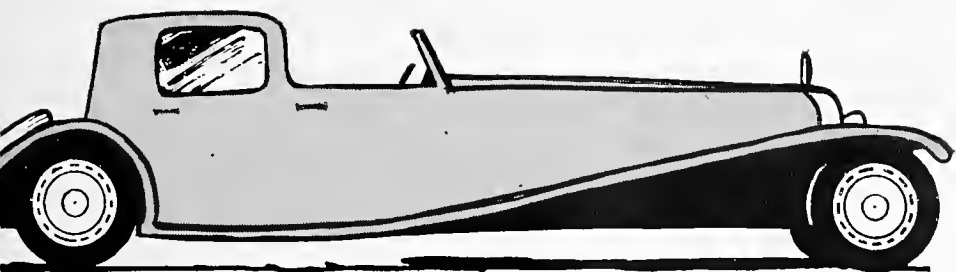
The average carpenter — or millwright or cabinetmaker — carries a heavy tool box. His job may be on top of a cold mountain or out on the edge of some hot Southwest desert. He needs his "wheels."

Consequently, the latest crisis to hit North America finds him hurting in

the billfold and cussing at the gas pumps. When gas rationing went into effect in World War II, he was paying 19.2¢ a gallon for the vital fluid. Today, he might pay three times that much on an open market.

Back in 1910, when the four-wheel gas guzzlers first hit the roads of North America, an automobile cost 1.8¢ a mile to operate, and a horse and buggy cost 2.5¢, according to an automobile club of the period.

When gasoline rationing started on December 1, 1942, a year after Pearl



The Bugatti Royale, largest car ever built. First created in 1927 for private road use, only six of these Italian cars were ever made. They are 22 feet long, have hoods over seven feet long and eight gas-guzzling cylinders. There's one on display at the Ford Museum, Dearborn, Mich.



Above: The Allegheny Auto Tunnel on the Pennsylvania Turnpike is momentarily free of traffic in this recent late-night picture. Only the ceiling lights gleam in the darkness. Although the turnpike had its biggest year ever in 1973, in December, when the energy crisis hit, traffic was down 8% from the previous December.



Above: Washington, D.C., feels the energy crisis from Capitol Hill, where Congressional hearings are now studying the problem, to Watergate, seen at right in the picture above. The barricade at left in the picture is for Metro, a new mass transit and subway system which won't be ready to relieve the commuter situation until 1975.

Harbor, there were only 6 million cars and 6 million trucks and buses, and the price of gasoline by the end of the war in 1945 had reached 20.5¢.

Today, a little more than a quarter century later, there are an estimated 118 million cars and trucks roaming our streets and highways. Two and even three-car garages are common in many areas of suburbia.

In a generation the automobile has become the pump primer of the American economy. The automobile has become almost as much of a utility to

the average American worker as electricity, natural gas, and water.

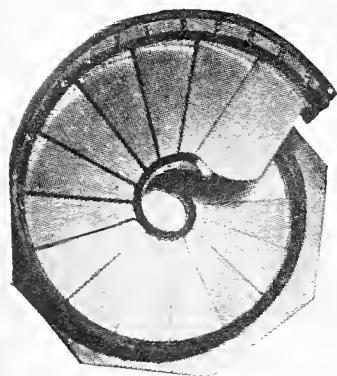
In spite of this, the federal and state governments, and the petroleum industry have gone blithely along with the automobile industry, figuring that "what's good for General Motors is good for the country" and that Mother Earth has an endless supply of natural fuel sources. Conservation of domestic petroleum, we find, was as much for maintaining price levels and multinational profits as for true conservation of resources.

As this issue of *The Carpenter* goes to press, the State of Hawaii has been forced into gasoline rationing, and the State of Oregon has begun a limited rationing arrangement. Nationwide rationing is under consideration.

Congress and the Executive branch have finally been forced to do battle with the powerful oil industry lobby, while John Q. Carpenter and his fellow workers ration their daily lives because of a crisis which, seemingly, might have been avoided. ■

MANY READERS INTRIGUED BY

Spiral Staircases



■ Spiral staircases are of such things as poems are made . . . a joy to frolicking children . . . bits of whimsy for interior decorators.

But for a carpenter they are a challenge to his skill and prime examples of his craft.

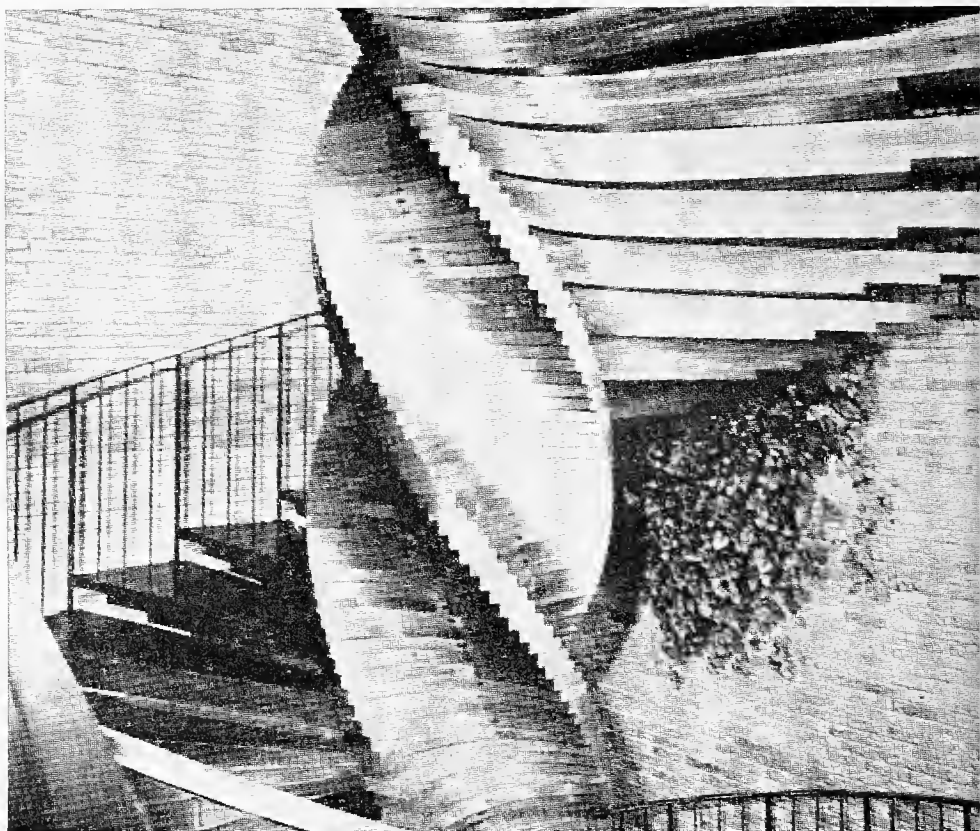
Across the bottom of these two pages are pictures of models of a particular spiral staircase which we described in *The Carpenter* of July, 1965, and which has intrigued many of our readers ever since.

We related The Legend of the Carpenter of Loretta—a tale of a mysterious carpenter who drifted into the Chapel of Our Lady of Light in Santa Fe, N.M., in the year 1873 and prevailed upon the nuns there to let him build a stair to the choir loft. His finished job was 30 inches wide and consisted of 33 steps. It was built entirely of wood without the use of a single nail. The carpenter asked for no pay and never revealed his name.

We have distributed many reprints of our article, and many members of the Brotherhood have sent us pictures of models of the miraculous staircase, which we have published from time to time.

Joseph Dunay, whose model is shown at right, found that his miniature assemblage was a good object for sermons in local churches and lectures at womens' clubs. In a letter to the editor, he says:

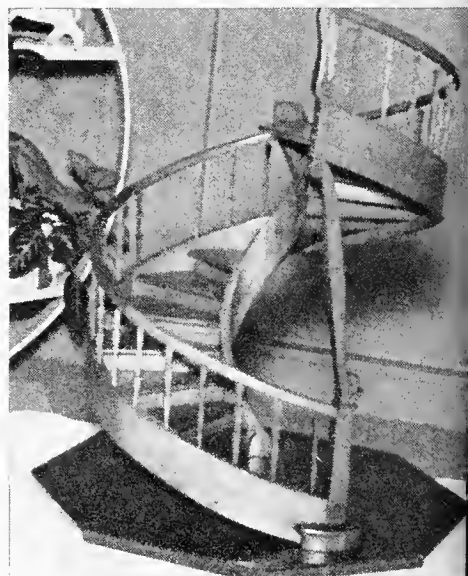
"In building my model stairway I tried to simulate the conditions that this wise and intelligent carpenter may have encountered. Using only hand-tools to fashion the wood and only glue and wood pegs to hold it together



proved a trying and time-consuming job. . . .

"The secret of the stairway model which I have built is the joy of hearing people elevate the work of all carpenters to a new horizon and shed a new light of respect for his knowledge and skill."

Job Dykgraaf of Local 771 takes a more pragmatic view. He calls the staircase of Santa Fe "pure mathematics and carpentry." Says he: "Any engineer can explain mathematically the assembling of forces in a construction. A part of the vertical force upon a spiral stairway is being transferred almost vertically to the building floor through the inner stringer. The same force creates the intension of unwinding the spiral. In order to prevent it, the outer stringer has to be constructed in a way it can't bend and fastened to the bottom floor and to the top landing. That is all there is to it, and I can't see any riddle at all, even if you put 3 x 360° on top of each other." ■

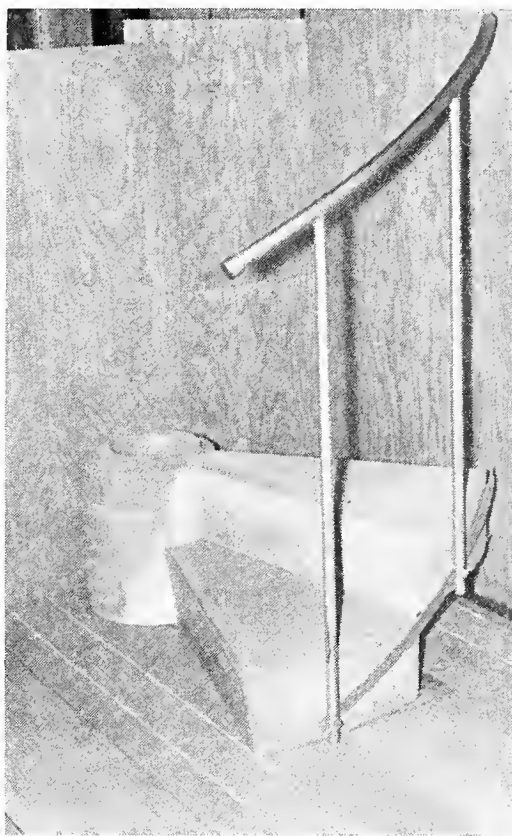


● Frank Niessen, Local 729, Cochection, N.Y., created a staircase model of solid oak. Risers and steps are housed out as they are on regular staircases.

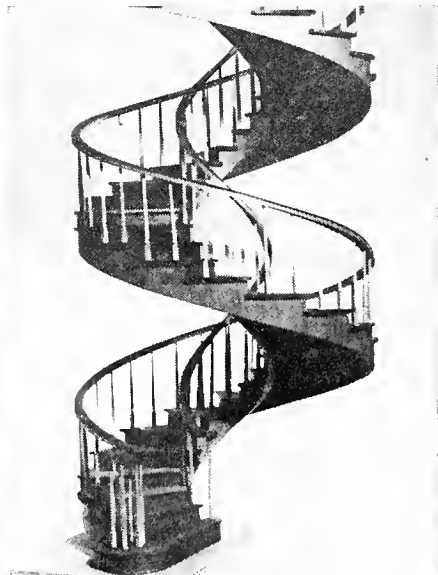
● The intricate wooden staircase on the opposite page stands in the administration building of a construction company in Auvergne, France. The steps wind this way for three floors. The hub ends of the teakwood pieces are laminated to form a core column. Each step consists of four Iroko and African teakwood pieces.

● The second staircase below is formed from modular metal units manufactured by a British firm. No center pole is required. The builder merely bolts down a base plate and fits a step-module onto it by tightening a joining bolt with a special key. The erector walks up the staircase as he builds it!

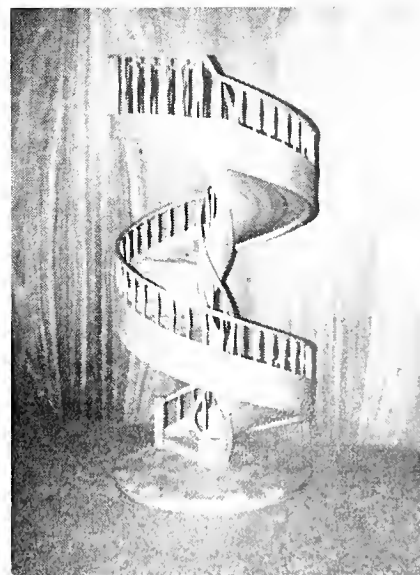
● Two illustrations below show a spiral staircase cast in modular units of concrete. The handrail can be of wood or metal. The staircase can be enclosed as shown in the lower right photograph. The pictures were sent to us by Frank Niessen of Cochection, New York, who also produced a model staircase (opposite page).



● Joseph M. Dunnay of Local 428, Fairmont, W.Va., used a scale of 1 inch to 1 foot. The 33 steps rise 25 inches from the base.



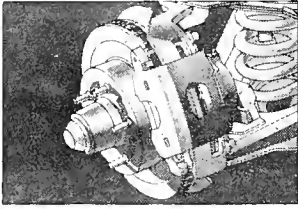
● Job Dykgraaf, Local 771, Watsonville, Calif., created the model above at a scale of 1:8 with dimensions above minimums required by the state code.



● R. Holmquist, a 20-year member of Local 527, Nanaimo, B.C., created this model in approximately 350 man hours of home work.

CHEVY CHEYENNE

New Chevy brake systems matched to truck size and capacity



Chevrolet announces an improvement in pickup braking systems. Our fade-resistant front disc brakes are incorporated into complete systems computer-matched to the model and GVW rating of the pickup you order.

The higher your pickup GVW rating, the heavier the brake system components. The system for whatever model and load rating you order is computer-selected right at the factory so that heavier duty

pickups get heavier duty brakes. Also included is a new disc brake lining wear sensor which signals audibly when pads should be replaced.

Finned drum brakes are used at the rear wheels, and brake power assist is available on all models from lightest to heaviest.

Stopping power matched to pickup capacity. It's another way Chevy builds value and toughness into every pickup.



Chevrolet

Lasting Chevy Value

Patrick J. Campbell Becomes Second General Vice President



PATRICK J. CAMPBELL

Patrick J. Campbell, a General Executive Board Member from the First District and a native of New York City, has been named Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood by General President William Sidell and approved by the General Executive Board, filling the vacancy created when William Konyha moved up to First General Vice President, last month.

Campbell has served as First District Board member since 1969, when he succeeded Charles Johnson, Jr., to that post. A long-time special assistant to former General President M. A. Hutcheson, Campbell

has been active in labor affairs for many years.

Campbell completed his apprenticeship in Local 964, Rockland County, N.Y., working later there as a journeyman, foreman, general foreman, and superintendent. He was president of Local 964 for 15 years. He was appointed a member of the International organizing staff by General President M. A. Hutcheson in 1955.

In 1957 Campbell was appointed General Representative and assigned to the Niagara Power Project in upstate New York. At the Niagara work site he served as chairman of the labor-management committee for the entire operation.

In 1966 he was appointed Assistant to the General President, replacing Cecil Shuey, who was subsequently named to the General Executive Board.

Highly experienced in many areas of the Brotherhood jurisdiction, Campbell serves the International Union on joint committees covering Laborers, Electricians, Engineers, Plumbers and Pipefitters, Iron Workers, and Boilermakers.

A veteran of World War II, he served in the U.S. Air Force for four years in the South Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell live in Nanuet, N.Y. They have three children.

My Spare Time Hobby Makes Me

\$5⁰⁰ AN HOUR

**CASH
PROFIT**



**Here's How You
Can Start Your Own
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CLIC Director Charles Nichols has announced that the key holder and money clip shown at left, bearing the seal of the U.S. Congress (which are prized by constituents of Congressmen), will be awarded to "big" contributors as long as the supply lasts.

Such contributors will, of course, also receive the 1974 CLIC lapel pin given for a \$10 contribution.

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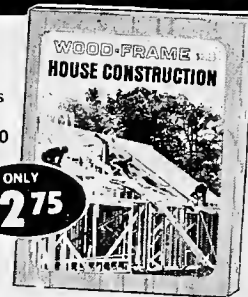
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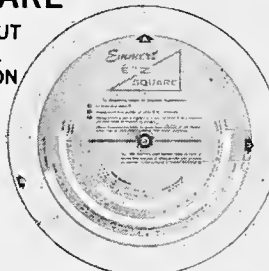
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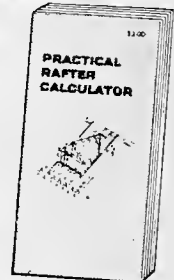
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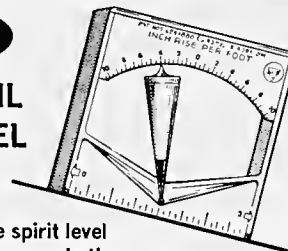
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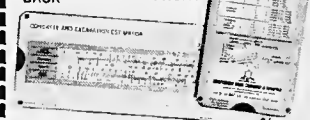
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■ Through 1969, eight years after it was established, less than 1% of the Peace Corps consisted of volunteers with skilled trades.

In the past four years that figure has risen to 16%. In the same period the number of "generalists," unskilled (usually college students), has shrunk from almost 100% to only 30%. In addition to increases in the skilled trades, there have been proportionate increases in agriculture, the professions, and education.

The Carpenter interviewed Nicholas W. Crow, the recently sworn-in director of the Peace Corps, and we asked about the changes now taking place . . .

CARPENTER: *Why did the Peace Corps decide to put an emphasis on the skilled trades and tradesmen?*

CRAW: I would say that the Peace Corps of the early Sixties was made up of the type of volunteer that the *United States government* wanted to send overseas. Today the Peace Corps is more a reflection of the requests we have had from *the host countries* where our volunteers are stationed.

CARPENTER: *What were Corps operations like in a given country before skilled tradesmen were recruited?*

CRAW: The emphasis was almost entirely on the unskilled generalist. And, as a result, Peace Corps operations were less structured and probably too vague. All programs came under the heading of education and community development. Except for English language instruction, we were offering too much of what we wanted to give, and too little of what the host countries themselves thought they needed.

CARPENTER: *How has the Peace Corps changed since then from a volunteer's point of view?*

CRAW: Well, Americans are very job oriented. And volunteers now have a very tangible role in the countries where they are sent. They are more job satisfied, because, with their special skills,



Nicholas Crow



Skilled Trades in Peace Corps Rise from 1% to 16% Since '69

*An interview with Nicholas Crow, new director of the Peace Corps
... conducted for The Carpenter by Charles Murdoch*

they bring with them to a country their own share of a genuine partnership. The Peace Corps volunteers since 1969 are increasingly more professional and their points of view are more pragmatic. In response to host country requests, I think you could say that their efforts are more productive.

CARPENTER: *What about languages? Would a tradesman have to know a foreign language before his application would be approved?*

CRAW: Not at all. Most of the languages that are needed in the Peace Corps are not taught in American schools anyway. There is a 12-week orientation period which takes place in the host country; and it is here that all necessary languages are taught. Of course, a volunteer continues to learn more of the language throughout the period of his assignment.

CARPENTER: *What all is involved in the application process?*

CRAW: Well, the entire process takes about two to three months. We review the application; and probably the most important part of this review takes place at what we call the "skill desk." It is here that the ruling is made by committee members who are themselves tradesmen, farmers, and health specialists. These people, in short, know what they

are doing—and it is their business to tell us if our applicants know what *they* are doing.

CARPENTER: *Are married couples encouraged to enlist in the Peace Corps?*

CRAW: Yes. At the present time 26% of all Peace Corps members are married couples. We have even changed some old regulations which did not allow couples with dependents. These are changes we have made to accommodate people whose skills are in demand both here and abroad. And these changes are helping us meet the priority requests of our host countries around the world.

CARPENTER: *What are the support standards for a volunteer once he or she is overseas?*

CRAW: The cash allowance, about \$160 per month per person, is modest but comfortable. We don't put our volunteers up in Hiltons. We live among the people and eat what they eat. We speak their language. There is, however, a cash amount of about \$1800 put aside for each volunteer at the end of his tour abroad.

Any additional information concerning the skilled trades and their relation to the Peace Corps can be obtained by calling 254-7346 in Washington, or 800-425-8580 (no toll) from outside Washington. ■

Young Carpenter and Wife Teach Vocational, Home Skills To Pacific Islanders

■ A carpenter and a home economics specialist from Brisbane, Calif., are teaching their skills on Ulul, a Pacific island in the Eastern Carolines section of Micronesia.

Peace Corps volunteers Joseph and Sandra Dutra of 237 Monterey St., Brisbane, are training both students and teachers in Micronesia.

Dutra, 25, a vocational education teacher at Weipot High School, feels his training will open up a whole new field of opportunity for his students. On Ulul, as on the other islands in Micronesia, there is an acute shortage of skilled tradesmen.

Young Dutra holds an associate degree in psychology and sociology from the City College of San Francisco. For three years he was a member of Carpenters Local 848 in San Bruno, Calif.

His wife Sandra has a bachelor's degree in home economics from San Francisco State.

Her official assignment is to train the school's home economics teacher and to assist her in the classroom

when needed. The 25-year-old volunteer also serves as the school librarian, helps out in the student store and teaches a social studies class and two business courses.

After a long day at school, the couple returns home to a 16-by-18 square-foot plywood house to eat. Dinner usually consists of a mixture of local foods and American canned goods. Afterwards, while her husband is resting, Sandra Dutra studies Trukese, the local language.

Both volunteers found their basic Peace Corps language training extremely valuable, but Mrs. Dutra has set about learning the intricacies of the language.

"Upon perfecting my ability to communicate I hope to teach the village women how to cook with flour and dried eggs and how to prepare their own foods in a variety of ways," says Ms. Dutra, who is also a nutritionist.

She hopes to start a health course that will include such things as the proper way to protect food from flies and how to dispose of waste properly.

Her husband, too, has a second project. He hopes to revise the inadequate water catchment system on the island. He has begun a pilot program that he feels will remedy the problem.

The Dutras, both 25, joined the Peace Corps in the summer of 1972. They are two of 243 volunteers serving in Micronesia in agricultural, educational, health and other programs. About 7,000 Peace Corps volunteers are now serving in 59 countries. ■

The pictures at left, from top to bottom: 1. Island natives move supplies from the beach. The ship disappearing in the background brings mail and supplies only three or four times a year. 2. One of the buildings at Ulul which Dutra and his students erected. 3. The young California carpenter at a pensive moment. 4. A cinder-block building being erected under Dutra's guidance. 5. Ms. Dutra and two of her home economics students.



Floor Coverers' Conference

Continued from Page 4

● Pay rates for apprentices should be at a level which will "attract and keep a steady type of individual."

● The committee called for an upgrading of the status of floor-covering workers and their representatives among the general membership. The conferees conceded that, in some cases, "this may be caused by the floor covering business agents not availing themselves of the Carpenters' local union business agents' cooperation."

● Greater recognition of the autonomy of floor coverers by carpenters on the job and in their local union and district council meetings.

● Floor coverers' locals were urged to develop working relationships with management associations as a method of solving many industry problems.

● Separate contracts between floor covering locals and employer associations were urged wherever possible.

● Local unions and district councils were urged to work with Better Business Bureaus to eliminate unethical practices in the industry.

● Conferees called for annual meetings of all floor covering representatives.

● An exchange of contract information and the standardization of contract language were viewed as current goals.

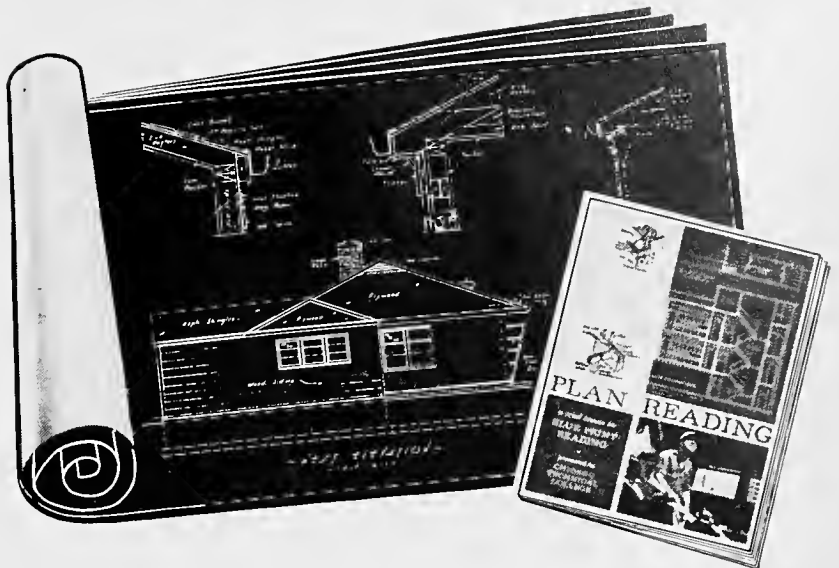
Boys' Clubs Set Construction Pace

Boys' Clubs across the country witnessed increases in both building activity and money spent for construction during 1973, it was announced recently by the Boys' Clubs of America.

John L. Burns, president of the nation's fastest growing youth-guidance organization, said a total of \$22.9 million was spent by Boys' Clubs on construction and development during the year, for an increase of more than 15% over the previous year. Burns said the figure includes costs for new construction and for renovation and enlargement projects.

Indicating that the dollar increase wasn't all due to rising construction costs, Burns pointed out that new building activity was increased by nearly 20% for the year. Locally-financed work on 19 new Club buildings was completed during 1973, he said, while 42 others were under construction. Also, work was completed on six expansions and two camp projects.

Burns said that nearly 1,100 Boys' Clubs now provide daily guidance, educational activities and supervised recreation to well over a million boys.



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CANADIAN REPORT

Canada Can Satisfy Own Energy Needs; Must Consider US and Japan's Needs

The energy crisis is affecting Canada but in a way different from most other industrialized countries. It has aroused new concern about our natural resources which, abundant as they are, can still be quickly depleted. It has helped drive home the message which ecologists and conservationists have been preaching for years.

The crisis has also made Canadians count their blessings. Energy sources are not in short supply in Canada, and with sensible long-range planning, no hardships of any consequence need occur.

The reserves of petroleum are not great by world standards. They are centered in the west, chiefly in Alberta, from where oil and gas are shipped by pipeline to markets in the western and central states and to Ontario. Some gas goes to Quebec.

The rub is that eastern Canada from Quebec to the coastal provinces have been dependent on imported oil from Venezuela and the Middle East. This imported oil was unloaded at eastern refineries at a much cheaper price than it could be brought in by pipeline from the west.

But the huge increase in foreign oil prices has changed all this. Western oil could be pipelined to Montreal and even farther east at a much lower price than imported oil is now available . . . if the pipeline from the west, which now ends at Toronto, were extended east.

This is being done. It won't help this winter, but it will be completed for next winter. In the meantime, some oil from the west is being shipped through Panama by tanker from Vancouver, and oil "leakage" from the Middle East and more costly oil from Venezuela keeps eastern Canada going.

There is no shortage of electricity.

People are asked to shut down heat to 65-68 degrees, but wonder why huge office buildings and supermarkets keep all lights on 24 hours a day. Ontario Hydro is getting ready to export more surplus power to the United States. Manitoba Hydro is completing a huge power project in the north for which it is seeking markets in Ontario and the United States. Quebec, which is already exporting power south of the border, is going ahead with a vast and expensive power project at James Bay. Much of this power will be available for export.

In addition to electric power from hydro and atomic energy plants, substantial coal reserves are available in Alberta and British Columbia, with Japan providing a good export market. This coal could be gassified for shipment east. Lignite in far northern Ontario is available as an energy source. New discoveries of gas have been made in the Canadian Arctic and extensive drilling is taking place on the east coast.

For a nation of only 22 million, ample energy is available. Transmission is a problem for a land which extends across 4,000 miles, but not an insoluble one.

What if any are the problems then?

Simply put, it is that Canada is a trading nation and heavily dependent on good trade relations with two countries in particular, the United States and Japan.

If Japan's energy problems become more serious, Canada will be affected. But not as much as it would be if trade with the United States were curtailed.

Canadians can solve the energy problems within their own borders. But economically they are heavily bound by international currents and events, just as other nations are.

Many Contracts Still Unsettled

Many of the major negotiations in the construction industry were settled last year, but not in British Columbia, where new contracts are still up for settlement.

In addition to the contracts in the construction industry, other key contract negotiations in B.C. involve forest products employees and longshoremen. These three industries alone employ almost 100,000 of the 200,000 workers covered by contracts open this year.

Unions will be out for substantial gains based on the high profits of 1973 and the rapid increase in living costs.

These negotiations may be the first major test of the new Labor Code adopted by the B.C. government last year. While the Code received approval in general, it was not without misgivings from some sections of industry, particularly construction.

The Code will also be tested by the government's own employees who have been given full bargaining rights for the first time in the province's history.

Rising Land Costs Under Study

A property forum arranged by the real estate industry heard two points of view on the subject of rising land costs.

The conventional view in the industry is that it is the shortage of serviced land, and not who owns it, that is responsible for high land prices.

But one expert in land-use planning said that the industry must expect more government intervention in land development. He pointed to the increase in land prices in Metro Toronto, where, within the 30-year life of the present provincial government, land prices have gone up from a few thousand dollars for a residential lot to \$25,000-\$30,000.

Governments can't stand by and allow this to continue. William Teron, new head of the federal Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, admits that land prices which went up by 32% in an 18-month period, are "dictating the volume and price of private and public housing activity," and, he told the industry, ". . . the federal government is committed to corrective action. We will introduce

new measures until land costs are effectively stabilized."

In the meantime, housing prices keep escalating. The average resale price in Metro was \$32,513 in 1972, and \$44,022 in 1973. The price is expected to go up 15% more this year.

Housing Beyond Average Income

Families must be buying homes beyond the realities of their incomes. Authorities admit that families with total earnings under \$12,500 a year cannot afford to buy at today's prices.

But they will mortgage themselves over their heads rather than pay money to landlords, which provides them with no sense of security.

Of course, many who have bought

in the past are now selling their homes at substantial profit and doing one of two things: re-investing in a new home with all the modern amenities or, especially if they are near or at retirement age, moving into an apartment.

A couple who gets \$50,000 or so for a home they paid \$10,000 for can invest the proceeds at 8%-9% and, together with their pension money, live happily for the rest of their lives.

Ontario Solon Compares Costs

A member of the Ontario Legislature who is interested in the housing problem, which many people—especially young families—face, took the trouble to put on record what has happened to costs over an 11-year period.

Ian Deans, an NDP trade union member of the legislature from Hamilton, said that property taxes for the 11-year period ending December 1972 (1961 was the base year for the consumer price index) went up from 100 to 164.5; mortgage interest went up to 228.8; repairs on property to 176.3; insurance to 255.2, and the price of new homes across Canada, to 203.7.

"In 11 years, they have risen in price, but not in value, 103.7%."

Mr. Deans said that the increased price is not reflected in wages.

Construction costs per square foot rose just 56.1%.

It is not the cost of labor which has driven up prices. "The culprits . . . are those who control money through mortgages and those who control land. If we come to grips with these two problems, we will very readily be able to come to grips with the problem of providing accommodation for the people of this province."

And every other province, too!

Billions Needed For Housing

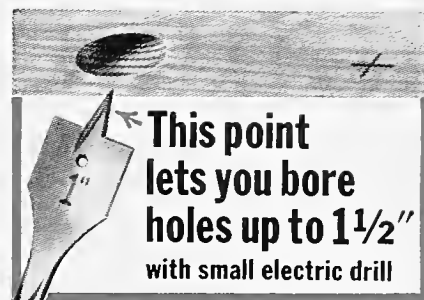
R. M. Thomson, president of one of Canada's largest banks, the Toronto-Dominion, estimates that in the next seven years, Canada's housing sector will require capital funds of at least \$65 billion.

"Canada will need to invest over \$170 billion to finance business expansion—including about \$45 billion for energy and as much as \$115 billion for housing and other forms of social capital."



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Citizenship Theme: An Adequate Pension

"An adequate pension for all at age 60" is the theme of a two-year campaign to be launched this month by the Canadian Labor Congress as part of its Citizenship Month.

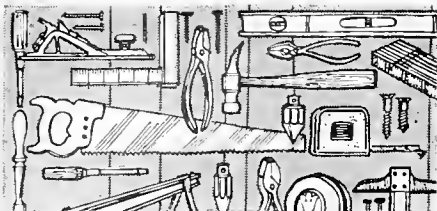
The 1.8 million-member organization traditionally observes Citizenship Month each February and invites its affiliated organizations to take an active part in programs that assume national proportions.

Last year's theme—a campaign in support of senior citizens—received an excellent response from the labor movement. CLC President Donald MacDonald said. "More unions have negotiated optional earlier retirement ages into their collective agreements; co-operation between organized labor and retirees has increased; and there is an increase in requests for pre-retirement courses at labor institutes and schools.

"This year's campaign is a natural corollary and stems from the traditional concern of trade unionists about the social and financial problems of Canada's older citizens," he said.

Unions are being encouraged to establish committees which will examine existing pension protection, study the needs for improvements, and assist in a broad education program to rally public support for such improvements.

The second stage will take place in 1975 and is to include a full-scale political campaign to push for a better pension deal for retired Canadians.



LOCAL UNION NEWS



U.S. Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan, addressing the convention at Lancaster. Left to right, seated at the head table, were: Robert Getz, Roy Dettinger, James Oakes, George Walsh, Warren Grimm, Raleigh Rajoppi, Robert Argentine, Charles Lieberth, and Edward Goldstein.

Pennsylvania State Holds Its Largest Convention

The Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters held its 52nd convention at Lancaster, Pa., November 14-17. Council President Raymond Ginnetti reported that the gathering was the largest ever assembled by Carpenters in the state. Out of a possible 120 delegates, 117 were present. In addition, there were fraternal delegations from the nearby states of New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and from Washington, D.C.

The convention was host to several distinguished guests, including Gov. Milton J. Shapp, Lt. Gov. Ernest P. Kline, U.S. Senator Richard S. Schweiker, and the Honorable Peter J. Brennan, U.S. Secretary of Labor.

Three state AFL-CIO officials spoke to the convention. They included President Harry Boyer, Executive Vice President Michael Johnson, and Treasurer Robert T. McIntyre.

Second District Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi told delegates of the many activities of the international union in 1974 and of the responsibilities of state and local groups regarding the General Convention later this year.

George M. Walsh, a past president of the state council and now assigned to the General Office, described some of the activities of the Brotherhood in the nation's capital.

The council made a presentation to Charles Lieberth, area director of the Pittsburgh HUD office, for his services to the public and to the Carpenters of the state.



George M. Walsh making the presentation to Charles Lieberth, area director for HUD.

Three Local Unions Start Credit Union

The officers of three Northwest local unions of lumber and sawmill workers are coordinating their efforts to form a common credit union for their members.

President Angelo Stephenson of Local 2835, Independence, Ore.; President Vern Gore of Local 2636, Valsetz, Ore.; Business Representative Ralph McKechnie of Local 2942, Albany, Ore.; met last month to determine what steps might be taken to offer savings and loan benefits through a common credit union. All of the members involved are employees of the Boise Cascade Corporation.

Interest Increases On Savings Bonds

A new interest rate on U.S. Savings Bonds has been established, Winston L. McMullen, national labor representative of the U.S. Treasury Department, notified the General President's Office, last month.

All Series E and H Savings Bonds purchased on or after December 1, 1973, will earn 6% when held to maturity.

The annual rate on older Savings Bonds and Savings Notes (Freedom Shares), now outstanding, is also increased. Twenty-three million Americans presently holding more than \$60 billion in Savings Bonds and Notes will receive an additional ½% return. No action on the part of the Savings Bond or Note holders is necessary to take advantage of the higher rate.

The maturity of Series E Bonds sold on or after December 1 will be shortened from 5 years 10 months to an even 5 years. The purchase price will remain unchanged, and Bonds will remain available in denominations from \$25 to \$1,000.

To the millions of union members now holding Savings Bonds and Savings Notes, as well as those currently participating in the Payroll Savings Plan, the new rate is indeed welcome news.

New Jersey Local Honors Scavuzzo

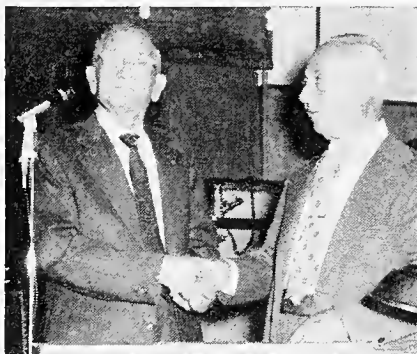


Among those honoring James V. Scavuzzo upon his retirement from Local 1613 were: Seated, left to right, Louis Donato, Pres. Cesare Polimeni, Fin. Sec'y. Scavuzzo, Rudy Avallone, Robert Lane, and Michael Potuto. Standing, left to right, Pat Quagliato, Sam Marcolus, Frank Champi, Ralph Postore, Michael D'Agostino, Sec'y-Treas. Joseph Polimeni, Arthur F. D'Agostino, Joseph Angelo, and Alex Zaccane.

Local 1613, Newark, N.J., recently paid tribute to the long service of its veteran financial secretary, James V. Scavuzzo. Members assembled at a special gathering, as the pictures show, to honor the veteran member.

Retiree Honored

At a special-called meeting of Local 1963, Toronto, Ont., members showed their appreciation to their retiring president, John Mitchell, by honoring him with a gift. Making the presentation was Sam Powell, vice president of the local.



James V. Scavuzzo, left, receiving best wishes on his retirement from Local President Cesare Polimeni.

Lumbermen to Get Back Pay Board Cut

An estimated 35,000 workers—including many members of the Brotherhood—in the lumber industry of the Northwest are going to get back a 6-cent hourly wage increase cut from their contracts by the old Pay Board in 1972.

The reinstatement was ordered by the Cost of Living Council, which took over the functions of the board when the latter was phased out a year ago. The COLC ruled that "gross inequities have been created" by the Pay Board action.

The cutback occurred in the first year of a three-year contract between the Northwest Forest Products Association and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (Lumber and Sawmill Workers) and other organizations. The workers origi-

nally were to have received a 32-cent increase on June 1, 1972, but the Pay Board trimmed it to 26 cents.

A 6% increase was applied last June 1. Another 6% raise is slated this June 1. In restoring the 6-cents-an-hour cut, the COLC made it retroactive to Aug. 13, 1973, the date wood product prices were exempted from controls.

Another 15,000 workers in the industry who did not apply for the wage reinstatement will be affected by the ruling since they have traditionally followed NFPA's pace. COLC noted. NFPA companies include Weyerhaeuser, International Paper, Crown Zellerbach, ITT-Rayonier and Simpson Timber in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.



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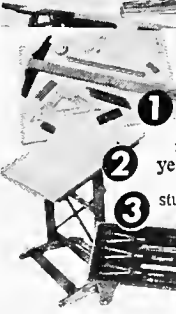
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Cartoons by Lee Sokol

Union Industries Show, 1974

The 1974 Union Industries Show will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, beginning April 26 and running through May 1.

The AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, which sponsors the annual exhibition, reports that many exhibitors from both labor and management will participate. The United Brotherhood will again be an exhibitor, and arrangements this year will be handled by the leaders of the Fourth District.

Ontario Millwrights Sign Province-wide Maintenance Pact

On December 19, 1973, Ontario millwrights signed the first province-wide maintenance agreement. The pact took effect on January 1.

The agreement covers 1,400 millwrights employed by members of the Association of Millwrighting Contractors of Ontario. Negotiated by the Ontario Millwright Conference, representing eight millwright locals, the Maintenance Agreement will be a companion to the Millwright Construction Agreement, which has had province-wide jurisdiction since 1957 and is signed with the same Association.

The two contracts have similar conditions except for wages, travel, overtime and other fringes. The agreement is expected to recapture over one million hours of maintenance work lost to in-plant forces over the last five years.

Almost 60 million Americans go to school in classes ranging from nursery school to postgraduate college, a number equal to one out of three counted in the 1970 Census, or totaling the entire population of the United States in 1890.



Participants in the signing of the Ontario agreement included:

Seated, left to right, E. Ryan, chairman of the Ontario Millwright Conference; W. Stefanovitch, Ninth District Board Member; D. Manson, secretary, Millwright Conference; P. Smith, president, Association of Millwrighting Contractors of Ontario; and A. Jourdain, director, AMCO.

Standing, left to right, J. Carruthers, General Representative, UBC; J. Jobagy, AMCO trustee of Millwright Benefit Plans; and F. Beldham, Manager, AMCO.

Wage gains under the new agreement are designed to keep pace with the rising cost of living in Canada—which went up more than 8.5% during 1973.



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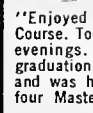
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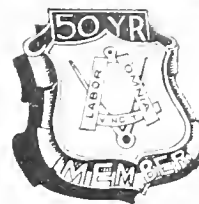
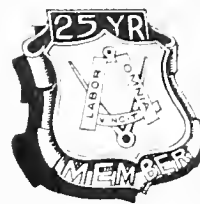
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SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



25-year members, Hackensack

HACKENSACK, N.J.

On September 29 in Carpenters Hall, Local 15 honored its old timers and presented pins to 25 and 50-year members.

The smaller picture shows the 50-year veterans, from left: John Thompson, Andrew Mulich, Hans Newquist, and Henry Ferraro.

The large group consists of the 25-year members, as follows:

First row; Arthur Aalders, William B. Albert, Charles J. Braun, William J. Brune, John V. Camlet, Charles E. Crane, John DiPeri, Thomas Ford and John C. Girone.

Second row; Aksel Haaland, Thomas Hanrahan, Richard Hoyer, Paul Iozzio, Domonick J. Isgro, William Klimovich, Joseph Kuklis, L. F. Magnabosco and George McLarin.

Third row; Karl F. Menzel, Jr., John P. Menzo, Sal Menzo, Olaf H. Fostvedt, Carmin Miuccio, Patrick J. Quinn, R. Rasmussen, Michael W. Romanish, Larry Sarapochillo and Leroy Schipper.

Fourth row; A. J. Semendingger, Dominic Sernotty, George R. Sojka, John F. Suskie, Samuel Van Der Ploeg, Philip J. Yutko and Edwin Hille.

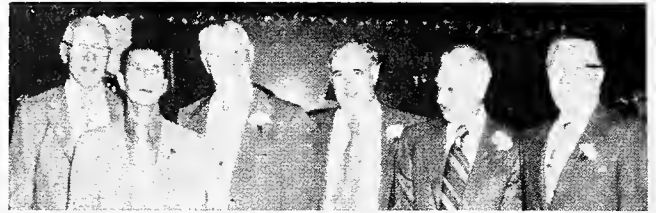


50-year members, Hackensack

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

Charles E. Phillips of Local 1249, Fayetteville, Ark., is retiring after 30 years of continued service to the Brotherhood. Phillips held the office of treasurer for Local 1249 from 1946-1948, and served as business agent, 1948-1951. He was business agent at the time of the initiation of Fred Bull, who presently serves District 6 on the General Executive Board. He once worked as a state organizer for the AFL and helped to organize the Arkansas State Council.





CHICAGO, ILL.

There was a presentation of 50-year pins at a dinner-dance held by Carpenters Local 80 July 27. Standing, left to right, in the accompanying photo top left are Robert H. Larson, financial secretary; Charles Rheberg, 50-year member; Gustav L. Larson, 50-year member; Stewart F. Robertson,

business Representative, Russell E. Wiley, 50-year member; and John F. Lynch, president.

There was also a presentation of life membership, honoring retiring long-service officers of Local 80, as shown at upper right. Standing, left to right: Charles A. Thompson, retired financial secretary of Chicago Carpenters District

Council, the presenter; Vernon J. Harmon, retired recording secretary; Herman M. Koop, retired financial Secretary; Stewart F. Robertson, business representative; Jacob Huijzinga, retired trustee; and David D. Wales, retired trustee. In the large picture are members of Local 80 who have received 25-year pins.



ST. LOUIS, MO.

Carpenters Local 73, an affiliate of the Carpenters' District Council of Greater St. Louis, closed out 1973 with a special Christmas celebration at which 16 veteran union members with a combined total of 640 years of membership were honored.

One of the veterans received a 65-year membership, and three received 60 year membership pins.

Honored for 65 years of continuous membership was Henry Sieland, now 85 years old, who has two sons who are also carpenters.

Receiving 60-year membership pins were William Ulmer, John Novack, and F. M. Koerner.

John Wolf, a past recording secretary, received a special pin thanking him for service to his union. Past President Victor Llewellyn was unable to be present to receive his special pin for service to the local.

Receiving certificates indicating their 50 years of membership were William Coose, Charles Nagel, Ralph Roadifer and Charles Zimmerman. Honored for 25 years of service were Don Ginder, Lawrence Conley, Frank Bright, John Clark, Fred Day,



Carl Hacker, Ervin Stuart and Tel VanScyoc.

It was a particularly proud day for Sieland with his two sons in attendance pinning on his 65-year membership pin. It was a particularly proud moment for Local 73 as well because Sieland's father-in-law, Frank Strong, was a charter member of the union.

In recounting moments from the past, Sieland recalled when they "delivered materials by horse and wagon and at that time, if you went past Grand Avenue, you were way out in the country."

One thing was for certain, he said with a bright smile, "we sure didn't make the kind of money then that carpenters are making today!"

In the picture, at left, 65-year veteran Henry Sieland receives his 65-year pin from his two sons, George, left, a 30-year member of Local 73 and Henry, Jr., right, a 32-year veteran of Local 47. At right, a 60-year membership pin is presented to William Ulmer by District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, far right, and retired Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer Carl Reiter.



'74 Int'l Contest In Cincinnati

In 1974 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest is scheduled to be held in Cincinnati, O., November 21-23.

The contest will be held late this year instead of during the usual summer period to avoid conflict with the General Convention of the United Brotherhood, scheduled for July 29.

First General Vice President William Konyha, new chairman of the International Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, has announced that the 1974 contest will be held in the Cincinnati Convention Exposition Center.

It was announced last year, following the 1973 contest, that this year's competition would be held in Memphis, Tenn. Unexpected housing and scheduling problems forced the National JATC to move to the alternate city.

A carpentry apprenticeship conference has been scheduled for the three days immediately preceding the contest—November 18-20—similar to the one arranged at the 1973 contest in Omaha, Nebraska.

Konyha Becomes Training Director

The new First Vice President of the United Brotherhood, William Konyha, became, last month, the guiding General Officer for the Apprenticeship and Training Program.

He fills the vacancy created by the recent death of Herbert Skinner, which was reported in the January *Carpenter*. Under the provisions of the International Constitution the First General Vice President assumes the responsibility for this phase of the Brotherhood's activities.

Brother Konyha brings to these new duties a long experience in training programs in his home state of Ohio. He has been an active participant in meetings held during the annual International Apprenticeship Contest, and he anticipates a steady growth in the Brotherhood's training program.

Floor Coverers, Decorators Graduate



Floor Coverers and Decorators Local 1759, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently held graduation ceremonies for its 1973 apprentices. Two International officers were among the participants.

Those shown above include: Seated, left to right, William Konyha, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood; Samuel Watzman, retiring apprenticeship committee chairman; Apprentices Joseph J. Poplowski, Lawrence N. Tragesser, and George S. Lancaster. Standing, left to right: Robert P. Argentine, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters' District Council of Western Pa.; Joseph Poplowski, secretary, apprenticeship committee; Apprentices Ralph F. Marcheleta, John R. Dean, Russell S. Dankowsky, Stanley O. Fischer, Alfred A. Rodrigues; and Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board Member.

Recent Graduates at Lincoln, Nebraska



Local 1055 of Lincoln, Neb., recently held a combination pin presentation and apprenticeship completion banquet. International Representative Eugene Shoelhigh presented the awards. State Labor Commissioner Gerald Chizek was guest speaker.

Participants in the apprentice graduation were: Front row, from left, Dale Miles, Gary Pittman, Robert Martin, John Jacobs, Roger Schmiersal, Jim Buis. Back row, Daniel Trout, Philip Splichal, Dan Zahourek, Allen Gilbert, Roger Marx, Ronald Phillips, Mel Parke.



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'Instant Mechanics' In Floor Covering

The Brotherhood is now studying ways of improving and standardizing training materials and methods available for apprentices and journeymen in the floor covering industry.

Too many non-union floor coverers are becoming "instant mechanics" through 30-hour seminars arranged by manufacturers to promote their products. First General Vice President William Konyha has warned. He emphasizes that the Brotherhood welcomes the manufacturers' information about new materials and installation methods described at such seminars, but he pointed out that apprenticeship training for floor covering mechanics cannot be obtained without long work experience and classroom study.

Konyha praised the work of the representatives of the floor covering locals who met recently at the General Office to discuss problems of the industry. He applauded the suggestion that all floor covering locals send their developed or partially-developed training curriculums to the Brotherhood Director of Apprenticeship and Training, James E. Tinkcom, so that training programs can be standardized. He agreed with the conference recommendation that a liaison be established with all manufacturers in order to get installation specifications on all of their products and so that when a new product is introduced any brochures and installation guides can be made available to the membership.

The floor covering industry has increased its line of materials and technological skills tremendously in recent years, and journeymen, as well as apprentices, must be briefed on developments.

State Contests

Local unions are urged to give active support to local, state, and provincial apprenticeship contests in their areas. Fourth-year apprentices — carpenters, mill-cabinetmen, and millwrights — are qualified to compete for the many trophies and prizes. The top winners in each state and province go on to the international contest at Cincinnati, Ohio, next November.



Mid-Year Meeting Set for April 2-4

The Mid-Year Carpentry Apprenticeship Conference has been scheduled for April 2, 3, and 4 in Cincinnati, Ohio. First General Vice President William Konyha, chairman of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, has announced. Conference headquarters will be at the Terrace Hilton.

The conference will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee scheduled for Friday and Saturday, April 5 and 6, at the same meeting site.

An agenda for the conference is being prepared and will be forwarded to all concerned.

Hotel reservations may be made directly with the Terrace Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio, according to Vice President Konyha.

Job Corpsman



Unit Leader S. Brown toenails a stud on a project at Great Onyx Job Corps Center, northeast of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Brown is one of several young men learning the basics of the trade at Great Onyx under Brotherhood guidance.

Journeymen

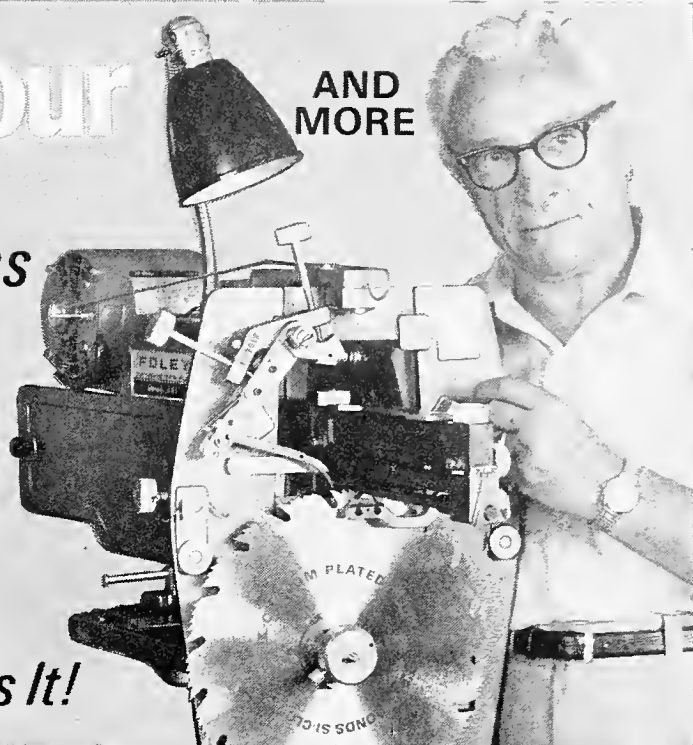
The Eastern Iowa District Council presented journeyman certificates to the following, left to right: Gerald Worederman, Rollie Dorsey, John Kriger, Terry Lox, Larry Crabtree, and Jim Decker.

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Fifty Years Ago in The Brotherhood



As Reported In The
Carpenter, February, 1924



By **R. E. LIVINGSTON**
General Secretary
and Managing Editor

Beginning with this issue, The CARPENTER will publish periodically a summary of activities of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a half century ago. Our readers will find that many of the problems of yesteryear are still with us, but that we have made much progress in the craft and in the industries in the past five decades.

1924 Also Convention Year

The Year 1924 was also a convention year for the United Brotherhood. A gathering was scheduled for Indianapolis, Ind., in September, and local unions were reminded that resolutions to be presented to the convention should be submitted by July 15.

Labor's Share Of Construction

According to a report made in 1924 by the U.S. Department of Commerce (which was presided over at that time by Future President Herbert Hoover), labor in the building industry received only 26% of the total revenue derived from the average construction of a house.

The Carpenter commented: "This will be startling news to those who have been misled by open-shop advocates into believing that the cause of the high cost of housing has been due to big wages paid labor."

The Commerce Department investigation also revealed that overhead charges, including the profits of the contractor, fees of the architect, fees of the realtor, etc., consumed 25.7%, or within .3%, of the total "labor cost."

Materials, during this period, consumed 39.3% of the total cost of the housing.

These figures, if you can believe it, were based on a \$5,000 house.

An Agreement In Cleveland

An agreement was reached in January, 1924, between the District Council of Cleveland, Ohio, and the contractors of that city. The pact set a wage rate of \$1.25 an hour to go into effect March 1, 1924 and run to March 1, 1927.

Four local unions of Carpen-

ters in Cleveland, which had formerly belonged to the Amalgamated organization of carpenters, had voted to join the Brotherhood during the previous November.

Stay-Away Notices From Three Cities

Members were told in the February, 1924, edition of *The CARPENTER* that "despite propaganda from the Chamber of Commerce," Greensboro, N.C., had no jobs to offer carpenters or other building mechanics and that the city was only a stopover point for building tradesmen going to and from Florida.

Members were also warned that there was no work in Ashland, Ky., or Sedalia, Mo., despite the fact that an employers organization had reported a building boom in the latter city.

Local Dedicates In Kansas City

The February, 1924, *Carpenter* reported that Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., had recently opened and dedicated its new headquarters at 3114 Paseo St. The news report called the new building one of the finest carpenters' headquarters in the country.

'Chips and Shavings' Comment on Times

A regular feature in the 1924 *Carpenter* was "Chips and Shavings," which commented on the times in brief paragraphs. These are examples:

"Where have the 'carpenters' gone who came so suddenly from the woods and wilds to work in shipyards during the war (World War I)?"

"Those who are most enthusiastic for a strike before it starts are not always the ones who last the longest when it is on."



IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 4
DAVENPORT, IOWA
Moeller, Edward

L.U. NO. 7
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Carlson, Richard
Johnson, Harry
Larson, Melvin
Olafson, Gunnar
Peterson, Gust
Stone, Alvin

L.U. NO. 12
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
Cash, Luther
Dydyk, Michael
Luchsinger, Harry L.

L.U. NO. 15
HACKENSACK, N.J.
Menzel, Otto
Outslay, Herman, Jr.

L.U. NO. 25
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Cox, Allen F.
Holly, Walter
Nelson, Albert
Orrick, Cecil
Ostman, John
Rexroat, Frank E.
Roth, Theodore
Smith, Robert Stanley

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TORONTO, ONT.
French, Allan
Lahtinen, Waino
Luck, Ernest
Nasalski, Jan
Rivard, Rock
Suutari, Pentti
White, Norman
Whiteway, Walter

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BOSTON, MASS.
Gould, John
Layman, Clarence
Magnuson, Anders
Sjostedt, Oscar

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Rutherford, Lewis M.
Shoopman, O. B.

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CHICAGO, ILL.
Will, Fred

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
McKarnin, Ralph
Zelev, Louis Van

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Anderson, Gunnar
Fransen, Fred
Gagnon, Edward
Hanson, Nels C.
Kirchner, Edward
Kling, Andrew W.
Pearson, John Ludwig

Peterson, Carl A.
Santora, Roy
Tallman, Frank

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CANTON, OHIO
Kovesci, Dominic
Smith, Thomas

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Jaynes, W. L.
McGee, Ben F.

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Gerard, Fred
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Supina, William
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VINELAND, N.J.
Bateman, William
Polen, Ben

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HAZLETON, PA.
Pence, Michael

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
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Volland, David
Wildman, Mason

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TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Cole, Alfred
Snyder, Edward

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CHICAGO, ILL.
Beierwalt, Charles

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Mickelsen, Chris
Solberg, Martin

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Gadliauskas, Serg
Meister, John
Nedza, Henry
Polacek, Joseph

L.U. NO. 246
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Leiblein, Carl

L.U. NO. 257
NEW YORK, N.Y.
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Begin, Omer
Blomberg, Alex
Ericson, Eric
Fralick, Kenneth
MacDonnell, Daniel
DePalma, Frank
Pearson, N. Gunnar

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WEST ALLIS, WISC.
Cooper, Charles F.

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Cuiklinski, Frank
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Johnson, Henry
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Liebham, Steve
Lotze, Erven
Nelson, Carl M.
Stanelle, Walter
Wallemann, John

L.U. NO. 266
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BRONX, N.Y.
Hassett, Joseph
Marrin, Bernard
Talkov, Jacob

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Barnes, Lester
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Mitchell, Elmer
Wiseman, Claude

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Baerman, Albert W.

Continued on
next page

IN MEMORIAM, Cont'd.

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Schmidt, Julius A.

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Beckett, Douglas
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That strike, mostly by women (and most of them Mexican-American), is still going on despite an NLRB decision ordering Farah to bargain with the union, stop its unlawful practices and rehire 20 workers illegally fired.

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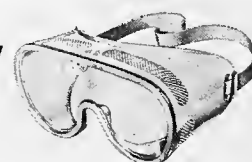
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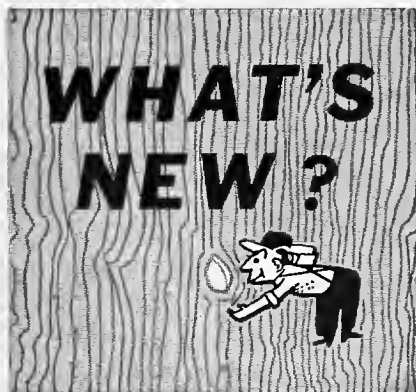
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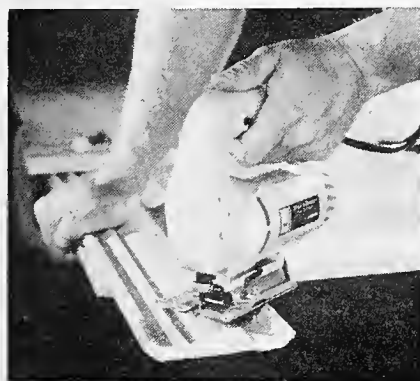


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SINGLE-SPEED JIG SAW



The Black & Decker Manufacturing Company has introduced a single-speed jig saw, broadening its line of portable jig saws offered to professional power tool users. The new single-speed jig saw, Model No. 3149, is designed for heavy-duty use by carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and other tradesmen who require a versatile, maneuverable power saw.

The saw operates at 3000 strokes per minute and has a length of stroke of $\frac{5}{8}$ ". It is rated at 2.5 amps for 120 volts AC. Capacities are: $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ " in aluminum, and $\frac{1}{4}$ " in steel.

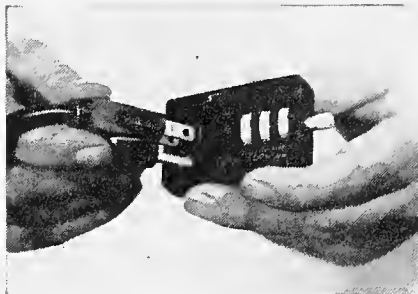
Design features include an adjustable tilting shoe with a quick clamp lever for bevel cutting to 45° , a heavy-duty, instant-release trigger switch, and directed air flow assuring a visible cutting line.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Aluminum Box Mfg.	20
Audel, Theodore	19
Belsaw Power Tools	31
Belsaw Sharp-All Co.	11
Chevrolet	10
Chicago Technical College	15
Craftsman Book Co.	12
Eliason Stair Gauge Co.	31
Estwing Manufacturing	30
Foley Manufacturing	27
Hydrolevel	26
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	17
Locksmithing Institute	21
North American School of Drafting	19
Stanley Power Tools ..	Back Cover

The single speed jig saw complies with OSHA regulations and is priced at \$47. It is available from industrial and construction distributors handling Black & Decker professional power tools.

LOCK FOR PLUGS



A unique device that literally "locks up" electric equipment is being marketed by Mercury Manufacturing of Wyandotte, Michigan.

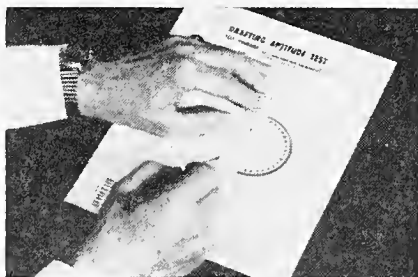
Smaller than a pack of cigarettes, Plug Lock (TM) contains a plug receptacle and three numbered dials. Simply insert the plug into Plug Lock, twirl the dials and the equipment is inoperative. To remove Plug Lock just dial the three-member combination.

Plug Lock prevents unauthorized persons from using valuable power equipment and it prevents accidents to children by rendering dangerous tools and machinery harmless.

Plug Lock fits both two and three prong 110 volt power plugs and comes with a plastic strap for attaching to power cords. Price is \$2.50.

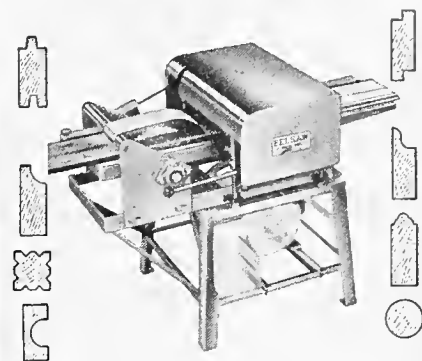
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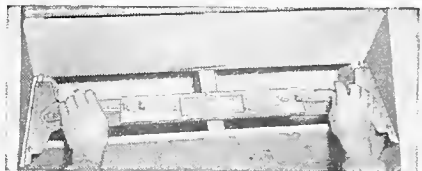
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IN CONCLUSION

Fooling Some Of the People All of the Time

A TRUE CRISIS OF OUR TIMES

■ Down at the very heart of the energy crisis, the environmental crisis, and all of the other crises of our times is a basic crisis which, once relieved, could offer solutions to all the others.

This is the crisis which we sometimes call the credibility gap—the distrust, the skepticism, and the lack of confidence which permeates much of public life today. It is a crisis which stretches all the way from the highest office in the land to the home television set.

We seem to have reached an era when truth escapes us at every turn.

Is there really a fuel shortage, or are the major oil companies actually holding gasoline back for better prices and profits?

Is the war in Vietnam really over, or is it true that 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers have died since the war officially ended in January, 1973?

Is the White House telling all it knows about the Watergate coverup or not?

Are our major industries cleaning up their smokestacks and their waste facilities or are they only offering pretty pictures in television commercials to make it seem that they are?

Will those cold remedies promoted on radio and television, and in newspapers really offer relief? Is one better than the other?

Should we be totally honest in our tax returns, or should we get away with as much as we can, assuming that the government hasn't enough investigators anyway?

Such thoughts as these come to mind this month, as we offer our annual tributes to two men of our past who stood for honesty and fair dealing as few men ever have, before or since—George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

It was Washington who once said, "I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy."

Whether he really confessed to chopping down his father's cherry tree or not, Washington seems to have adhered scrupulously throughout his life to principles of truth and devotion to public trust. He might have drawn heavily from public funds for his administration, but he meticulously accounted for his every financial and administrative action as President.

And consider the words of Abraham Lincoln, so often repeated: "If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all of the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Are such moral thoughts as these only relics of the past? Are they only political rhetoric designed to get votes in the next election?

It seems to me that the time has come for a determined return to the virtues which our forefathers preached—honesty, sincerity, devotion to duty.

I, for one, have had enough of "anti-heroes"—corrupt law enforcement officials who ride roughshod over an individual citizen's rights, public officials who figure the angles for diverting public funds to their own benefit; Hollywood types who have replaced the gentlemanly rules of the Marquis of Queensbury for the animal tactics of Kung Fu, and industry spokesmen who will say, "no, senator, our industry has not shown a profit in ten years."

How will we ever solve our energy problems when it seems more important to place special-interest oil corporation executives on federal energy commissions than to find sincere and patriotic citizens who are concerned with consumer needs?

We tell our children that this is the land of opportunity, that every young man and woman can get ahead in our society, if he works hard, studies hard, and practices the Golden Rule. They learn, too late, about the advantages of political patron-

age, about usury laws and high interest rates, and about the many loopholes in our civil laws.

It is time we took a cue from our younger generation and began to "tell it like it is."

Our young people become cynics early in life. In an era of permissive education too many of them find that they can ignore school assignments, flaunt the rules of social conduct, and skip classes . . . and still sail through a school system without learning to spell correctly or add simple sums.

Newspaper columnist Joseph Kraft wrote recently: "Most of us who grew up before TV had to wait until our late teens before being deeply deceived in some belief or enthusiasm. Now children learn at the age of six or seven that they're suckers to have faith in the wares hawked on the box. Their earliest lesson is that seeing isn't believing."

Many members of the coming generation are growing up without respect for law enforcement officials, or our military establishment, or even our system of government.

Political figures come into our living rooms every night via television. In time the familiarity of their expressions and phrases breeds contempt, and we soon have the impression that we know what our leaders are like . . . what they are thinking . . . what they *really* mean. When we find out that we have been wrong in some judgment about them, we blame *them* for fooling *us*.

Try listing ten men and women in political life whom you trust without reservation. It's hard to prepare such a list. I look back into the recent past and I think of two or three, and I realize that if I were to give their names, a dozen people would rise up and say, "You're kidding!"

Corruption is no stranger to American politics, but we have become all too familiar with it in the Seventies . . . and, tragically, we have come to accept it as a way of life.

In presenting a position paper on the Watergate scandal, last year, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said this:

"What makes Watergate particularly outrageous is that the object was not the satisfaction of personal greed so much as the large-scale subversion of the democratic political process. . . .

"Anything that twists and distorts the democratic process is a threat to organized labor.

"Anything that subordinates voters to dollars, or the rights of the many to the manipulations of the few, is against our interests.

"Anything that weakens public confidence in the integrity of government is hostile to the needs and values of working people."

It would be easy to summarize these thoughts by suggesting that we all now rededicate ourselves to basis American principles, as Lincoln did on the battlefield at Gettysburg a hundred years ago.

But more than that is needed:

- We must become conscience stricken from time to time and act accordingly.

- We must elect to public office those persons whom we trust. If such persons are hard to find, we must search for them and push them to the fore.

- We must firmly believe . . . and practice . . . a precept of the labor movement that we are our brothers' keeper . . . and act accordingly.

As Lincoln said in a labor hall in New York City, many years ago, "Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it." ■



William Linder
GENERAL PRESIDENT

Now, the most powerful, gutsiest saws going!

Stanley's new 6½" and 7¼" builders' saws are the easiest to use. They're everything you want in hard working circular saws. Field-tested and proven, coast to coast.

Most power per pound. Over 20% more than the leading top handle brands. **Tougher motors.** Burn-out protected. All ball and needle bearing construction. **Durable base plates.** Thick rolled aluminum won't bend out of alignment. **Light, compact.** Glass-filled polycarbonate body. New handle gives two-position comfort for better control, easier start and follow through. **Safe.** Double insulated against shock. No need for grounding. Beveled lip on blade guard won't stick or grab work. Built-in clutch. UL approved. Complies with OSHA.

COMPARE OURS WITH OTHERS. THESE ARE THE FACTS!

Stanley's new saws have over 20% more power per pound than the other leading top handle brands.

	Blade Size	Developed HP*	Net Wt.	HP* per LB.
Brand A	6½"	2	11¼	.178
Brand B	6½"	1⅞	11¼	.167
Brand C	6¾"	2	12	.167
Stanley 90612	6½"	2½	11	.227
Brand A	7¼"	2¼	12½	.180
Brand B	7¼"	2¼	13½	.167
Brand C	7¼"	2⅞	12½	.168
Stanley 90714	7¼"	2¾	12	.229

*Maximum motor output measurements are in accordance with Power Tool Institute, Inc. standard.

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The

MARCH 1974

CARPENTER

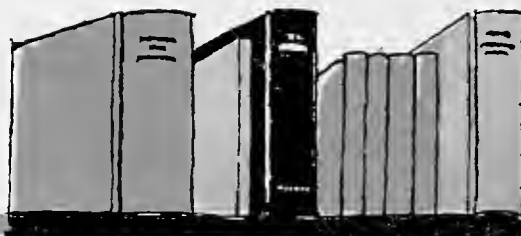
Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

God, when you thought of a cobweb,
How did you think of dew?
How did you know a spider's house
Had shingles, bright and new?
How did you know we human folk
Would love them as we do?

From God, the Artist
Angela Morgan



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Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

PLEASE KEEP THE CARPENTER ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine, which requires six to eight weeks. However this does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to **THE CARPENTER**,
101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

NAME _____ Local No. _____

Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS _____

City

State or Province

ZIP Code

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 3

MARCH, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

VOC, the New Organizing Program	William Sidell	2
Alaskan Carpenters Offer Facts on Pipeline		7
AFL-CIO Details Economic Squeeze Placed on Workers		8
Building Trades Wary as Contrals Near Expiration		9
\$1 Tax Check-off a Way Out of Money Carruption		10
John S. Rogers, First District Board Member		11
What's Her Line? Construction Carpenter		12
Lyle Hiller Feted at Special Banquet		13
Truckers Find Energy Crisis Cuts Earnings		27

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup		6
Canadian Report	Marden Lazarus	14
We Congratulate		18
Local Union News		19
50 Years Ago in the Brotherhood	R. E. Livingston	20
Plane Gossip		22
Service to the Brotherhood		23
CLIC Report	Charles E. Nichols	29
Apprenticeship and Training		35
In Memoriam		37
What's New?		39
In Conclusion	William Sidell	40

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THE COVER

Though the March winds blow steadily, a spider bravely spins his web among marsh reeds on our front cover.

The spider is a master architect. Some tropical varieties spin magnificent spiral webs stretching eight feet across. Though more than 600 tie-ins may be needed to fasten the complex series of concentric rings and radiating spokes, a spider is able to spin a new web daily.

Naturalists tell us that each spider can be identified by his web. Like human fingerprints, no two spider webs are exactly alike.

Spider nets, spun mostly by the dominant female, come in all sizes and shapes. There are some 30,000 known species of spider, each with its own style of weaving.

The photograph is by Ralph R. Payton of Carmel Valley, Calif. Called "Web of Life," it has been exhibited by the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain and has won honors for its creator.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, THE CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.





VOC

The Brotherhood's new
continent-wide
program to organize
the industrial workers
in its jurisdiction

By **WILLIAM SIDELL**
General President

There are more than a million workers in industrial plants throughout North America who might be . . . and should be . . . members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

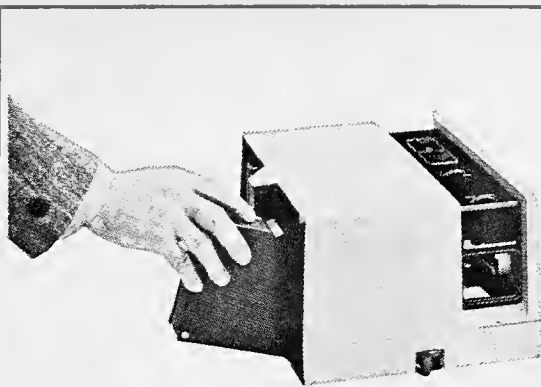
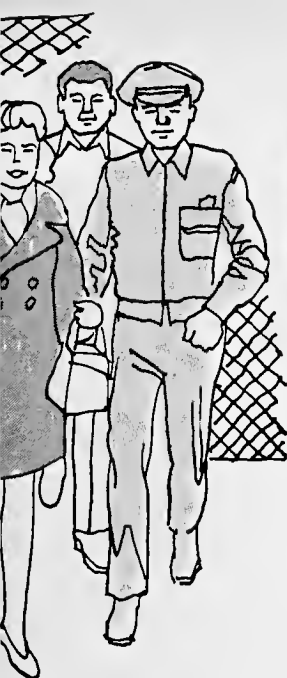
They are within the defined jurisdiction of our union, producing products for our craft and industry, but they are non-union.

As long as they stay non-union, they compete unfairly with our members who are employed in organized plants. They are a continuing threat to our job security.

In the construction industry, and especially in residential housing, there are more than half a million unorganized carpenters. It is almost impossible to find a completely union-built home in some areas of the United States and Canada.

A series of 23 colorful and stimulating leaflets—four “door openers” and 19 general campaign flyers—are ready for distribution in the VOC drive. They are designed for use in sequence during a 31-day organizing campaign.





One of the most effective spokesmen for VOC will be a compact (7" x 9" x 11", 10 lbs.) audio-visual unit, shown above, which describes the Brotherhood in sight and sound and will be made available to local VOCs.



Add to this the growing inroads being made by non-union employers who seek to tear down union benefits at every turn and impose anti-union laws in every state, and you'll understand the reason why we must organize, organize, organize!

It's a matter of self-preservation for every union member and his family.

Three months ago we launched an organizing drive in the home building industry called CHOP—Coordinated Housing Organizing Program. This campaign is going

well, and we are now launching, late this month, VOC—the Voluntary Organizing Committee program.

VOC is to be our continent-wide "second front"—a new and fundamental approach to organizing, with teams of volunteer organizers operating in every one of the Brotherhood's 2,500 local unions in the United States and Canada. We expect it to be the largest and most successful organizing campaign ever conducted by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In the opening months of the VOC program we will concentrate on organizing the industrial workers of our jurisdiction. As the program expands, we will encompass every phase of our jurisdiction—commercial construction workers, home construction workers, millwrights, cabinetmakers, and many specialty workers allied to our various trades.

Basically, what we are saying in VOC is that an organizing program must have *full* membership participation. Organizing is a task which

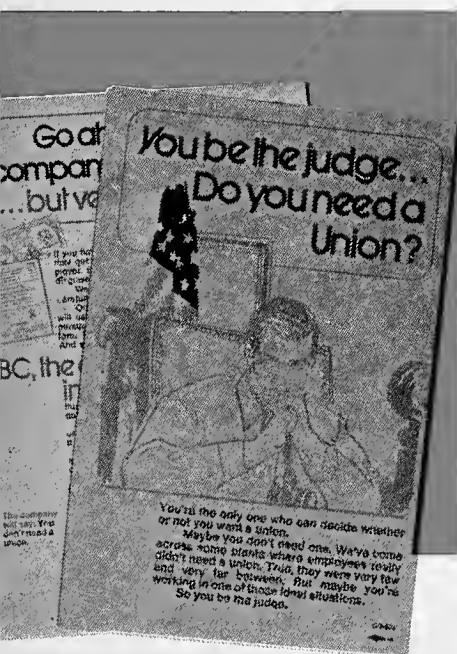
must be accepted as a matter of urgency and necessity by each and every member of our Brotherhood.

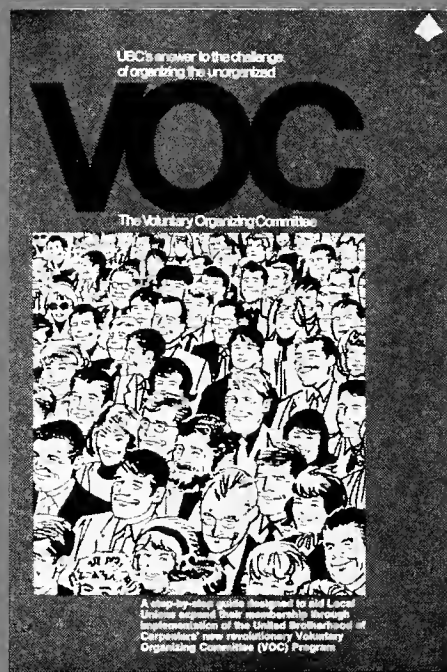
The plain and simple truth is that the time is long past when you can say, "Let the Brotherhood do it." The threat of the unorganized plant and the non-union construction company is so great now that it is imperative to get every member involved immediately. You and your fellow members *are* the Brotherhood.

The General Office in Washington simply does not have the staff or the funds to do the total job that must be done.

VOC is a call to service in every local union. We are urging every local union—with the support and cooperation of every district, state and provincial council—to set up a standing committee—a Voluntary Organizing Committee—composed of three to five members.

Each such committee will be registered with our Department of Organization. The General Office will not only train the members of your local Voluntary Organizing Committee in the basics of organizing





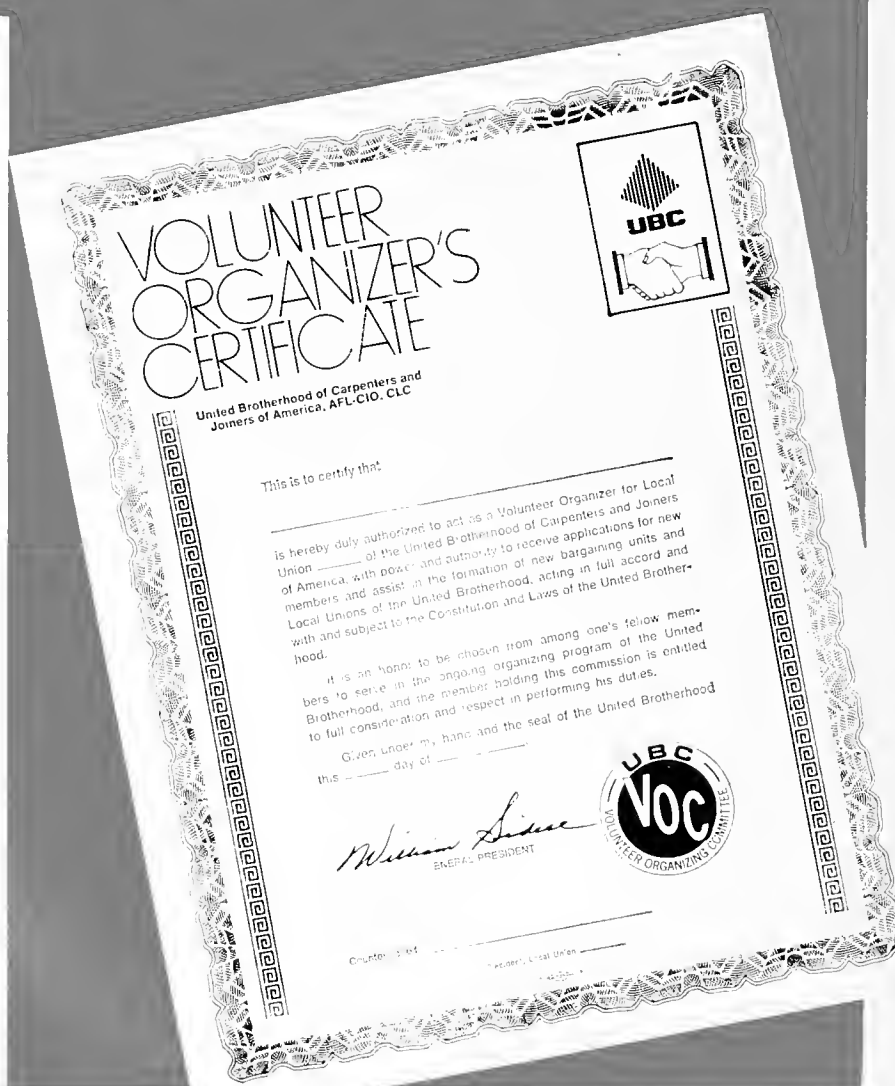
A step-by-step guidebook for local Voluntary Organizing Committees is being distributed initially to all industrial local unions. The cover of the guidebook is shown at upper right. Inside the back cover of the guidebook is a simple form letter to be used by local unions when notifying the General Office of the adoption of the VOC Program.

Members who complete special training at an area VOC training conference will receive a Volunteer Organizer's Certificate, like the one reproduced at right.

but it will make available to every local VOC a full array of new materials and techniques for getting new members. Special training sessions in key cities of the US and Canada will be scheduled to prepare volunteer organizers for the big organizing job.

You can be sure that VOC is not a half-hearted program, designed as window dressing for this administration. It is, instead, a sincere and determined effort to bring the great mass of unorganized workers into the Brotherhood. As your General President, I see the goals of VOC as the major goals of this Brotherhood in 1974.

Never before has the unionized



wage-earner faced so many problems. Runaway inflation, unfair wage controls, and inadequate price controls have reduced the wage earners ability to maintain a fair standard of living. Job security has been challenged by the energy crisis, by cheap foreign competition, and many other factors.

We cannot just float aimlessly with the tide. If there is to be change in our society and our economy, we must help to create that change. . . .

The problems confronting the US-Canadian labor movement . . . and our Brotherhood in particular . . . demand an end to our complacency and a change in the character, attitude, and posture of our entire organization.

We must become progressive, forward-looking, militant. This is the way it was when our great organization was founded almost a century ago . . . *when organized labor really had hard days* . . . and this is the way it must be in the months ahead, if we are to successfully meet the challenges of the Seventies.

Organizing seems to be something "the other fellow" has always done. It has too often been left to the business agents and their assistants and not to the general membership.

If the men who founded the Brotherhood had not been dedicated to organizing their fellow craftsmen, we would not enjoy the benefits which are ours today. They made history for us, and it is time that we made history ourselves.

They had business agents—they called them "walking delegates"—in those days. A walking delegate operated his office "out of his hat," going from job site to job site, talking unionism, making little money himself, but building up a union strong enough to deal with the tyrannical employers of those days.

I urge each member to seriously consider becoming a "walking delegate" for his union today . . . so that we can reach our organizing goals in 1974.

Brotherhood's Own Singing Commercial Liven **VOC** Campaign



The music director awaits his cue.

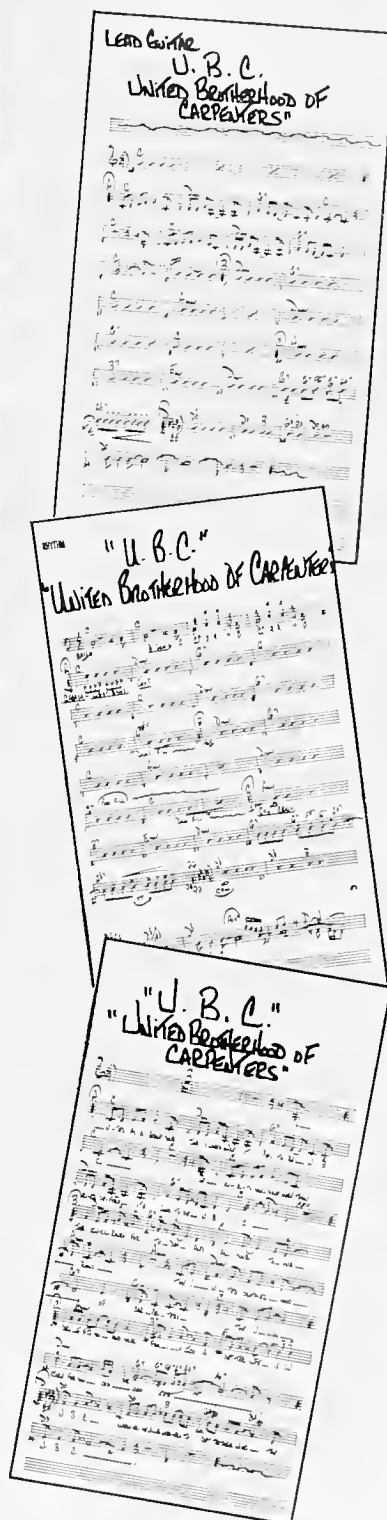


The vocalist breaks into song.

Ever hear a singing commercial for a labor union on your radio? The Brotherhood produced, early this year, what may be the first singing commercials ever to be distributed by a union for broadcasting use.

To get the message of VOC to an entire community in short order during an organizing drive, the General Office has produced a series of 11 one-minute commercials which will be made available to local Voluntary Organizing Committees for use during their campaigns. Complete instructions on how to buy radio time and use the promotional messages will be supplied to all VOC groups.

The unique radio "spots" are lively and tuneful. Recorded in the Music Capital of Nashville, Tenn., by members of the American Federation of Musicians and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, they are professional, union-made products all the way. The two entertainment unions, AFM and AFTRA, hailed the commercials as a pioneering move in union organizing and urged other unions to take note.



WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

SAWMILL IMPROVEMENT—Small sawmills of the United States are currently undergoing an improvement program to increase the average Lumber Recovering Factor (LRF--the ratio of nominal board feet of lumber produced per cubic foot of log input). Environmentalists had claimed that the average LRF for all United States mills was 6.5. Recent studies of 108 softwood lumber mills by the Forest Service show that mills are now well above this average.

WASTE TREATMENT PLANS—Many municipalities in the US were dismayed to learn, early this year, that President Nixon had cut back the authorized appropriations for the construction of waste treatment plants. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972, billions of dollars were authorized by Congress to enable communities to clean up their waterways. Since July 1, 1971, federal funding for waste water treatment plant construction has reached \$12.9 billion, almost four times as much as had been appropriated in the previous 15 years. (The program began in fiscal year 1957.) President Nixon directed that \$2 billion be spent in fiscal year 1973 and \$3 billion in fiscal 1974. It will be \$4 billion in 1975.

WAGE CHISELING—The Wage and Hour Division of the US Labor Department reports a sharp rise in the illegal underpayment of American workers during the last half of 1973. Underpayments totaling \$44 million were owed to 170,000 workers, according to the report. This was an increase of 21% in underpayments over the previous period and an increase of 5% of the number of workers involved.

Under Government Contract Acts, including Davis-Bacon, contractors were found to have underpaid more than 518,000 employees a total of more than \$1 million in minimum wages and overtime.

PENNY PROBLEMS—The high cost of copper has Treasury Department officials thinking about changing the alloy in the copper cent to aluminum--a cheaper, durable, and corrosion-resistant metal. Treasury officials estimate that reducing copper in favor of aluminum will save at least \$40 million a year.

Several Brotherhood local unions are now involved in coordinated bargaining with major producers of the nation's copper. Employers may pass on to the hapless consumer any wage increases negotiated.

CHECKING PUBLIC FUNDS—In its 60-year history, the Federal Reserve System has never been audited by the General Accounting Office. A bill to provide for such an audit is now before Congress, as many legislators seek a full accounting of public funds by all public agencies. The bill is HR 10265, and it has the support of Congressman Wright Patman and several other Congressmen.

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS—The total number of new unemployment insurance claims rose by 179,400 to 584,800 during the week ended January 21, an increase of about 43 percent over the 412,700 level recorded a year earlier, the Labor Dept. reported.

STEAM ENGINES FOR CARS?—The Environmental Protection Agency, last month, contracted with a firm in Watertown, Mass., to continue developing the Rankin cycle steam engine as a possible alternative to the conventional spark ignition engine in automobiles. The firm—Scientific Energy Systems Co.—hopes to be able to demonstrate its four-cylinder engine in a 3,500-pound car by 1976.

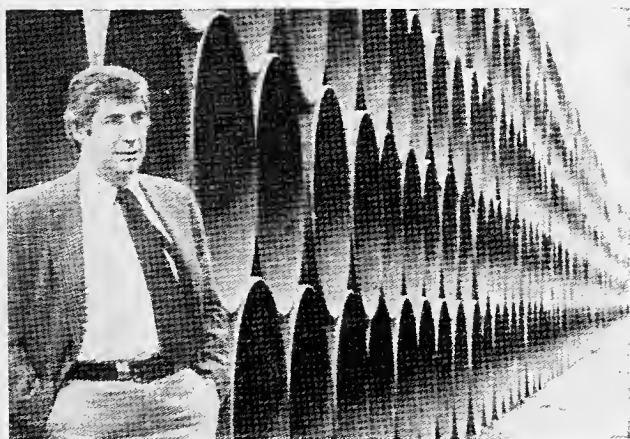
ONE-FAMILY HOMES DOWN—The total number of new one-family homes sold in 1973 dropped 14% from the 718,000 homes sold in 1972, a joint release by the Departments of Commerce and HUD reported.

The medium sales price for the homes was \$27,600 in 1972, \$32,500 in 1973, rising to \$35,000 in December, 1973.



Route of the
Alaska Pipeline.

The route of the Alaska Pipeline, across the frozen tundra of Northern Alaska, to the deepwater port of Valdez.



Alaska's Sen. Mike Gravel was a prime mover in bringing Alaska Pipeline legislation to fruition.

The oil companies that will build the \$4.5 billion, 796-mile trans-Alaska pipeline have agreed that it will be union built. In turn, building trades unions have given a no-strike pledge for the three years of anticipated construction.

Representatives of the seven oil companies involved, which make up Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., met recently in Washington, D.C., with AFL-CIO building trades unions and the Teamsters to work out an initial agreement.

STAY-AWAY WARNING

Alaskan Carpenters Offer The Cold Facts On Oil Pipeline

■ Nationwide publicity given the proposed Alaska Pipeline, compounded by a very-high national unemployment rate for building tradesmen, has stimulated intense interest in job opportunities on the pipeline.

Local unions in Alaska have been deluged with letters and telephone calls from every area of the United States from members of the Brotherhood ready, willing, and able to pull up stakes and head north.

The inquiries increased to such a number that the Alaska State Council of Carpenters recently issued a "Pipeline Fact Sheet."

In the fact sheet, Council Secretary-Treasurer Peter W. Lannen comments: "Carpenters must be the most optimistic individuals and perhaps the most naive in our society. Nearly all the brothers contacting us are confident that a job with very high wages and a lot of overtime awaits them in Alaska. Their confidence is based on a volume of misinformation from the news media."

In an effort to deter building tradesmen from migrating thousands of miles in search of jobs which do not exist, the Alaska State Council supplies these specific reasons for staying home:

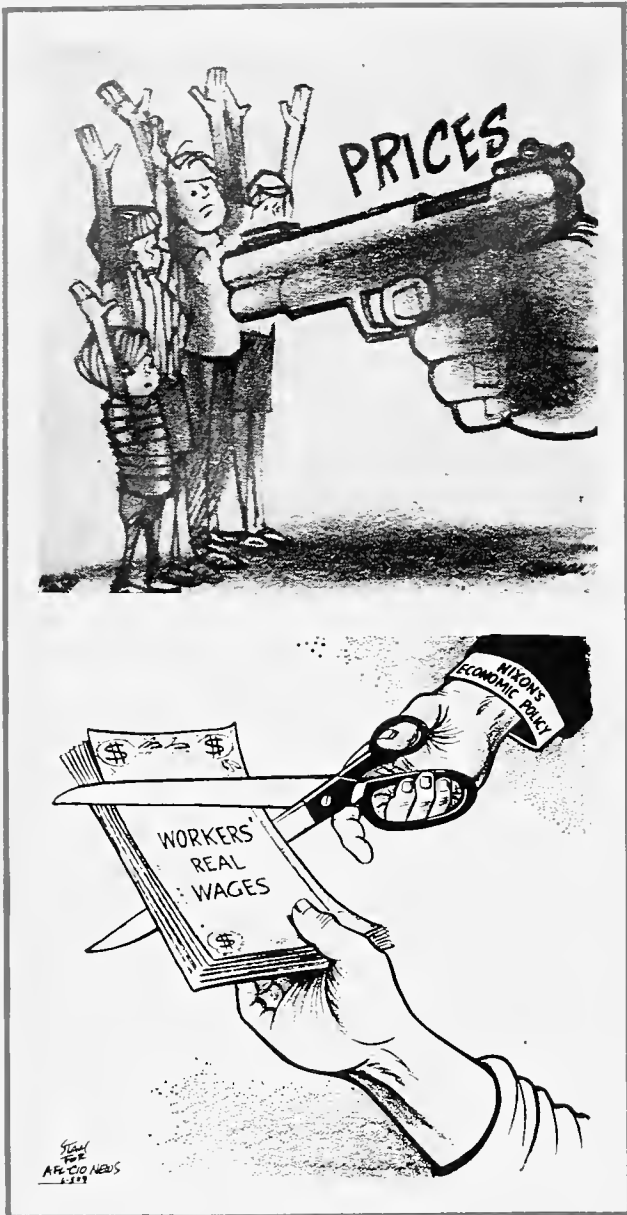
1. The nature of pipeline work is such that the man hours of carpenter work proportionate to many other crafts is very small.

2. In 1974 most of the carpenter work generated by the Pipeline will be in the nature of *assembling* modular camp units that have already been pre-built outside Alaska. We have had extensive experience in the assembly of modular camps and that experience proves that a 1,000 man camp can be assembled by a 10 to 20 man crew of carpenters in a very short period of time.

3. Local Unions 1243 of Fairbanks and 1281 of Anchorage will begin the 1974 construction season with

Continued on page 38





AFL-CIO Details Economic Squeeze Placed on Workers

"The Second Nixon Recession Has Begun."

■ The past five years of the Nixon Administration have placed the American economy in a hopeless mess that can only be cured by a drastic take-over of economic policies by the Congress in the view of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In a series of statements issued last month, the Council declared:

- that the second Nixon recession already has begun.
- that the present wage-price control power granted Nixon which expires on April 30 "must not be renewed in any guise."
- that the entire labor movement should be mobilized to return a Congress this November that will "help set America on a new and better course."

In analyzing the economic history of the past five years, the Council accused the Administration of favoring the monied interests, of not playing fair with workers who have suffered from the twin evils of inflation and job loss and not "leveling" with the American people.

On top of this has come the energy crunch which is now "resulting in added inflationary pressure, layoffs, cutbacks in weekly working hours and reduced living standards."

The results have been a sharp drop in housing starts, a dropoff in auto sales and employment, a sharp decline in buying power for workers, a drop in industrial production, an increase in unemployment with 4,700,000 workers now out of work, and a complete loss of confidence in the Nixon Administration.

In contrast, the Council cited the fact that corporate profits have "shot up an estimated 27 percent in 1973, following a 16 percent increase in 1972 and a rise of 21 percent in 1971."

The Council proposed a 12-point program that is "required immediately to get the economy on the road to balance and health."

This included: tackling the energy crisis with greater vigor than the Nixon Administration has; extension of unemployment insurance for the long-term jobless; large-scale public service jobs appropriations; federal grants for local repairs and other service in areas of huge unemployment; lower interest rates, especially for housing.

The program also included: increase in buying power for workers; tax justice through the elimination of loopholes; export controls on agricultural producers and regulation of the American export of technology and capital by American multinationals.

Commenting on the 30 months of "so-called stabilization program" of the Nixon Administration, the Council declared that no controls were better than today's system under which prices have soared while workers wages have been held down.

The controls program has been "unfair, unjust, and inequitable from the very beginning" to workers, the Council said, adding:

"There can be no justification whatsoever for a 5.5 percent standard for wage increases in the face of living costs that are rising almost twice as fast.

In fact, economic justice would dictate that workers' wages reflect at least increases in the cost of living plus productivity."

The only controls that labor would accept, Meany later told reporters, would be such controls in individual industries that Congress might decide needed them. Energy was one area, he suggested, that might be involved.

"The time for manipulation, for freezes and phases, is past," the Council concluded, "the time for substantive action to correct the root causes of inflation is now."

In meeting all these problems, the Council said, "November 5—Election Day—is the most important date on the 1974 calendar to workers and their unions."

In a call for full voter support, the Council urged the reelection of Congressmen who have shown their concern for workers and the addition of new Congressmen who will form a "veto-proof" body that can pass needed legislation over Nixon vetoes."

"To achieve this goal," the Council said, it is calling "for the mobilization of the entire labor move-

More Than 10% Wage Boosts, AFL-CIO President Suggests

Today's 5.5% limit on wage boosts as set by the Nixon Administration is absurd in the opinion of AFL-CIO President George Meany. Pressed by newsmen for a figure that would answer today's need, Meany replied:

"With the January cost of living increase I'd say ten percent wouldn't even be the answer. The January report shows the cost of living going up at an annual rate of 12% and it may be higher before the year is out."
(PAI)

ment at every level, for a commitment by all members and union officers to join in political action to the fullest extent."

"This is no ordinary 'off-year' election," the Council concluded. "Election Day 1974 will decide whether America continues to move backwards or begins to move forward under the leadership of a Congress steadfastly dedicated to meeting the people's problems." ■

Building Trades Wary As Controls Near Expiration in April

Building and Construction Trades unions, which have endured wage restraints and suffered high prices for three years are now asking themselves: What next?

The Economic Stabilization Act, which established wage and price controls, ends April 30, and, with it, would go the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee.

At its recent winter meeting the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department executive council, of which General President William Sidell is a member, expressed deep worry about the state of the American economy in general.

The council noted increasing unemployment with a loss of 130,000 construction jobs during January. Many material shortages have hit the industry. The effect of the energy crisis and the present fuel crisis, it said, is certain to be felt adversely by the entire industry.

The council, finally, noted that the wages of building and construction workers which have been "restricted" by the CISC since February of 1972 are falling behind in the face of today's huge inflation.

Average union wage rates for building trades workers rose only 0.7 percent the last three months of 1973, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department reports.

This was the first time in five years that the fourth quarter rise fell below the one percent level in cities of 100,000 or more population.

Over the year that ended January 2, 1974, the increase was 4.4 percent. This

was substantially less than the 7.1 percent rise for the previous year—continuing a trend observed over the preceding ten quarters. The January-to-January increase recorded for 1973 was the smallest since 1965-66.

Wage increases averaged 3.5 percent for workers in bargaining units with wage-rate adjustments effective in the fourth quarter of 1973. This was below the 4.5 percent increase for the corresponding quarter in 1972.

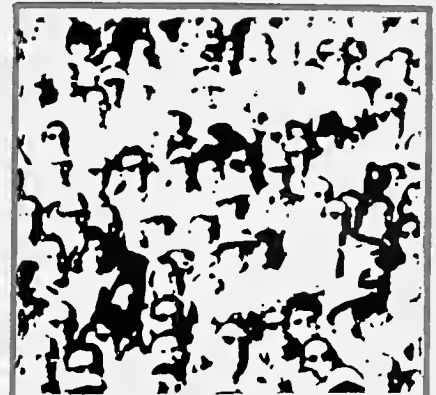
Union wage rates for the building trades averaged \$7.79 an hour on January 2, 1974. The addition of employer payments for health, welfare, pension, and/or vacation plans to basic wages raised the average to \$9.09—up 0.7 in the fourth quarter of 1973 and 5.5 percent over the year. In 1972, corresponding advances were 1.3 and 8.2 percent.

Department President Frank Bonadio said that the council was "tremendously proud of the cooperation the officers of the department have received from the more than 3 million building and construction tradesmen it represents during the period of CISC."

"But," he continued, "we are also greatly concerned as they are, with the impact on us of continuous sharply accelerating prices with the huge profits of the oil industry, in particular, and with the lack of government leadership in insuring, or even attempting to insure, that the burden of inflation is shared by all parts of the American community."

Without taking any present position on what happens to CISC in the days ahead, Bonadio concluded, "our members have shown remarkable restraint. It is long past time that others begin to cooperate

in the common problem if we are to be expected to continue our cooperation."



ARE YOU SUPPORTING . . . OPERATION CHOP?

The Brotherhood has launched a major organizing drive among workers in residential housing. The housing industry has more than a 1/2 million unorganized workers within our jurisdiction. It represents the largest pool of unorganized carpentry workers in the United States and Canada. Get behind CHOP today!

\$1 Tax-Check-off a Way Out of Money-Corrupted Politics

Money in politics . . . It's become a national disgrace. Months of revelations about huge sums virtually extorted from big corporations . . . stories about "bagmen" carrying briefcases loaded with \$100 bills . . . other stories about "laundered" funds coming through foreign banks to the Committee to Re-elect the President . . . all this and other muck dredged up by the Senate Watergate Committee and other investigators shows as never before the corrupting influence of big money in politics.

One way out of it is to ban private contributions to political candidates and to have the federal government finance federal campaigns.

But that may be a long way off, and the need is now.

There is a way to help drive dirty money out and replace it with an honestly-administered "citizens fund" for presidential campaigns, at least.

And that way is by using a little line on the first page of your federal income tax form. The line simply enables you to authorize that \$1 be deducted from the tax you owe and be put into a presidential campaign fund for 1976. You can direct the \$1 into a fund for a specific party's candidate or into a general fund to help major party candidates equally and other candidates on a sliding scale basis.

Remember, it won't cost you a penny. The check-off is for \$1 out of tax money you're already assessed.

If enough citizens use the check-off, there'll be no need in 1976 for candidates to resort to arm-twisting, finagling, or begging from big-money interests . . . and there will be no sickening money scandals emerging from the 1976 election.

CHECK THIS BOX
ON YOUR
FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Form 1040 **US** Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service **1973**
Individual Income Tax Return

For the year January 1–December 31, 1973, or other taxable year beginning 1973, ending 19

Give first names and initials of both Last name
Apartment number, or rural route
Place label within block
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
Your social security number
Spouse's social security no.
Occupation
Yours
Spouse's

Exemptions Regular / 65 or over / Blind
6a Yourself
b Spouse
c First names of your dependent children who lived with you
d Number of other dependents (from line 27)
7 Total exemptions claimed

8 Presidential Election Campaign Fund.—Check ☐ if you wish to designate \$1 of your taxes for this fund. If joint return, check ☐ if spouse wishes to designate \$1. **Note:** This will not increase your tax or reduce your refund. See note below.

9 Wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation, (unavailable, attach explanation) 9
10a Dividends (See instructions on page 6.) \$ 10b Less exclusion \$ Balance ▶ 10c
10d (Gross amount received, if different from line 10a \$)
11 Interest income 11
12 Income other than wages, dividends, and interest (from line 38) 12
13 Total (add lines 9, 10c, 11, and 12) 13
14 Adjustments to income (such as "sick pay," moving expenses, etc. from line 43) 14
15 Subtract line 14 from line 13 (adjusted gross income) 15

16 Tax, check if from: Tax Tables 1–12 Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z
☐ Schedule D ☐ Schedule G ☐ Form 4726 OR ☐ Form 4972 16
17 Total credits (from line 54) 17
18 18
19 19
20 20

21a 21a
21b 21b
21c 21c
21d 21d
21e 21e
21f 21f
21g 21g
21h 21h
21i 21i
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21k 21k
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21p 21p
21q 21q
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21s 21s
21t 21t
21u 21u
21v 21v
21w 21w
21x 21x
21y 21y
21z 21z
22 22
23 23
24 24
25 25

24 If line 22 is larger than line 20, enter am. 24
25 Amount of line 24 to be REFUNDED TO YOU 25
26 Amount of line 24 to be credited on 1974 26
27 27

Note: 1972 Presidential Election Campaign Fund Designation.—Check ☐ if you did not designate \$1 of your taxes on your 1972 return, but now wish to do so. If joint return, check ☐ if spouse did not designate on 1972 return but now wishes to do so.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.

Sign here
Your signature Date
Spouse's signature (if filing jointly, BOTH must sign even if only one had income) Date
Preparer's signature (other than taxpayer) Date
Address (and ZIP Code) Preparer's Emp. (Ident. or Soc. Sec. No.)

NOTE:

IF YOU FORGOT TO CHECK THIS BOX IN '72
THERE IS AN ADDITIONAL BOX
AT THE BOTTOM OF YOUR '73 RETURN

John S. Rogers Is Appointed First District Board Member

John S. Rogers of Hauppauge, Long Island, N.Y.—known to his associates as “Whitey” Rogers—has been appointed to fill the vacancy of First District General Executive Board Member, which was created in January by the appointment of Patrick J. Campbell as Second General Vice President.

General President William Sidell announced the appointment January 31, making it effective February 3.

Rogers has had many years of special Brotherhood service in the New York and New England area. He was appointed a special representative for that area in 1958, and in 1965 he became a general representative. Prior to that, he had served as an executive board member and vice president of the Long Island Federation of Labor. In 1957 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Suffolk County, N.Y., District Council of Carpenters.

Rogers was born in 1930 in Scranton, Pa. He became a member of the Brotherhood in 1950, joining Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y., as an apprentice carpenter. He served as recording secretary of the local union from 1954 to 1959. He was also an apprenticeship coordinator and instructor for a brief period.

Long active in political affairs of New York State, Rogers was a candidate for the state assembly in 1960.

In the late Sixties former General President M. A. Hutcheson brought Rogers to the General Office in Washington to assist in preparations for the meetings of the National Hearings Panel with the Lathers on acoustical



JOHN S. ROGERS

ceilings and drywall paneling jurisdiction.

He became a regular assistant to the General President in 1969 and began representing the Brotherhood on the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry.

In 1967 he took special training in a Harvard University Trade Union program, and he has in recent months assisted General President Sidell in arranging and planning the 1973 regional seminars and has done liaison work with various management organizations.

Now the youngest member of the General Executive Board, Rogers and his wife, Harriet, have three children—Craig, Susan, and Janet. Craig is an apprentice carpenter with Local 1837.

No-Fault Bill Studied by Congress

There are no constitutional barriers to Congress enacting the no-fault auto insurance legislation approved by the Senate Commerce Committee, according to one of the nation's foremost constitutional experts.

The opinion was voiced by Erwin N. Griswold, former U.S. Solicitor General and former Dean of the Harvard Law School, in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Committee is exploring the constitutional issue at the request of the Senate Commerce Committee, which last year overwhelmingly ap-

proved a no-fault bill sponsored by Senators Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Commerce Committee, and Philip Hart (D-Mich.).

The Judiciary Committee must send the bill to the Senate floor by no later than Feb. 15. A House Commerce subcommittee is expected to open hearings shortly after the Senate completes action. House legislation, similar but more comprehensive than the Senate bill, is sponsored by Representatives John Moss (D-Calif.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.).

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PHONE _____



When Ms. Thomas was in Chicago recently to represent Disston at the National Housewares Show, she was visited by four leaders of the Chicago District Council. From left: Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer; George Vest, Jr., president; and Business Representatives Mickey Holzman and Eddie Loomis. The Chicago Council has two lady apprentices of its own.

What's Her Line?

Construction Carpenter . . . And Demonstrator of Cordless Tools

There's a pretty, young apprentice carpenter showing up, these days,—at a display booth at the National Hardware Show in Chicago, in the guests' seat on the "What's My Line?" TV show, in New York, at press luncheons, radio shows and trade exhibitions all over the country.

Wherever she goes, she let's it be known that she's a card-carrying member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Ms. Jane Thomas, 27, wife of a law student at Louisiana State University and mother of a 9-year-old son, is the first lady apprentice under the training program of Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La. She's also an official representative of Disston, Inc., manufacturers of cordless tools and many other products, and she demonstrates the firm's construction tools for hardware show visitors with the skill which comes from on-the-job experience and union training.

Ms. Thomas took her apprenticeship tests with 20 male applicants in 1972, and she passed with a high rating.

Not every woman wants to measure, cut and carry lumber, swing a hammer or eat a cup of 30-year-old dust while ripping out a wall to make room for new construction. Nor does every man.

But the satisfactions and the monetary rewards of construction carpentry are no secret. And when Jane Thomas considered it all, her wants, ambitions and aptitude made it clear that the role would be just right for her.

She's well along in the union's four-year program of weekly classes and supervised on-the-job training that will eventually earn her the status of journeyman carpenter.

Jane traveled to Baton Rouge from Dallas. There she had worked as a securities cashier, a beautician, a chef in a Greek restaurant and a stock trader.

Considering all job possibilities and discovering that even the job of apprentice carpenter paid twice the amount women could earn in many other jobs, she applied to the union, underwent testing and interviewing, and was accepted.

After being accepted by Local 1098, Jane found she still had some convincing to do at home.

"My husband really didn't like the idea of my being around so many men all the time. I pointed out that it was the same situation a girl often gets into in office work as far as the ratio of women to men is concerned. And girls in an office often have to fend off unwanted attention from men simply because they do dress attractively as part of their total role in meeting the public. My personal experience is that I have been treated with more respect by fellow construction workers than I have in some office situations."

She's learning all aspects of the trade, but says she's especially interested in such interior finishing as cabinetry. Lately, she has been spending a portion of her own time refinishing furniture.

Jane's home life provides the balance in relationships and interests that she needs. Since her day begins at 7 a.m. and ends at 3:30 p.m., she is free to be with her son and husband in the evenings and on weekends. She particularly enjoys raising and caring for plants, and fortunately the Louisiana climate make it possible for her to do so year 'round.

She is an avid reader and correspondent as well. Disston, Inc. particularly appreciated the correspondent in Jane when she wrote them of her enthusiasm for their quality saws and hardware, since each workman buys his or her own tools.

What are the future plans of this homemaker who is also a "home-builder?"

She plans to stick with the apprentice program, of course, and ultimately as a journeywoman to be able to choose the work she wants.

"The main personal trait needed is self-motivation," she says. "I definitely think there's a big spot for women in construction, and it happens to suit my abilities and interests very well."



Ms. Thomas stumped the panelists for a time on the TV program, "What's My Line?" . . . to be aired later this year.



Jane Thomas cuts into a plank on a construction job in Baton Rouge, La., as a fellow member of Local 1098 looks on.

Lyle Hiller Feted At Special Banquet

Lyle Hiller, who has been a leader of the Brotherhood since the end of World War II and who retired a few months ago from the General Executive Board, was wished Godspeed by more than 400 friends at a retirement banquet, January 18.

Well wishers assembled in the Grand Ballroom of the Hilton Hotel, Portland, Ore., to honor Brother Hiller and his wife, Helen.

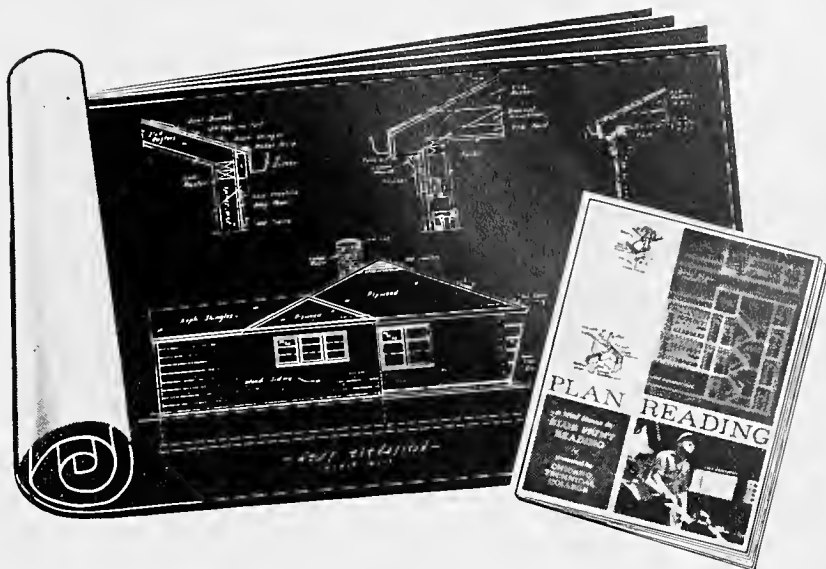
Officials of the Brotherhood, including General President William Sidell, traveled to Portland for the event. The Hillers were showered with gifts and tributes. General President Sidell praised the honoree as a man whose career has been dedicated to helping people live a better life. He stated that Brother Hiller had helped to make his district "one of the best organized per thousand people" in North America. He praised the strong spirit of unionism in the Northwest.

Hal Morton, who recently succeeded Hiller as 7th District Board Member, introduced the guests at the head table and presented Former General Treasurer Peter Terzick as master of ceremonies. Terzick, a native of the region and a longtime personal friend of Hiller, regaled the audience with recollections of past union activities in the Northwest area.

In acknowledging the warm reception, Hiller noted that his years of service in organized labor "have been rewarding far beyond my expectations."



Retired Board Member Lyle Hiller proudly displays a plaque presented to him at the retirement banquet in Portland. Standing to his right is Mrs. Hiller, and to his left is General President William Sidell, who paid tribute to Brother Hiller's diligent and effective service to the Brotherhood in the Northwest.



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CANADIAN REPORT

Kitchener-Georgia Bay Area to Be Subject of Construction Pilot Study

The Ontario Ministry of Labor is undertaking a study to find out if the ups and downs in the construction industry can be leveled out, if not entirely eliminated.

Provincial Labor Minister Fern Guindon said that construction in Ontario has grown into a \$6 billion industry. This represents about one-third of all construction spending in Canada.

Despite the high level of construction, cyclical unemployment is still a bane to labor and management alike. The object of the study is, in effect, to achieve greater stability. This would enable management better to plan ahead, to maintain their work force and so assure themselves of a supply of skilled workmen. As for the building trades unions, they wouldn't be subject to the pressures of shortages of skilled men in the

summer months, and shortages of jobs for their members in wintertime.

The report of the first stage of the study has already been made available to the Construction Industry Review Panel which the Labor Minister appointed in 1972. It was this Panel, made up of management and union representatives, which expressed concern with the continuing problems of cyclical unemployment.

The first report, called the Feasibility of Forecasting, found that forecasting construction activity was entirely possible. It concluded that if the large amount of public sector construction was rescheduled on the basis of the forecasts, this could have an important influence on the cycles in the industry.

In other words, governments at all levels engage in a large volume of construction which should be adjusted

to level out the cycles—stepped up when the private sector slackens, and reduced when the private sector speeds up.

The next step in the study, which is being done by a firm of private consultants, is to proceed with a pilot study to test the practicability of the idea and its costs. The region chosen for the pilot study is the Kitchener-Georgian Bay area, west and north-west of Toronto.

The consultants believe that forecasting should create no problems for government, utilities, institutional and industrial construction, but it might for residential construction. Housing is affected by a number of political and economic factors that change from year to year. In addition, the field is dominated by small builders who do not plan more than a year in advance.

They also say that no information exists at present which can provide regional forecasts of labor requirements. What will have to be done is to convert the present results of forecasting in terms of the square foot or the dollar into terms of labor needs.

After the pilot project is completed, the next step will be to examine the information and see how a province-wide system could be established.

Editor's Note: Much cyclical construction is due, of course, to problems of seasonality. Ways of continuing construction in all weather and all seasons are being investigated in Canada and the US.

Toronto District Council Deplores Two-Year Wait for Board Decisions

Late in January, the Toronto District Council of Carpenters asked the provincial labor minister to start an immediate investigation into the operations of the Ontario Labor Relations Board. The Council charged that it had to wait two years for a decision by the Board in matters involving certification and a jurisdictional dispute.

After that long wait, the Board failed to render a decision or even mention the critical issues which they were supposed to be adjudicating.

The Carpenters' Union was not the only one which was up in arms about delays in decision-making by the Board. The Ontario Federation of Labor prepared a list of over 25 cases

where the Board was laggard. In construction cases, the structures are completed and the work force gone before the Board moved. In a case of office workers' organization, the delay was long enough for the employer to influence enough employees to turn a majority signed up for the union into a majority against by just a few votes when the certification vote was taken.

The Ontario Federation of Labor prepared a brief which it submitted to the Ontario Labor Minister Guindon in February, giving details of the problems unions have had to contend with.

The OFL charged maladministration of the Labor Act by the Board.

The Act itself is weighted in favor of employers and the Board too often submits to employers' pressures. Moreover, nothing is done to decrease the interminable delays.

The brief said that employees who desire to join a union are not protected against dismissal by employers. The onus is on the union to prove wrongful dismissal instead of on employers to prove that the firing was not due to union activity.

The OFL also said that Board chairmen are involved in other work to the detriment of their responsibilities under the Labor Act.

After a long recital of complaints, the OFL presented a list of about 15 recommendations for improvements in the Act and in its administration. Now the question is, will this protest accomplish what previous submissions did not—get favorable action.

Quebec Labor Asks Safety-Rule Action

The Quebec Federation of Labor, with which most of the international building trades unions are affiliated, is incensed at the decision of a judicial enquiry into the deaths of seven construction workers. The report of the enquiry was announced about 15 months after the serious accident occurred at a construction site in the northeastern wilds of Quebec province.

The men were killed when a silo scaffold collapsed and crashed 85 feet to the ground.

Evidence at the enquiry was that the supervisors on the job were unaware of the provincial safety regulations, that the foremen were unqualified and that they could speak only English to a work force that could only understand French. There were other derelictions, but the judge absolved the construction company and the Cartier Mining Company of blame. Then it added a series of recommendations for safety regulations and precautions, all of which were disregarded in the first place.

Louis Laberge, the aggressive president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, wants more effective safety regulations, but what is essential he said, was legislation to provide for emergency measures to cut down injuries on construction sites and to improve living conditions in remote work areas.

He wants a law to allow the minister of labor to appoint "ad hoc judges" who could undertake instant on-the-spot hearings into safety infractions on work sites. He charged that present regulations are not enforced. The law should insist on minimum standards of food, housing and clothing in remote areas.

EEC Expects 4.7% Jobless Rate by '76

The Economic Council of Canada which urged government policies to bring the level of unemployment down to about 4.5% by 1975 now admits that this goal will not be reached.

Two factors account for the change in its forecast, first, more people have entered the work force than they anticipated; second, the energy crisis has thrown previous predictions out of kilter.

Continued on page 16

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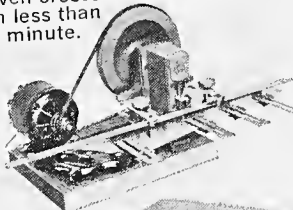
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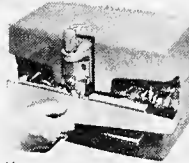
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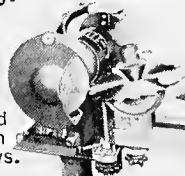
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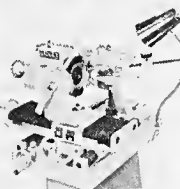
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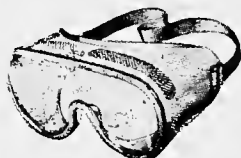
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Canadian Report

Continued from page 15

EEC now hopes for an unemployment rate down to 4.7% by 1976. But the Royal Bank of Canada is optimistic about almost everything except unemployment. The Bank says prices will be 9% higher this year, interest rates will stay around 10% and unemployment will again rise to over 6% across the nation.

Canada Ranks 5th In GNP Revenue

Among eight member nations of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Canada ranks fifth in the percentage of tax revenue collected from the gross national product.

All levels of government in this country collected a total of 32% of the GNP in revenue in 1971. Denmark, the smallest nation among the eight was most heavily taxed (44%), followed by Sweden (40%), the United Kingdom (36%), and France (35.6%).

Below Canada were the United States (28%) and Japan (15%).

Consumers Index Continues to Rise

Economists who have predicted that the cost of living will increase even faster this year than last were proven correct by January figures.

Rising food prices in January were the major factor in pushing living costs up .8%. Groceries alone went up 1.2%, but transportation costs rose 1.6% because of higher prices for new cars, fares on planes, trains and taxis.

In 1973 the consumer price index went up 7.6%. This year some pessimists are predicting an increase of 9.1%.

CLC Group Holds Energy Hearings

The Canadian Labor Congress Energy Committee is holding a series of hearings concerning present and future energy use in Canada.

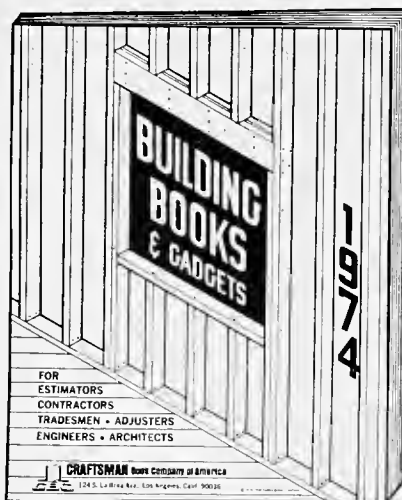
Experts from industry, politics, universities, government and citizens' groups have been invited to give their views on the energy situation and

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answer the questions of the 11-member committee, which includes representation from some of Canada's major unions.

Hearings were held Feb. 7-8, in Ottawa.

Neil Reimer, of Edmonton, Canadian director of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union and chairman of the committee, said one of the purposes of the hearings is to bring together interested unions and experts in the energy field in order to gather the information necessary for a comprehensive policy on energy for debate by the delegates at the CLC National Convention in May.

"Canada's 2.5 million organized workers are vitally affected by any decisions concerning the use of energy," Mr. Reimer said. "The hearings will allow the labor movement to formulate its priorities in this extremely important matter."

The committee also held a hearing in Edmonton Jan. 7-8, where the members heard representations from the chairman of the board and president of Imperial Oil of Canada.

Alberta Retiree Recalls Past Era

Roy Berlando's career in the labor movement of Alberta goes back 42 years, to the day of the Hunger March in Edmonton in 1932 and the strikes of the coal miners in the western provinces.

When he retired as business representative of Local 846, Lethbridge, Alta., last year, he recalled the time in the 1930's when he and five other men were thrown into jail in Fort Saskatchewan for presenting a brief to the premier of Alberta, asking for unemployment insurance for the unemployed. He was employed at that time as a coal miner in Alberta.

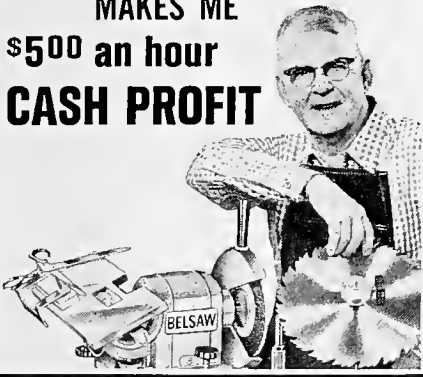
Berlando became a member of the Brotherhood after military service in World War II, and by 1952 he was a local union officer. He became business agent of Local 846 in 1962 and retired in June, 1973. He was honored at the recent 53rd anniversary party of his local union.



Roy A. Berlando was honored at the 53rd Anniversary Party of Local 846, Lethbridge, Alta., on his retirement as business representative in June, 1973, after completing 42 years of union work in Alberta. Among the many gifts presented was a fishing fly plaque. Robert Coyle, recording secretary of Local 846, is shown making this presentation to Brother Berlando.

The veteran leader takes special satisfaction in seeing a workable unemployment insurance program in Canada, thanks to the diligence of earlier workers in the labor movement and his own dedicated efforts.

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● **12 POCKET EFFICIENCY APRON**—Used by carpenters, drywall hangers, lathers and others. Gives free leg action for climbing, bending, and kneeling. Has 2 flare pockets, 2 wide hammer loops, 2 small tool pockets, 2 pencil sheaths, 4 nail-set or punch slots, center tape rule pocket, and sheath for a square. Pockets are double-stitched for long wear, riveted and sewed to bags. Apron hand-made of tough, durable moccasin cowhide. 09 128 H8.....\$17.90

● **DELUXE NAIL BAG**—Has 10" flared pocket, 4" x 6" pouched pocket, two nail set slots, all leather-bound; also 3" x 5" tool pocket and hammer loop. Bag is moccasin leather, saddle stitched and riveted.

Right Side Hammer Loop
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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

UNITED FUND—The community's appreciation to the Carpenter's District Council of Greater St. Louis was expressed to St. Louis Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie W. Langhorst, left, by United Fund Vice President James E. Meyers (Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater St. Louis Labor Council, AFL-CIO) and Robert Kortkamp, United Fund Community Services Liaison Officer. Langhorst served as the United Fund's 1973 Labor Chairman. The District Council staff made a \$73.32 per capita contribution to the recent St. Louis drive to aid local social service and welfare groups.



TO ADVISORY BOARDS

Two members of Local 626, Wilmington, Del., are serving on New Castle County, Del., advisory boards. They are Stanley V. Kosinski, who is a member of a five-man license inspection board, and Albert E. Burke, a past president of the local union, who is serving on the building standards board.

The license-inspection board provides an appeal procedure for anyone who feels he was treated unfairly regarding a county license or county inspection.

The chief function of the building-standards board is advising the director of the county department of development and licensing primarily concerning the building code and the use of new materials and processes.

The Southern Forest Products Institute reports that the forest industry planted a record 513 million new pine and hardwood seedlings in the South during 1972.

Tighter home insulation requirements by the Federal Housing Administration are designed to reduce heat loss by 40 percent, thus saving energy.

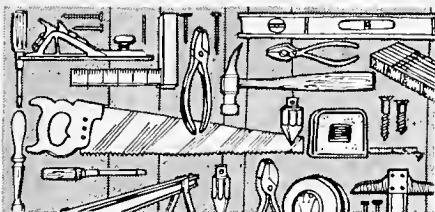
The United States uses more wood per capita than any other nation—about 13 billion cubic feet a year—and demand is expected to double by 2000 A.D.

you feel it!

The first time you pick up a Vaughan hammer you'll notice something different about it. Whether it's the balance, the way it swings, or the way it fits your hand—somehow it's right and you *feel* it. Now you see that it *looks* different, too. The bevel on the striking face is uniform all around; the head is nicely shaped, and polished with care. It's obvious to you that this is a well-made tool.

When you swing a hammer all day long, doesn't it make sense to own the best? VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MFG. CO., 11414 Maple Ave., Hebron, Ill. 60634.

 **VAUGHAN**



LOCAL UNION NEWS



Delegates and guests attending the recent convention of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers at Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Council of Industrial Workers Previews VOC

Representatives of the Brotherhood's industrial locals and district councils in nine Southern states—Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas—assembled in Atlanta, Ga., January 31 for the 5th Convention of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers.

A highlight of the conference was a preview presentation by General President William Sidell of the Brotherhood's soon-to-be-launched VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committee) Program. Delegates from 89 industrial local unions heard the General President emphasize the

importance of rank-and-file participation in the current Brotherhood organizing drive. With the use of visual aids and the assistance of Organizing Director Jim Parker, President Sidell showed how each local union can establish local committees and enlist the support of all members in the organizing effort.

The Southern Council was originally organized in 1967 as the Louisiana Lumber and Sawmill Workers. It later changed its name to the Southern Lumber and Sawmill Workers and finally assumed its new name, covering all industrial workers in the South.

existed; 43% had minor health problems which bear watching; and 34% were found to be completely healthy.

"Over the past three years, the health of our members and their families has been improved tremendously," Langhorst reported. That is evidenced by the fact that during this time more than 3,000 members and/or their wives were discovered to have previously unknown, serious, treatable health conditions.

"And by actual letters from doctors and members, more than 100 lives were saved or prolonged as a result of early detection and quick treatment by each person's own private doctor."

A consultant to the District Council has pointed out that the health program has been able to increase benefits in spite of the fact that medical costs have soared 30% in the last three years since the American Health Profiles testing program began.

St. Louis Tests Exceed Expectation

Three years ago the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo., initiated a health testing program for members under the council's health and welfare plans.

The tests are conducted by American Health Profiles, Inc., of Nashville, Tenn., which brings special testing equipment to job sites.

Results of the testing program completed between July and December, 1973, on more than 3,300 members and their wives exceeded expectations. Ollie W. Langhorst, secretary-treasurer, has announced.

He reported that 23% of those tested required immediate attention for medical problems they were previously unaware

Youngest Local Union President?

Arthur Glawson was recently elected president of newly-established Local 2491, Monticello, Ga.

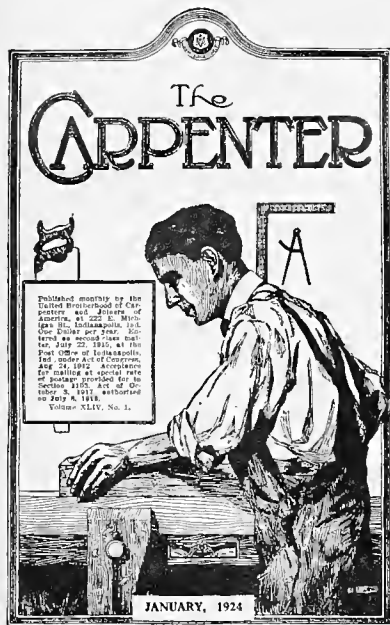
He is 18 years old, and his fellow members of Local 2491, all employees of the Dexter Axle Co. of Georgia, wonder if he might not be the youngest local union president in the brotherhood.

Any challengers?



Two top officers of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers review the agenda of the council's recent convention with General President William Sidell. They are: James Wallace of Memphis, left, council president, and Floyd Doolittle of Local 3094, Florien, La., executive secretary.

Fifty Years Ago in The Brotherhood



As Reported In The
Carpenter, March, 1924



By **R. E. LIVINGSTON**
General Secretary
and Managing Editor

Amalgamated Locals Invited to Switch

In an effort to consolidate and strengthen the Brotherhood during the years following World War I, General President William L. Hutcheson traveled thousands of miles by rail to such scattered cities as San Francisco, Chicago, and New York talking to local un-

ions, supporting negotiations with contractors, and seeking ways and means of unifying the membership during the period of post-war uncertainty.

At that time there were two types of Brotherhood membership—regular and Amalgamated. Those belonging to the Amalgamated Society were those allied to the craft but not paying or receiving the full benefits of regular membership. General President Hutcheson and the General Executive Board decided to invite those in the Amalgamated Section into full beneficial membership. Local unions in the Amalgamated Section were informed that their members would be given full credit for their length of service in the Amalgamated Society, until March 31, 1924. After that, they would only be admitted as new members.

New York Group Is Rechartered

The entire Amalgamated membership in New York City voted on February 12, 1924, to take advantage of President Hutcheson's invitation and become full-fledged beneficial members. Comprising approximately 800 Amalgamated members, the group was then rechartered as Local 2163. (*Editor's Note: This local union is located today at 22 West 31st Street in New York City.*)

San Francisco, Oakland Come Over

Following the lead of New York, Amalgamated locals in San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., voted March 6 to "come over" to full beneficial membership. The San Francisco group became Local 2164 (*This local still meets, 50 years later, at Granada Hall, 4752 Mission Street in the City of the Golden Gate*); and the Oakland local became Local

2167. (*This local subsequently folded, and Local No. 2167 is now at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.*)

Action Taken In Other Cities

Other Amalgamated local unions quickly joined the switch to full beneficial membership. They included locals in Cleveland, O.; Rochester, N.Y.; Ottawa, Ont.; and Sacramento, Calif.

In other cities many Amalgamated members transferred as individual members. Such action was taken in Akron, O.; Washington, D.C.; and Winnipeg, Man.

Claims Disapproved For Unpaid Dues

The March, 1924, *Carpenter* reported that between July, 1920, and February, 1924, no less than 1,750 claims for death or disability benefits had been disapproved by the General Office in Indianapolis, Ind.

More than 60% of these disapprovals were because the member's dues were not paid up at the time trouble came upon him.

The Carpenter commented: "Every member who allows himself to owe a sum equal to three months dues can reflect that he might have been any one of these cases."

'Chips' Comments On Man's Plight

A regular feature of the 1924 *Carpenter*, "Chips and Shavings," comments:

"From the time a boy sits under a street light playing with toads, until he is blind and old and toothless, he has to explain to some woman why he didn't come home earlier."

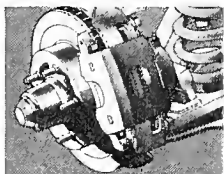
"An alarm clock that really works is handy even though not popular, but the smell of bacon and eggs cooking also has its uses."

CHEVY CHEYENNE

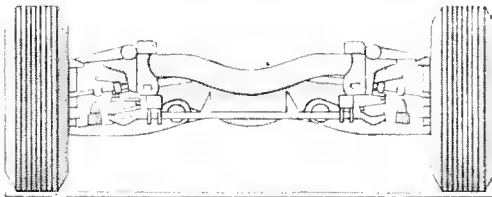


**Use it for all
it's worth.
Day in. Day out.
Day off.**

A pickup that gets very little rest should be very, very tough. And Chevy's built-in toughness, we think, has a lot to do with its built-in value.

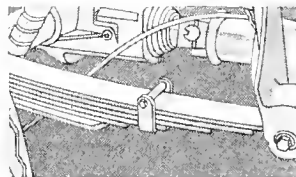


Front disc brakes are part of an improved new system with brake size and design matched to truck size and capacity; heavier duty pickups get heavier duty brakes.

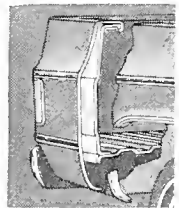


Massive Girder Beam front suspension

is built to take it, so that truck, passengers and cargo don't have to. Each front wheel is independently suspended on powerful control arms, and each has its own coil spring. To help absorb most road shock at its source.



Load Control rear leaf springs are 2-stage design. As the load weight increases, so does spring support. Result: a smooth ride without a load, strong support when a load is added.



Tough double-wall construction. Cheyenne pickups are built to last. With strong double-wall construction in the cab doors, roof, sills and front fenders. Fleet-side cargo box is double-walled from top to bottom. Even the tailgate is made from two walls of steel.



Lasting Chevy Value



GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

No Fueling!

Sign at a Texaco station in Kensington, Md.: "We Can't Fuel All The People All of the Time."

Sign at Sunoco Station: "I Can Be Very Friendly". And under it another saying: "Out of Gas".

Of course, we all know there's no fuel like the old fuel.

The way fuel prices are going up, says one carpenter, Exxon Regular is now more expensive than Chanel No. 5.

The shortage is so bad, Frankie Laine was seen driving his "Mule Train."

Someone said the oil companies' press releases are now written by "The Ghost Riders in the Sky".

—Jean and Bill Whyers

An IQ Test

The proud father was talking about the intelligence of his son.

"You know, dear," he told his wife. "I think he must have got his brains from me."

"He certainly must have," retorted his wife. "I've still got mine."

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Like A Gentleman

She: Would you put yourself out for me?

He: Certainly!

She: Then close the door behind you.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Bed and Board

"If you stay overnight at my house, you'll have to make your own bed."

"I don't mind."

"Here's a hammer and saw."



Men's Lib Note

A foreman on the phone: "I'm lord and master in my own home and I can play poker anytime I want to . . . Just hold on a minute while I find out if I want to."

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Ah, Yes, Comrade

"There's only one thing that bugs me about this revolution bit," sighed one radical to another.

"And what's that?"

"What happens to our unemployment checks when we overthrow the government?"

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady from Lynn,
Who was so excessively thin,

That when she essayed

To drink lemonade

She slipped through the straw and fell in.



Another Chaser?

Doctor to elderly man: "Sure you can chase women. Just make sure you don't catch any."

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Dead Town?

"How long has this town been dead?"

"Don't know exactly, but you're the first buzzard!"

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY

Changed Mind

Women have developed a new driving maneuver—the O-turn. This is for the U-turner who changes his mind.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

The Job Is Done

A union leader at the pearly gates
His face wae scarred and old.
He stood before the Man of Fate
And asked admission to the fold.

"What have you done," St. Peter asked,

"To gain admission here?"

"Why, I've been a union leader, sir,"
He said, "For many a year."

The heavenly gate swung open wide,
And St. Peter rang the bell.

"Come in," he said, "and choose your harp.

For you've had your share of hell."

I 4 ALL—ALL 4 I

Quitting Time

"This is going to hurt me more than you," said father to son.

"Then don't be too rough on yourself," answered the boy; "I'm not worth it."

B SURE 2 VOTE!

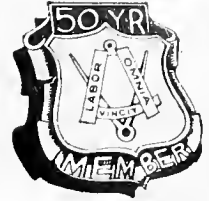
Senior Citizen

Middle-aged Wolf: Where have you been all my life?

Slick Chick: Well, for the first half of it, I wasn't born.

THE CARPENTER

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



Burlington, IA., Picture No. 1



Burlington, IA., Picture No. 2

BURLINGTON, IA.

At a recent combined meeting of Local 373, Fort Madison, Ia.; Local 523, Keokuk, Ia., and Local 534, Burlington, Ia., which make up the Eastern Iowa District Council, membership pins were awarded to the following members for loyal and outstanding service to the United Brotherhood:

PICTURE NO. 1: left to right, Willis McNiell, Alton Luder, Loren Foster, Walter Wilkins, Ray Kentch, Bernard Hellige (president of the Eastern Iowa District Council), Bill Rossiter, and Floyd Crabtree (business representative for the Eastern Iowa District Council).

PICTURE NO. 2: left to right, Ray Testman, Byron Leggerate, Jim Roberts, Vince Allison, Lyle Lubke, Clyde Testman, Lathan Merrel, Harold Prebe, Dick Montgomery, Warren Schwerin, Floyd Crabtree (business representative of the council), Ted Miller, Horace

Remaly, and Bernard Hellige (president of the council).

ATHENS, O.

Leo Kinsel of Capital District Council's Local 1720, Athens, was recently presented with his father's 50-year pin when he himself reached the 50-year mark.

Brother Kinsel received his father's pin during ceremonies at a local meeting, earlier this year. In attendance, along with the local officers and members, were International Representative Robert Sauters, Capital District Council Executive Secretary Robert Jones, and Capital District Council President Robert Wallace. Kinsel is financial secretary of Local 1720 and has also served as business agent.

His father, the late H. H. Kinsel, joined the local in 1904, one year after the organization was chartered. The younger Kinsel reached his 50th year of membership June 3.

In the picture, Kinsel is being presented with his father's 50-year pin. Left to right are: Ted Adams, president of Local 1720; Gene E. McDonald, business agent; Kinsel; Robert Sauer, International Representative; Robert Jones, executive secretary of the Capital District Council; and Robert Wallace, president of the Capital District Council.

CENTRALIA, WASH.

On October 11, Local 2127 held a banquet for 25-year, 30-year, and 35-year members.

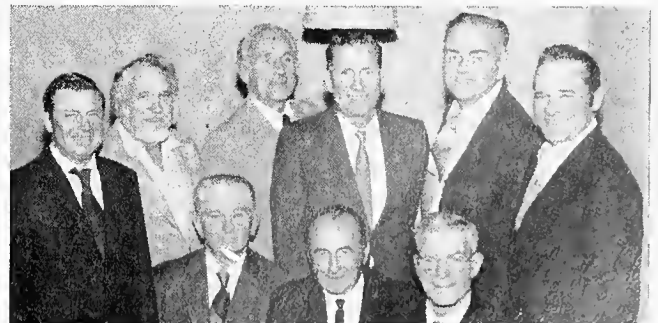
Seated from left to right: Harold Jensen, 35-year member; Ralph Tuley, 25-year member; and Douglas Justice, 30-year member.

Standing, left to right: Charles W. Ham, 25-year member; Fred E. Hanson, 30-year member; Donald Ashton, 25-year member; George Brossard, 25-year member; J. M. Foster, business representative; Frank E. Tessier, president.

Athens, O.



Centralia, Wash.





25-Year Pins



25-Year Pins

POMONA, CALIF.

On September 15, 1973, Carpenter's Local 1752 held a gala party honoring its pin recipients for 1973. Honored guests were Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer pro tem of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters; James Hall, business representative of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; and Mrs. Hall, who presented the pins. Also present were James Flores, business representative of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, and Mrs. Flores.

In the small picture below are the 30-year pin recipients, Ira E. Prock and William P. Wooten.

At top, left, are 25-year pin recipients, as follows: front row, left to right: E. H. McLellan, S. R. Rowan, C. Lance, C. I. Edgar, John Hafner. Back row, left to right: John Olsen, James Potts, John Pesterfield, R. McMahon, Fuller Reed, Paul Ploghaus.

At top, right, are more 25-year pin recipients, namely: front row, left to right: E. A. McCrary, Elmer Togersen, Alfonso Dominguez, Harold Carls. Back row: Frank Martinez.

Members receiving pins but not present were: 65-year pin, Oscar Carlson; 50-year pin, L. W. Murphy; 35-year pins, Donald Clayton and Richard Jones; 30-year pins, Harold

Pin Presentation Committee and Officers



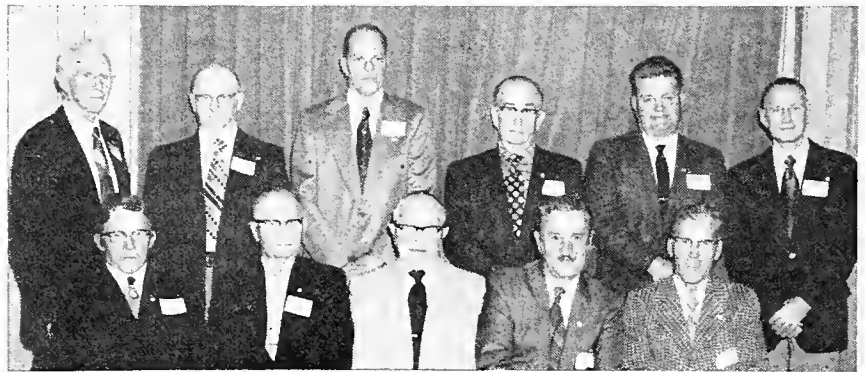
C. Blum, August E. Melin and Jewel Womack; 25-year pins, Nicholas Basica, Floyd W. Bowman, Charles E. Cuccia, Lowell A. Dart, Manuel Ferreiro, Bill L. Gatlin, Harvey R. Harmon, Harvey Hawkins, Wilbur R. Hunt, Carl Kaiser, Frank Kaminski, Lloyd McWhirt, Flavio Madrigal, Allen Martell, Andrew Mortensen, Johnnie Norman, William E. Payton, Richard M. Phillips, Ray C. Reidel, Juan Rivas, Carl R. Thomas and Egidio Tosolini.

The final picture shows, front row, left to right: Aurelio Ruiz, conductor and pin presentation committee member; Marlin E. Harris, recording secretary, business representative and pin presentation committee member; Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer pro tem, Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, who presented

the pins to the recipients; Clyde Cable, president and pin presentation committee member; and James Stoddard, treasurer and pin presentation committee member.

Back row, left to right: Elmer Togersen, business representative and 25-year pin recipient; James W. Hall, business representative, Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, who presented pins to the recipients; Charles Lance, past president and pin recipient; Robert C. Doty, warden and pin presentation committee member; S. R. Rowan, past president and pin recipient; Joseph C. Eichholt, financial secretary and pin presentation committee member. Pin presentation committee members not in the picture were John Verduin and Cecil Hill.

Brock and Wooten



LINCOLN, NEB.

Service pins representing 25 years of membership in the Brotherhood were recently presented by Local 1055. Those honored included: Front

row, Emanuel Sevenker, Harold Hallberg, Everett Loewe, Bill Brasch, Philo Prell. Back row, O. B. Reed, Cleaves Kirk, Robert Mattingly, Fred Hartman, Robert Knapp, Francis Cruise.

AMARILLO, TEX.

Ceremonies were held October 18, 1973, honoring veteran members of Carpenters Local 665 who have 25 through 55 years of service in the Brotherhood.

The local union had 255 members eligible to receive pins. Of those eligible, 117 were present and received their awards.

PICTURE NO. 1 shows members who have 35 through 55 years of service.

Standing, left to right, are Yancy Little, 37 years of service; Monroe Little, 35; Jim Duncan, 36; Evans Phillips, 36; W. W. Nielsen, business representative; Lawrence Barber, 46; Arch Crerar, 40; T. J. Owens, 36; I. F. Goodrich, 35; and Ollie White, 36.

Seated, left to right, Phil Almquist, 46; L. W. Barrett, 50; M. S. Wasson, 55; T. R. Rigdon, 35; Jeff Lard, 35; Karl Degenhardt, 51; and Les Powers, 35.

PICTURE NO. 2 shows members who have 30 years of service.

Seated: J. L. Newman, 30; Walter Baird, 30; O. L. Herron, 30; Wilbur Shelton, 31; W. E. Roberts, 32; J. T. Miller, 32; and Bill Kelly, 30.

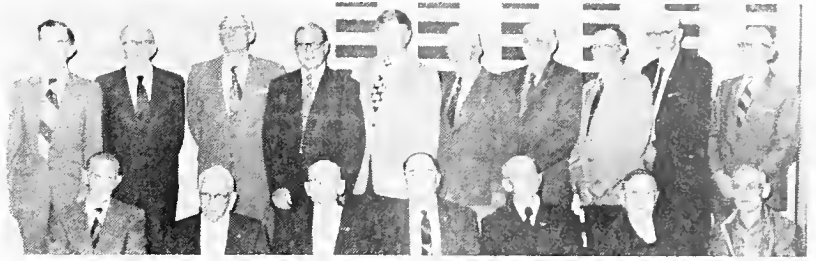
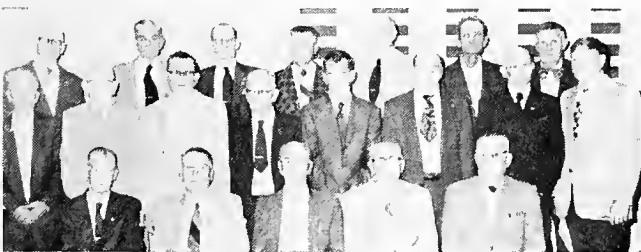
Standing, middle row: T. L. Abbott, 31; Charlie Samples, 31; Q. J. Barker, 31; Gene Bishop, 31; Dale Frazell, 31; and Marvin Bains, 31.

Back row: Bill Winsett, 32; W. W. Byars, 31; R. E. Gatten, 31; Nelson North, 30; R. P. Hill, 31; Glenn Maxey, 33.

PICTURE NO. 3 shows more 30 year members.

Seated: N. O. Arnold, 30; F. L. Hill, 30; A. W. Hanson, 30; Allen Wilson, 31; and Ernest Pricer, 30.

Middle row: Bruce Plummer, 31; A. T. Quisenberry, 30; R. W. Jackson, 31; Bill Jones, 32; Bob Beltz, 30; H. O. Trigg, 33; and W. W. Nielsen, business representative.



1



2

PICTURE NO. 4 shows members who have 25 years of service.

Seated, left to right: Bud Holcomb, 26; Jay Hamilton, 27; Kenneth Houtchens, 28; Walter Jasper, 25; Harold Thomas, 27; Bob Slattery, 26; and Virgil Leavelle, 26.

Middle row, left to right: O. L. Bennett, 27; Jason Bennett, 27; Homer Hamilton, 26; Sid Perry, 27; Jeter Phillips, 26; Vern Bray, 25; Charles Reno, 26; W. G. Warren, 28; and Ruben Hawkins, 27.

Back row, left to right: W. W. Nielsen, 25; H. M. Rogers, 25; Bob Kilman, 28; Wilver Mark, 26; A. V. Reed, 27; Bill Smoot, 26; Jack Adams, 28; Pete Burnett, 29; and John Vaclav, 25.

PICTURE NO. 5 shows additional 25-year members.

Seated, left to right: Harold Brown, 27; Martin Hicks, 25; V. L. Kimbrell,

27; Virgil Robertson, 26; Johnnie Price, 25; Bill Wilterding, 27; and W. R. Cook, 26.

Middle row, left to right: Dave Gause, 26; Kirk Chester, 28; C. W. Masters, 25; Faye Wagley, 26; Ben Swires, 27; Doc Scivally, 27; Y. D. Campbell, 27; George Sikes, 26; and Edwin Johnson, 28.

Back row, left to right: Clint Kelly, 28; John Birkenfield, 27; Harold Gray, 25; Phillips Board, 29; Pete Price, 27; Hoyt Sibley, 28; Arthur Brewer, 25; O. P. McDonald, 27; and Joe Ficke, 27.

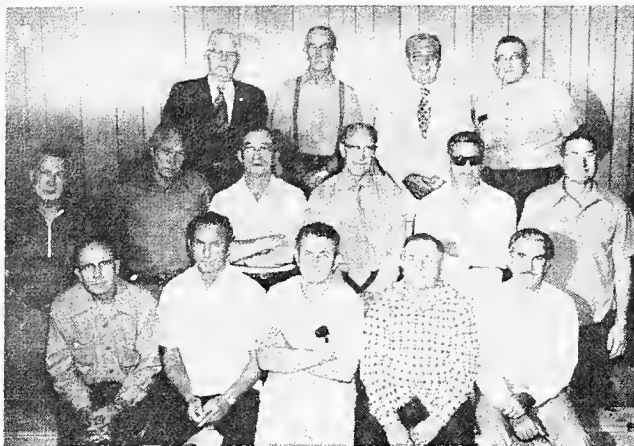
PICTURE NO. 6. W. W. Nielsen, business representative, M. S. Wasson, 55 year member.



6



5



Martell, Calif., 25-Year Pins

MARTELL, CALIF.

Members of Local 2927 received 25-year membership pins following the regular union meeting, September 13. They are pictured above.

M. "Bud" Bryant of the 8th District made the presentations, after which refreshments were served.

First row, left to right, John Sandoz, Fred Oneto, Charles Kohler, Tommie Hill and Joseph Martinez.

Center row, Malcolm Axtell, Chester Blankenship, F. W. Campbell, Neil Davis, Mike Ynzunza and Leland Ruddock. Top row, Lloyd Hansen, Kenneth Baldwin, Bryant, and Frank Podesta, business representative and financial secretary of Local 2927.

The members who were presented 30-year membership pins included: Bottom row, left to right, Thomas Craig, Erwood Porath, Arthur Martin, Leon Bernedo and Dan Schaefer. Center row, Thomas Case, C. B. Owens, Joe Bustillos, George Carlson, Richard Sist, H. M. Belyea and Frank Podesta. Top row, "Bud" Bryant, E. J. Phillips, Tyler Yale, Robert C. Williams.

Local 2927 members eligible to receive 25-year membership pins but unable to attend the presentation were: William Ahart, Harvey Bartlett, Jackson Black, Finnis Bowman, George Bump, Louis Ferry, Frank Hauhuith, Harold Hayden, Guy Kilgore, George Lambert, Sr., Gerald Lilley, Melvin Lloyd, Tony Marques, William Moses, Lyle O'Neill, Selmar Olson, Jr., Arthur Staker, A. Ray Stevens, R. A. Tew and Paul Woodward.

Members eligible for 30-year pins and not pictured are: Richard Harvey,

Frank Jay, Lyle Jackson, Claude Milligan, Cord Moller, Worth Sanford, Jack Smallfield and Alvin J. Whitman, Sr.

REDDING, CALIF.

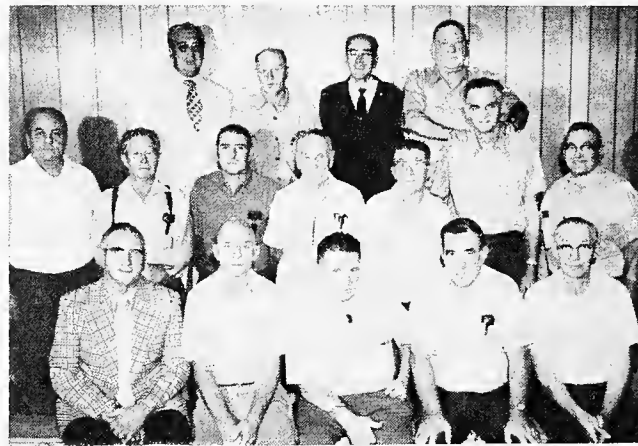
A presentation of 25-year pins was made at a recent meeting of Carpenters Local 1599. The pins were presented by Richard W. Mansfield, legislative advocate for the California Building Trades Council.

In the first picture, from left, front row: Mr. Mansfield, Vernon Johnson, William Fifer, Chester Haskins, Nick Romano, Jerome Whittaker, Karl Kolz, Conrad Kisling, and Glen Banks. Back row, from lefts William Lehto, Emery Peasha, Wallace Blom, Wilford Fidroe, Russell Freeman, Robert Middleton, Lawrence Coutts, and Joel Bigley.

Redding, Calif., Picture No. 1



Redding, Calif., Picture No. 2



Martell, Calif., 30-Year Pins

In the second picture, front row, are: Eugene Schilling, Stanley Withers, Peter Mantis, Arthur Morefield, Robert Noble, Henry Huber, and James A. Elliott. In the back row are Hugh Sheppard, G. E. Buck, Glen Dork, Clarence Peterson, Harry Childress, Thomas Schoworer, John Englert, William F. Ratledge, and Harold McDonald.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Local 1784 had a party, last year, honoring its old timers who had reached their 50th year in the union. Those honored included Mat Pump, John Witz, and the late Martin Palucska. Palucska's son accepted the pin for his deceased father. There was a brief but heart-warming ceremony, as the local union honored the three men.

At 7c a Mile, Truckers Find Energy Crisis Cuts Earnings

Adding to price hikes caused by the energy crisis, the nation's truckers want higher freight rates.

Teamsters say they are caught in a two-way squeeze. Increased fuel costs are boosting their operating costs and lower speed limits reduce the earnings of men who are paid by the mile.

Gas station closings and limits on fuel sales mean longer delays and more road stops, further reducing drivers' pay. The truckers insist they must be exempted from the present speed limits, or they will have to renegotiate contracts to provide increases in mileage charges.

To see the situation from the drivers' view, National Geographic photographer James A. Sugar recently rode a big rig from coast to coast. He reports in the magazine's February issue it is still possible for a driver to make \$20,000 a year—if he can log 200,000 miles in 12 months, with little time off.

Mr. Sugar spanned the continent in 3½ days of continuous driving, bringing 29.952 pints of ripe strawberries from California to New York in a \$17,000 refrigerated trailer pulled by a \$27,500 tractor.

The freight rate was \$1.05 per 12-pint tray. The truck's owner received 85 percent and the firm that leased the truck took 15 percent as the contractor.

For 2,496 trays, truck owner Gene Talkington collected \$2,227. After paying all operating costs, including two

drivers and \$250 in fuel and highway tolls, he could expect to clear about \$700.

First driver Crandall Paulson made 7 cents a mile, or roughly \$240 for the run. Gene's brother, John, went along as second driver; at 5 cents a mile, he cleared about \$170.

Mr. Sugar writes that "if they can consistently make the 6,000-mile round trip from California in ten days, they can earn as much as other long-distance union drivers—\$17,000 to \$21,000 a year."

Besides delays caused by speed limits and restricted fuel sales that force drivers to stop more often to "top off" their tanks, delays normal to the trucking business cut into drivers' earnings.

Picking up the strawberries at Watsonville, California, Mr. Sugar's truck had to wait until three other rigs loaded. Arriving at the New York Terminal, the drivers found there was no room at the loading platform and had to wait almost a day.

"I can't remember a single run where everything went according to plan," one driver told the photographer.

"Nevertheless, no other form of freighting can equal the combined speed and flexibility that trucks provide," Mr. Sugar writes. "A truck can go right into a farmer's field to load in his back forty, then span the continent and unload at a precise destination."

Nebraska Company Convicted In First Occupational Safety Criminal Suit

Imposition of penalties has been delayed for a Millard, Neb., construction company found guilty January 28 in the U.S. government's first criminal suit brought under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

U.S. District Court Judge Albert B. Schatz deferred action against the Turcon Construction Company, Inc., pending receipt of a probation report.

A jury convicted Turcon on one count of "willful violation" of the Act's trench shoring standard, which caused the death of an employee of the firm. Such offenses carry penalties of up to \$10,000 in fines or up to six months imprisonment or both.

The jury acquitted Turcon on one count alleging failure to remove excavated rubble from near the edge of the trench. The court dismissed the other count, which alleged failure to provide escape ladders within 25 feet of employees working in the trench.

Charles H. Turner, company president, named individually in the indictment as an "aider and abetter," was acquitted on two counts, and a third count against him

was also dismissed by the court.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), said the charges resulted from OSHA inspections in June 1972, at a site in Omaha where Turcon was excavating 10-foot-deep trenches for installation of sewage pipes.

The firm had been cited by OSHA earlier that month for failure to properly slope or shore a trench dug in unstable and soft soil; failure to remove a spoil pile of excavated soil at least two feet from the edge of the excavation; and failure to provide escape ladders for employees working in the trench. The citations and notification of proposed penalties resulting from the earlier inspection were not contested by Turcon.

On June 28, an extension of the inspected trench caved in on four employees. Three escaped, but the fourth, Richard Davis, 20, was killed.

Subsequently, William K. Schaphorat, U.S. attorney in Omaha, filed a three-count criminal indictment in U.S. District Court.

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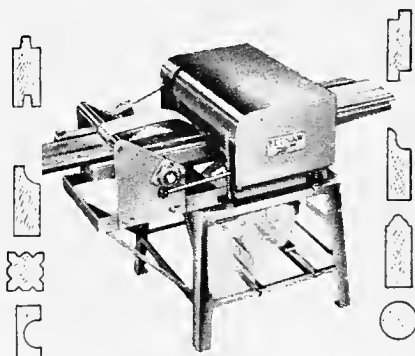
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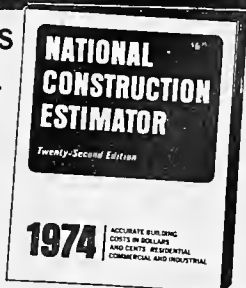
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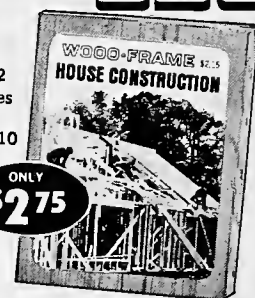
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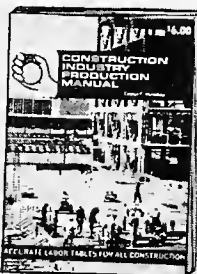
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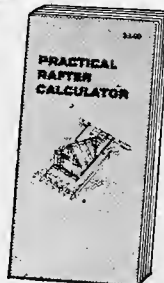
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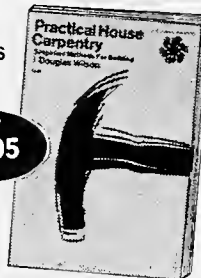
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CLIC REPORT

Final Report on CLIC Contributions for 1973

Membership contributions to the 1973 campaign of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee were heavier than in any previous year. It was extremely gratifying to all of us who work with CLIC to see the warm response of delegates to CLIC solicitations at the various state conventions. These collections, coupled with the week-by-week contributions received by mail from all over the nation, helped us to have one of the most successful years ever. On behalf of all of us on the CLIC team, I want to express our sincere thanks for your continued support.

CHARLES E. NICHOLS, CLIC Director

ALABAMA		
Local	City	Amount
89	Mobile	\$ 27.00
103	Birmingham	71.00
109	Sheffield	35.00
1192	Birmingham	13.00
1274	Decatur	61.75
1337	Tuscaloosa	13.00
1556	Huntsville	10.00
1796	Montgomery	13.00
2429	Fort Payne	8.00

ALASKA		
Local	City	Amount
1243	Fairbanks	60.00*
1281	Anchorage	101.00
1501	Ketchikan	35.00

ARIZONA		
Local	City	Amount
471	Safford	20.00
857	Tucson	100.00
1089	Phoenix	44.00
1153	Yuma	39.00
1182	Tucson	20.00
1538	Miami	24.00

ARKANSAS		
Local	City	Amount
71	Fort Smith	20.00*
1683	El Dorado	30.00*
2045	Helena	20.00
2660	Huttig	20.00

CALIFORNIA		
Local	City	Amount
22	San Francisco	10.00
25	Los Angeles	50.00*
34	San Francisco	40.00*
35	San Rafael	136.00*
36	Oakland	70.00*
42	San Francisco	60.00*
162	San Mateo	93.75*
180	Vallejo	20.00*
262	San Jose	21.00
316	San Jose	106.00*

Local	City	Amount
386	San Andreas	10.00*
478	Oakland	10.00
483	San Francisco	1,358.01*
550	Oakland	20.00*
563	Glandale	40.00*
586	Sacramento	500.00*
642	Richmond	20.00*
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701	Fresno	138.00*
710	Long Beach	160.00*
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3088	Stockton	10.00
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2834	Denver	22.00
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127	Derby	40.00*
196	Greenwich	160.00*
210	Stamford	253.00*
260	Waterbury	135.00*
647	Fairchild	20.00*
825	Williamantic	60.00*
927	Danbury	100.00*
1302	New London	60.00*
1520	Bridgeport	20.00
1941	Hartford	50.00

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1545	Wilmington	30.00*
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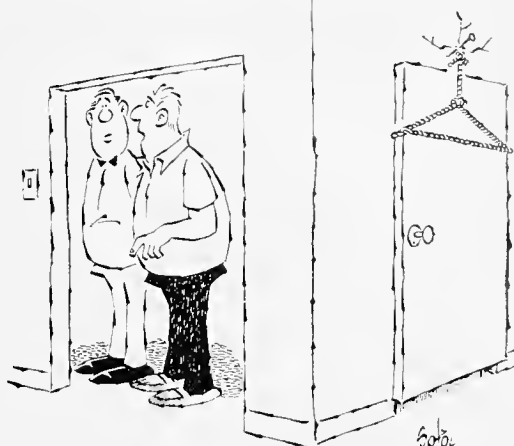
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1383	Sarasota	9.00	367	Centralia	40.00*
1394	Ft. Lauderdale	130.00*	377	Alton	20.00*
1447	Vero Beach	60.00*	416	Chicago	55.00*
1500	Palatka	15.00*	419	Chicago	80.00*
1509	Miami	140.00*	433	Belleville	130.00*
1510	Tampa	90.00*	434	Chicago	121.00*
1554	Miami	55.00*	448	Waukegan	84.00*
1641	Naples	13.00	461	Highwood	85.00*
1685	Pineda	101.00*	480	Freeburg	60.00*
1725	Daytona Beach	80.00	495	Streator	20.00*
1765	Orlando	75.00*	496	Kankakee	20.00*
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2217	Lakeland	60.00*	643	Chicago	25.00
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2376	Sanford	65.00*	695	Sterling	20.00*
2795	Ft. Lauderdale	121.00*	742	Decatur	20.00*
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01	Chicago	100.00	1996	Libertyville	120.00*
10	Chicago	123.00*	1997	Columbia	20.00*
13	Chicago	158.00*	2004	Itasca	20.00*
16	Springfield	85.00*	2010	Anna	57.00*
21	Chicago	26.00*	2014	Barrington	140.00*
44	Champaign Urba	151.00*	2087	Crystal Lake	20.00*
54	Chicago	60.00*	2094	Chicago	82.00*
58	Chicago	1,333.50*	2158	Rock Island	40.00*
62	Chicago	324.00*	2487	Plainfield	20.00*
63	Bloomington	25.00*	3273	Olney	20.00*
80	Chicago	990.50*	Will County Dist. Council		20.00*
141	Chicago	29.00*	Egyptian District Council		20.00*
154	Kewanee	20.00*	Illinois State Council		20.00*
169	East St. Louis	60.00*			
166	Rock Island	58.00*	INDIANA		
174	Joliet	80.00*	60	Indianapolis	135.00*
181	Chicago	355.00*	90	Evansville	40.00*
183	Peoria	102.86†	133	Terre Haute	30.00*
189	Quincy	20.00*	215	Lafayette	70.00*
195	Peru	20.00*	232	Fort Wayne	111.00*
199	Chicago	100.00*	274	Vincennes	80.00*
241	Moline	60.00*	352	Anderson	20.00*
242	Chicago	131.00*	365	Marion	30.00*
269	Danville	40.00*	413	South Bend	25.00*
272	Chicago Heights	80.00*	458	Clarksville	10.00*
295	Collinsville	60.00*	565	Elkhart	41.00*
347	Matton	71.32*			

Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
592	Muncie	75.00*	2258	Houma	50.00*
599	Hammond	140.00*	2436	New Orleans	34.00*
694	Boonville	76.00*	3094	Florien	10.00*
734	Kokomo	50.00*	3101	Oakdale	10.00*
758	Indianapolis	60.00*			
912	Richmond	20.00*		MAINE	
1003	Indianapolis	33.00*	517	Portland	12.00
1005	Merrillville	94.00*			
1076	Washington	12.00		MARYLAND	
1142	Lawrenceberg	50.00*			
1155	Columbus	15.00*	101	Baltimore	20.00*
1380	Bedford	5.00*	340	Hagerstown	81.00*
1485	La Porte	90.00*	1024	Cumberland	64.00*
1664	Bloomington	40.00*	1126	Annapolis	27.00*
1814	Huntingburg	10.00*	1876	Salisbury	21.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00			
2108	Shelbyville	10.00*		MASSACHUSETTS	
2346	Greenburgh	10.00*			
2395	Lebanon	25.00*	32	Springfield	431.00*
2433	Franklin	20.00*	33	Boston	350.00*
2441	Corydon	20.00*	40	Boston	450.00*
2748	Rensselaer	20.00*	41	Woburn	115.00*
2793	Indianapolis	20.00*	48	Fitchburg	104.00*
3000	Crown Point	50.00*	49	Lowell	38.00*
3154	Monticello	30.00*	51	Boston	135.00*
3210	Madison	40.00*	56	Boston	85.00*
3220	Winamac	20.00*	67	Boston	180.00*
3228	Winchester	25.00*	82	Haverhill	37.00*
3241	Covington	35.00*	107	Worcester	190.00*
Indiana State Council		20.00*	111	Lawrence	50.00*
			193	North Adams	83.00*
			218	Boston	344.00*
			275	Newton	64.00*
			327	Attleboro	10.00*
			351	Northampton	50.00*
			390	Holyoke	40.00*
			400	Hudson	20.00*
			424	Hingham	30.00*
			444	Pittsfield	65.00*
			549	Greenfield	30.00*
			595	Lynn	41.00*
			624	Brockton	48.00*
			656	Holyoke	33.00*
			762	Quincy	30.00*
			860	Framington	138.00*
			866	Norwood	30.00*
			878	Beverly	87.00*
			888	Salem	40.00*
			988	Marlboro	10.00*
			1035	Taunton	100.00*
			1121	Boston Vic.	50.00*
			1144	Danvers	10.00*
			1305	Fall River	55.00*
			1331	Barnstable Co.	30.00*
			1416	New Bedford	30.00*
			1459	Westboro	10.00*
			1479	Walpole	36.00*
			1503	Amherst	23.00*
				MICHIGAN	
			19	Detroit	80.00*
			26	East Detroit	60.00*
			46	S. Ste. Marie	40.00*
			100	Muskegon	90.00*
			116	Bay City	43.00*
			227	Adrian	20.00*
			297	Kalamazoo	40.00*
			334	Saginaw	103.00*
			335	Grand Rapids	70.00*
			337	Detroit	78.00*
			512	Ann Arbor	40.00*
			651	Jackson	20.00*
			674	Mt. Clemens	60.00*
			871	Battle Creek	20.00*
			898	St. Joseph	69.00*
			958	Marquette	20.00*
			982	Detroit	128.00*
			998	Royal Oak	80.00*
			1033	Muskegon	2.00
			1102	Detroit	80.00*
			1132	Alpena	43.00
			1161	Bay City M S	20.00*
			1191	Lansing	20.00*
			1227	Ironwood	20.00*
			1301	Monroe	80.00*

All in a Day's Work . . .



"I drove a hard bargain, and he hung the door for three dollars."

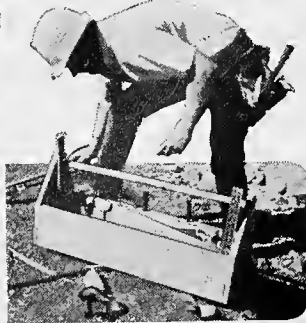
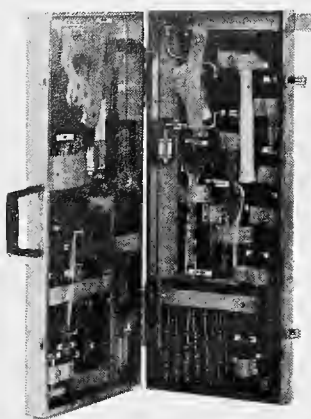
—Lee Sokol

Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
1373	Flint	130.00*	73	St. Louis	40.00
1433	Detroit	77.00*	110	St. Joseph	60.84
1449	Lansing	13.00	311	Joplin	10.00*
1452	Detroit	60.00*	417	St. Louis	44.00*
1461	Traverse City	61.00*	602	St. Louis	68.00*
1546	Detroit	40.00*	618	Sikeston	30.00*
1615	Grand Rapids	10.00	777	Harrisonville	10.00*
1654	Midland	40.00	945	Jefferson City	12.00
2026	Coldwater	80.00*	978	Springfield	109.00*
2252	Grand Rapids	20.00*	1008	Louisiana	10.00
2265	Detroit	133.00*	1310	St. Louis	63.00
2585	Saginaw	40.00*	1329	Independence	55.00*
2703	Grand Rapids	20.00*	1434	Moberly	20.00*
2776	Kalamazoo	40.00*	1596	St. Louis	60.00*
2815	Battle Creek	5.00*	1635	Kansas City	15.00*
2915	Tecumseh	10.00*	1739	Kirkwood	52.00*
2917	Lansing	20.00*	1770	Cape Girardeau	10.00*
			1792	Sedalia	120.00*
			1795	Farmington	4.00
			1839	Washington	45.00*
			1904	North Kansas	30.00*
			1915	Clinton	5.00*
			1925	Columbia	16.00*
			1953	Warrensburg	20.00*
			1987	St. Charles	36.00*
			2022	Perryville	30.00*
			2030	St. Genevieve	19.25
			2057	Kirksville	26.00*
			2119	St. Louis	40.00*
			2214	Festus	15.00*
			2571	Union	40.00*
			3202	Warrenton	10.00*
			3244	Potosi	10.00*
				MISSISSIPPI	
			387	Columbus	54.00*
			569	Pascagoula	10.00*
			1471	Jackson	105.00*
			1518	Gulfport	40.00*
			1667	Biloxi	29.00*
			1964	Vicksburg	30.00*
			1994	Natchez	10.00*
			2188	Columbia	15.00*
			2313	Meridian	15.00*
			2352	Corinth	20.00*
			2414	Cleveland	25.00*
				MISSOURI	
			05	St. Louis	91.00*
			47	St. Louis	112.00*
			61	Kansas City	285.00*

MONTANA

28	Missoula	32.00*
88	Anaconda	30.00*
112	Butte	20.00*
153	Helena	72.00*
286	Great Falls	2.00
557	Bozeman	22.00*
718	Harve	20.00*
911	Kalispell	43.00*
1090	Bozeman	10.00*
1172	Billings	51.00*
1537	W. Yellowstone	5.00*
1639	Thompson Falls	1.00*
2405	Kalispell	15.00*
2425	Glendive	11.00*
2581	Libby	35.00*

WHY'S "THAT" TOOL ALWAYS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX?



**Avoid This
Trouble With
Our Tool Box!**

OUR ADVANTAGES:

• DISPLAYS TOOLS FOR EASY ACCESS

Save time. There's a place for every tool! All spaces are labeled, this easily identifies missing tools.

• PREVENTS TOOL DAMAGE

Heavy duty straps secure each tool in place. Prohibits damage from tool-to-tool contact. Protects tools from weather, too.

• PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT

Our evenly balanced weight and narrow width makes this box easy to carry. Back straps allow both hands free for climbing. Wall brackets make it easy to mount on walls, etc.

* * * * *

**Thousands in use
with over 5 YEARS
Troublefree
Service**

* * * * *

**THIS BOX IS 14 IN. BY 34 IN. BY
4 IN. THICK. IT HOLDS ALL
THESE TOOLS:**

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 6 or 7 in. Block Plane | 1 24 or 28 in. Level |
| 1 Plumb Bob | 1 2 ft. Framing Square |
| 1 Chisels | 1 Sweep Brace |
| 2 hand Saws | 1 Chalk Line |
| 1 Hammer | 1 10 or 12 in. Crescent Wrench |
| 1 25, 50 or 100 ft. Tape | 1 Hatchet |
| 1 6 to 16 ft. Tape | 1 Side Cutter |
| 1 Wood Rule | 1 Vise Grip |
| 1 Keyhole Saw | 1 18 in. Pry Bar |
| 1 Comb. Square | 1 Nail Claw |
| 1 Pencil | 1 24 in. Extension Bit |
| 1 Nail Punches | 1 Expansion Bit |
| 1 Chalk Box | 13 Wood Bits, 1 in. to 1/4 in. |
| | 1 Bevel Square |
| | 1 Screw Drivers |
| | 1 Small Tin Snip |

Approximate weight with tools: 45 pounds

DURABLE! We use only the best materials. Heavy duty hinges, latches & handle.

- ☐ Send me free informative brochure.
- ☐ Send Tool Box (without tools) \$39.95
- ☐ Send 1 set of Back Pack Belts 3.50
- Shipping & handling 3.50**
- ☐ Amount enclosed **TOTAL** _____
- ☐ Charge my BankAmericard/Master Charge # _____

Mail your name, address & order details to:

Aluminum Box Mfg.

Cusick, Wash. 99119 U.S.A. (509) 445-2541

10 day trial with money back guarantee. Box guaranteed 1 year. Allow 10 days for delivery. Washington State residents add 5% sales tax.

CLIC Report, continued

Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
2685	Missoula	21.00*	53	White Plains	135.00*
2719	Thompson Falls	25.00*	72	Rochester	100.00*
3038	Bonner	5.00*	77	Port Chester	20.00
3072	Plains	6.00	78	Troy	10.00*
			99	Cohoes	17.00
	NEBRASKA		117	Albany	553.00*
253	Omaha	34.00	125	Utica	61.00
1672	Hastings	40.00	135	New York City	365.00*
			146	Schenectady	80.00*
	NEVADA		163	Peekskill	60.00*
1780	Las Vegas	43.00	187	Geneva	20.00*
			188	Yonkers	32.00
	NEW HAMPSHIRE		203	Poughkeepsie	50.00*
625	Manchester	40.00	229	Glen Falls	20.00*
921	Portsmouth	94.00*	246	New York City	543.00*
1247	Laconia	20.00	257	New York City	181.00*
1616	Nashua	40.00	278	Watertown	40.00*
2276	Berlin	15.00	281	Binghamton	120.00*
			284	New York City	105.00
	NEW JERSEY		289	Lockport	20.00*
15	Hackensack	278.00*	298	New York City	350.00*
23	Dover	89.00*	301	Newburgh	20.00*
31	Trenton	90.00*	310	Norwich	50.00*
65	Perth Amboy	80.00*	322	Niagara Falls	27.00*
118	Jersey City	20.00	323	Beacon	80.00
119	Newark	25.00*	350	New Rochelle	40.00*
121	Vineland	135.00*	353	New York City	170.00*
139	Jersey City	30.00*	355	Buffalo	24.00*
155	Plainfield	20.50*	357	Islip	90.00
299	Union City	100.00*	366	New York City	28.00*
306	Newark	70.00*	369	N. Tonawanda	20.00
325	Paterson	140.00*	374	Buffalo	40.00*
349	Orange	25.00*	385	New York City	40.00*
383	Bayonne	20.00	412	Sayville	40.00
391	Hoboken	12.00	440	Buffalo	17.00
393	Camden	95.00*	453	Auburn	64.00*
399	Phillipsburg	30.00*	488	New York City	60.00*
432	Atlantic City	50.00*	493	Mt. Vernon	10.00
455	Somerville	195.21†	502	Canandaigua	60.00
482	Jersey City	20.00*	503	Lancaster	40.00*
486	Bayonne	70.00*	516	Lindenhurst	20.00*
490	Passaic	110.00*	532	Elmira	30.00*
542	Salem	20.00*	574	Middletown	120.00*
612	Union Hill	20.00	603	Ithaca	55.00*
620	Madison	349.00*	608	New York City	260.00*
715	Elizabeth	170.00*	689	Dunkirk	20.00*
781	Princeton	10.00*	700	Corning	31.00*
821	Newark	84.00*	729	Liberty	40.00
842	Pleasantville	100.00*	740	New York City	35.00*
1006	New Brunswick	313.59†	747	Oswego	31.00
1107	N. Plainfield	439.67†	754	Fulton	28.00
1209	Newark	65.00*	787	New York City	142.00*
1269	Trenton	20.00*	791	New York City	50.00*
1489	Burlington	1,085.41†	808	New York City	75.00*
1493	Pompton Lakes	40.00*	950	New York City	80.00*
1613	Newark	40.00*	956	New York City	10.00
1743	Wildwood	60.00*	964	Rockland Co.	125.00*
2018	Lakewood	395.00*	996	Penn Yan	20.00*
2098	Camden	60.00*	1015	Saratoga Springs	30.00*
2212	Newark	210.97†	1016	Rome	20.00*
2250	Red Bank	855.95†	1042	Plattsburgh	65.00*
2315	Jersey City	20.00	1075	Hudson	20.00
South Jersey Dist.			1093	Glencove	31.00
Council		1,306.01†	1115	Pleasantville	10.00*
	NEW MEXICO		1134	Mt. Kisco	45.00
1319	Albuquerque	418.00*	1135	Port Jefferson	120.00*
1385	Espanola	10.00*	1151	Batavia	20.00*
2204	Las Vegas	4.00	1162	College Point, L.I.	80.00*
2517	Cuba	10.00*	1163	Rochester	170.00*
2864	Bernalillo	5.00*	1164	New York City	60.00*
2867	Albuquerque	30.00*	1167	Smithtown Branch	60.00
2887	Gilman	10.00*	1175	Kingston	40.00*
	NEW YORK		1204	New York City	80.00*
6	Amsterdam	60.00*	1292	Huntington	127.00*
9	Buffalo	60.00*	1318	Farmingdale, L.I.	12.00
12	Syracuse	70.00*	1377	Buffalo	55.00*
20	New York City	240.00*	1397	North Hempstead	210.00*
			1456	New York City	130.00*

Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
1483	Patchoque	82.00	1393	Toledo	75.00*	2588	Bates	10.00*	947	Ridgway	15.00*
1508	Lyons	22.00	1426	Elyria	60.00*	2627	Cottage Grove	24.00*	972	Philadelphia	40.00*
1511	Southampton	40.00	1438	Warren	163.00*	2636	Valsetz	10.00*	1000	Greenville	50.00*
1536	New York City	181.00*	1454	Cincinnati	300.00*	2691	Coquille	28.00*	1010	Uniontown	20.00
1552	Salamanca	20.00*	1477	Middletown	9.00	2698	Bandon	25.00*	1014	Warren	65.00
1575	Endicott	30.00	1499	Kent	60.00*	2701	Lakeview	26.00	1044	Charleroi	25.00*
1577	Buffalo	40.00	1519	Ironton	20.00*	2714	Dallas	30.00*	1048	McKeesport	20.00*
1600	Cannonsville	30.00*	1581	Napoleon	20.00*	2715	Medford	10.00*	1050	Philadelphia	160.00*
1649	Woodhaven	100.00	1602	Cincinnati	96.00*	2750	Springfield	50.00*	1073	Philadelphia	45.00*
1656	Oneonta	39.00*	1619	Medina	20.00*	2756	Goshen	10.00*	1160	Pittsburgh	61.00*
1701	Buffalo	40.00*	1720	Athens	7.00	2780	Elgin	10.00*	1320	Somerset	13.00
1704	Carmel Kent	10.00	1750	Cleveland	120.00*	2784	Coquille	65.00*	1333	State College	206.00*
1757	Buffalo	40.00*	1871	Cleveland	100.00*	2785	The Dalles	10.00*	1419	Johnstown	60.00
1772	Hicksville	60.00*	1929	Cleveland	100.00*	2787	Springfield	20.00*	1441	Bethel Park	10.00*
1888	New York City	152.00*	1935	Barberton	40.00*	2791	Sweet Home	10.00*	1462	Bristol	24.00
1921	Hempstead	250.00*	2077	Columbus	40.00*	2822	St. Helens	20.00*	1562	North Wales	4.00
1973	Riverhead	50.00*	2239	Port Clinton	57.00*	2829	Forest Grove	10.00*	1595	Conshohocken	65.00
1978	Buffalo	20.00	2248	Piqua	20.00	2851	La Grande	55.00*	1759	Pittsburgh	80.00*
2100	Amityville	20.00	2280	Mt. Vernon	10.00	2881	Portland	35.00*	1823	Philadelphia	10.00*
2117	Flushing	83.00*	2408	Xenia	60.00*	2896	Lyons	10.00*	1856	Philadelphia	101.00*
2155	New York City	20.00*	2641	Barberton	2.00	2902	Burns	20.00*	1906	Philadelphia	60.00*
2161	Catskill	50.00*	2783	Columbus	20.00*	2916	Kinzua	20.00*	2187	Berwick	40.00*
2163	New York City	20.00*	2854	Fremont	20.00*	2924	John Day	20.00*	2216	York	40.00*
2236	New York City	50.00*	Ohio State Council		20.00*	2941	Warm Springs	30.00*	2235	Pittsburgh	100.00*
2241	Brooklyn	72.00*	Capital District Council		40.00*	2942	Albany	35.00*	2264	Pittsburgh	180.00*
2287	New York City	99.00*	Lake Erie Dist. Council		20.00*	2949	Roseburg	94.00*	2274	Pittsburgh	310.00*
2305	New York City	40.00*	Miami Valley Dist. Council		20.00*	2961	St. Helens	40.00*	2329	Lock Haven	20.00*
2669	West Islip, L.I.	20.00*			20.00*	2970	Pilot Rock	20.00*	2850	Philadelphia	40.00*
2710	New York City	20.00*				3009	Grants Pass	20.00*	2874	Pittsburgh	20.00
2765	Nassau Co.	40.00*				3035	Springfield	20.00*	Western Penna. Dist. Council		40.00*
3127	New York City	40.00*				3064	Toledo	11.00*	Western Penna. D.C. (Sub. Dist.)		307.00
3211	Herkimer	60.00*				3091	Vaughn	35.00*	Eastern Penna. Industrial D.C.		20.00*
New York State Council		20.00*				PENNSYLVANIA		Metro D.C. of Philadelphia & Vic		20.00*	
NORTH CAROLINA			OKLAHOMA			8	Philadelphia	30.00*	RHODE ISLAND		
522	Durham	10.00	285	Altus	10.00*	37	Shamokin	2.00	94	Providence	250.00
OHIO			329	Oklahoma City	220.00*	59	Lancaster	80.00*	801	Woonsocket	30.00
2	Cincinnati	20.00*	763	Enid	20.00*	81	Eric	315.90*	1695	Providence	11.00
11	Cleveland	100.00*	943	Tulsa	314.00*	122	Philadelphia	288.00*	3086	Providence	12.00
29	Cincinnati	205.00*	986	McAlester	15.00	124	Bradford	20.00	SOUTH CAROLINA		
69	Canton	130.00*	1028	Ardmore	10.00*	129	Hazleton	20.00	1778	Columbia	10.00
104	Dayton	60.00*	1060	Norman	35.00*	142	Pittsburgh	180.00*	1798	Greenville	22.00
105	Cleveland	43.00*	1072	Mukogee	75.00*	145	Towanda	17.00	SOUTH DAKOTA		
136	Newark	40.00*	1399	Okmulgee	20.00*	191	York	40.00*	587	Pierre	50.00
171	Youngstown	315.00*	1585	Lawton	45.00*	206	Newcastle	6.00	TENNESSEE		
182	Cleveland	120.00*	1659	Bartlesville	40.00*	207	Chester	40.00*	50	Knoxville	18.00
200	Columbus	130.00*	1686	Stillwater	50.00*	211	Pittsburgh	60.00*	74	Chattanooga	26.00*
224	Cincinnati	80.00*	1894	Woodward	10.00*	228	Pottsville	57.00*	259	Jackson	30.00
248	Toledo	71.00*	2008	Ponco City	40.00*	230	Pittsburgh	50.00*	345	Memphis	35.00*
254	Cleveland	100.00*	2013	Ada	25.00*	239	Easton	71.00*	654	Chattanooga	18.00
356	Marietta	20.00*	2201	Durant	30.00*	261	Scranton	65.00*	1512	Blountville	208.01†
372	Lima	368.50*	OREGON			268	Sharon	81.00*	1544	Nashville	17.00
404	Lake Co.	100.00*	190	Klamath Falls	20.00*	277	Philadelphia	15.00*	1818	Clarksville	40.00
415	Cincinnati	151.00*	226	Portland	237.00*	287	Harrisburg	1,718.00*	2461	Cleveland	20.00
437	Portsmouth	80.00*	573	Baker	15.00*	288	Homestead	40.00*	TEXAS		
484	Akron	140.00*	583	Portland	34.00*	321	Connellsville	33.50	14	San Antonio	431.00‡
525	Coshocton	40.00*	738	Portland	118.00*	333	New Kensington	50.00*	198	Dallas	292.00*
637	Hamilton	10.00	780	Astoria	40.00*	359	Philadelphia	30.00*	213	Houston	260.00*
639	Akron	305.00*	933	Hermiston	10.00*	368	Allentown	75.00*	324	Waco	40.00*
650	Pomeroy	203.00*	1001	N. Bend Coos Bay	35.00*	401	Pittston	20.00*	379	Texarkana	90.00*
660	Springfield	20.00*	1017	Redmond	28.00*	406	Bethlehem	86.00*	411	San Angelo	30.00*
703	Lockland	40.00	1020	Portland	145.00*	414	Nanticoke	10.00	425	El Paso	52.00*
705	Lorain	45.00*	1065	Salem	40.00*	422	New Brighton	70.00*	526	Galveston	30.00*
716	Zanesville	23.00	1094	Albany Corvallis	42.00*	430	Wilkinsburg	50.00*	610	Port Arthur	55.00*
735	Mansfield	40.00	1120	Portland	130.00*	454	Philadelphia	130.00*	622	Waco	40.00*
739	College Hill	40.00*	1157	Lebanon	43.00*	462	Greensburg	20.00	665	Amarillo	60.00*
854	Madisonville	100.00*	1273	Eugene	90.00*	465	Ardmore	40.00*	724	Houston	30.00*
873	Cincinnati	40.00*	1277	Bend	50.00*	492	Reading	62.00*	753	Beaumont	70.00*
892	Youngstown	40.00*	1388	Oregon City	76.00*	500	Butler	10.00*	963	Houston	20.00*
940	Sandusky	50.00*	1390	Brownsville	20.00*	514	Wilkes Barre	30.00*	973	Texas City	90.00*
976	Marion	80.00*	1411	Salem	20.00*	541	Washington	16.00	977	Wichita Falls	108.00*
1057	Youngstown	30.00*	1502	Seaside	15.00*	556	Meadville	44.00*	1066	Houston	40.00*
1079	Steubenville	20.00*	1746	Portland	12.00*	571	Carnegie	30.00*	1084	Angleton	25.00*
1108	Cleveland	55.00*	1857	Portland	66.00*	677	Lebanon	20.00	1097	Longview	20.00*
1138	Toledo	40.00*	1896	The Dalles	30.00*	691	Williamsport	75.00*	1104	Tyler	45.00*
1189	Columbiana Co.	20.00*	1961	Roseburg	10.00*	709	Shenandoah	33.00*			
1206	Norwood	40.00*	2066	St. Helens Vic	33.00*	768	Kingston	80.00*			
1241	Columbus	40.00*	2067	Medford	40.00*	773	Braddock	46.00*			
1242	Akron	80.00*	2130	Hellsboro	37.00*	833	Berwyn	30.00*			
1255	Chillicothe	20.00*	2195	Hardiner	25.00*	838	Sunbury	80.00*			
1311	Dayton	40.00	2275	McMinnville	10.00*	843	Jenkintown	38.00*			
1359	Toledo	53.00*	2416	Portland	40.00*	845	Clifton Heights	51.00*			
1365	Cleveland	180.00*	2419	Astoria	10.00*	900	Altoona	72.00*			
			2453	Oakridge	25.00						
			2521	Triangle Lake	20.00*						
			2530	Gilchrist	40.00*						
			2554	Lebanon	50.00*						

Explanation of Symbols:

* Indicates that the total includes money contributed at conventions.

† Indicates that the total includes 1% voluntary payroll deductions of fulltime officers and business representatives.

‡ Indicates that the total includes money contributed at conventions—also voluntary payroll deductions.

—Carl Stamwitz.

APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Mid-Year Conclave April 2 in Ohio

The Carpentry Apprenticeship Mid-Year Conference has been scheduled for next month (April 2, 3 and 4), preceding the mid-year meeting of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, April 5 and 6, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Carpentry Apprenticeship Conference is scheduled by the National Joint Committee to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and concerns of all those interested in carpentry apprenticeship programs affiliated with the committee.

The conference agenda will include general sessions plus special group sessions and is designed for apprenticeship directors, coordinators, instructors and joint committeemen from both labor and management.

Guest speakers for the conference will include Robert McConnon, director of national projects, Department of Labor, and Dr. Howard Matthews, director, Manpower Development and Training Department, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as well as spokesmen for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Associated General Contractors, the National Association of Home Builders, and the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training.

Floor Coverers Study Curricula

The apprenticeship workshop committee which met during the recent conference of floor covering locals at the General Office in Washington, D.C., called for a comprehensive review of training methods and materials for carpet layers, floor coverers, etc.

A curriculum review committee was established at the conference, and the following were appointed to that committee: Cliff Le Master, Local 562, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Pigut, Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo.; Seig Krueger, Local 1541, Vancouver, B.C.; and Thomas Suarez, Local 2265, Detroit, Mich.

Bowling Ramps for the Handicapped



Fourth-year apprentices in the training program of the Boston, Mass., Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Fund recently completed the initial stage of a project to build "bowling ramps" for the handicapped. On January 19, as shown above, the ramps helped Cerebral Palsy victims to enjoy bowling competition at the local Holiday Lanes. Representatives of the Amputee Veterans Assn. attended the CP tourney as observers and plan to take advantage of the special bowling ramps themselves in the near future.

Wallimann Named NY Coordinator

Robert P. Wallimann of Schenectady, N.Y., has been appointed coordinator of the New York State Carpenters Joint



Wallimann

Apprenticeship and Journeymen Retraining Committee, according to John J. O'Connor and Douglas R. Brown, committee co-chairmen.

A member of the United Brotherhood for more than 25 years, Wallimann was a foreman and superintendent of construction for nine years and is a member in good standing in Schenectady Local 146.

Certified as a trade school teacher, he was an instructor of building trades at the Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) in Albany for four years and for the past four years has served as assistant director of education, coordinating the Carpenters Apprentice Program for the Albany, Schenectady, Troy and Vicinity District Council.

A Marine Corps veteran of World War II, Wallimann is married and has one daughter.

The trustees noted that Wallimann has worked and taught in all areas of the carpentry craft and "brings to this newly created position a wealth of educational background and work experience. We are indeed fortunate to be able to attract a man of this calibre who will be developing an ever expanding training program for our New York State carpenters."

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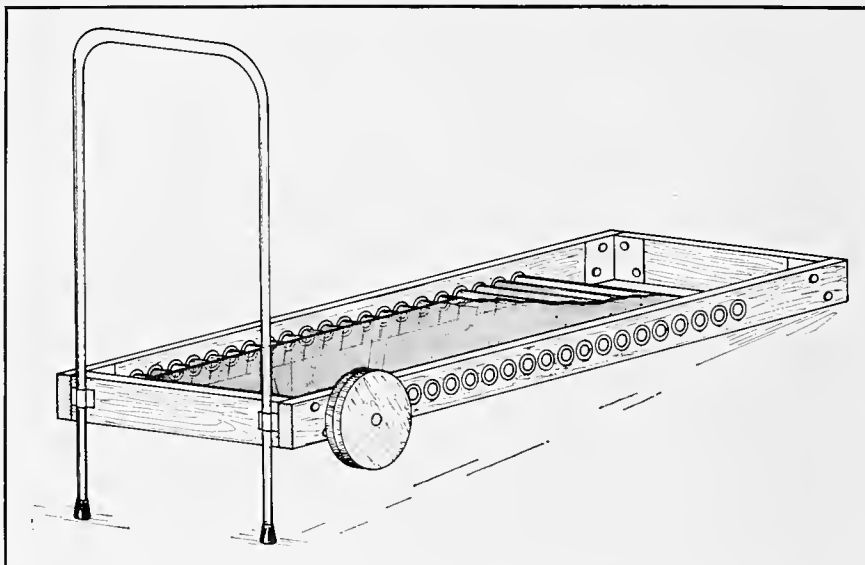
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Kansas City Member Offers Treadmill Plan



We recently advised our readers that Charles S. Spainhower of Local 1158, Berkeley, Calif., was seeking construction plans for an inexpensive treadmill—one which could be used by a shut-in to simulate a daily exercise walk.

Carl Tillett of Local 1904, North Kansas City, Mo., who had created such a device himself, supplied the illustration shown above and a description of his treadmill to Brother Spainhower.

A treadmill is a valuable exercising device for many shut-ins, and we offer Brother Tillett's drawing and his description of how he put it together to our general readers:

"I used a 2" x 6" for the frame by working it down to 1½" x 4½", which seemed to be about the right size. Then I found some lightweight angle iron from which I cut some pieces to fit into the corners, fastening them with ¼ bolts. This gives excellent rigidity.

"For the rollers I used what we in this part of the country use for clothes poles in closets. These must be longer than the inside measurement of the framework, so that they fit into rollers fitted into the side frame pieces.

"I have a very friendly neighbor who, when I was discussing this project with him, offered to get me all the ball bearing rollers I needed. He works at a place where they overhaul jet engines, and it seems that these particular bearings are replaced every time an engine is overhauled, and these bearings are junked. Some are worn to the place they are too noisy but most, after cleaning and oiling are satisfactory for this use.

"Next, I took the rollers to a friend who has a machine shop and had him to turn the ends of the rollers so that they were a fairly tight fit into the inside of the bearings. The holes to accept the outside diameter of the bearing were bored with an expansion bit on a drill press.

"On one of the wood rollers I left

the part which passes through the inside of the bearing long enough to extend about four inches outside the frame. To this I fastened two wheels of ¾ plywood to act as a flywheel. This has worked very satisfactorily.

"After assembling rollers, bearings and framework I determined the length of belt needed and went to a place which specializes in belting and bought a piece of cotton belting. This can be fastened together in several ways, but I laced mine together with rawhide.

"For the handle, which is a necessary part, I got a piece of ¾ inch thinwall tubing from an electrical supply house and bent it in the shape I wanted it. I used crutch tips to protect the floor. I used pipe clamps to fasten the handle to the frame, which could be loosened and handle adjusted for height.

"On the one I made, I find a motor unnecessary, since, by adjusting the handle, the angle of the framework can be changed to individual preference, and the weight of the individual will supply the motive power. In other words, adjust it so that the person is walking slight-up-hill all the time and can adjust his gait to his own preference."

Note to Local Unions

Because of the continuing paper shortage in the printing industry, plus increased costs, *The Carpenter* is endeavoring to hold down the number of pages of the official magazine each month. Consequently, we have only limited space for the news from local unions and district councils received in the editor's office. We'll try to print as much news as space allows. Please bear with us until the situation improves.



IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 7 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Crosbie, Robert
Erickson, Erick W.
Kuns, Oliver
Nord, John
Nordstrom, Sigfred
Peterson, George M.
Weiss, Ehard

L.U. NO. 15 HACKENSACK, N.J.

Govertsen, Esperance G.
Herandez, Jose
Lazar, Julius
Schobach, Gustave
Torello, Joseph

L.U. NO. 18 HAMILTON, ONT.

Goodwin, Calvin

L.U. NO. 26 E. DETROIT, MICH.

Cremers, Louis
Gibson, Charles
Lepere, Victor
Lofgren, Erick
Schmidt, Paul Jr.
Steck, Allen
West, Webb E.

L.U. NO. 30 NEW LONDON, CONN.

Arlington, Albert
Beatrice, William
Dahlgren, Leo
Desjardins, Philip, Sr.
Fargo, William F. Sr.
Gilmond, George S.
Hill, Eric A.
Kiefer, Gustave
Laivo, Frank
Sudik, Felix
Tooker, William H.

L.U. NO. 35 SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Carlson, Irving
Evans, Floyd
Moen, Jack

L.U. NO. 40 BOSTON, MASS.

Bouzan, Michael
Broughton, John J.
Chipman, Abram
Donahue, Peter
Doyle, Richard J.
Franz, John H.
Gould, Warren A.
Pearson, Carl
Porter, James

L.U. NO. 42 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Cada, John
Dal Porto, Fortunato
Evans, Harry
Gier, Daniel
Glaister, William
Halverson, Leslie
Hansen, Clarence
Harder, Henry
Hilliard, James
Howard, Stanley

Koehler, Leslie
Landgren, Oscar
Larson, Gottfrid
Lasker, Richard
Leonard, Sherman
Ode, Herman
Olmo, Fred
Perasso, Victor
Shorn, Hart

L.U. NO. 50 KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Bramblett, W. L.
Cox, Gilbert E.

L.U. NO. 51 BOSTON, MASS.

DelInnocentis, Vincent
LeBlanc, Alban
Martelli, Carlo

L.U. NO. 61 KANSAS CITY, MO.

DeMoss, A. L.

L.U. NO. 72 ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Battams, Arthur
Bonner, James
Brumfitt, Edward
Kerry, Robert
Gippe, William
Gould, James
Herkimer, George
Jasnowski, Louis
Morris, William
Schmeer, Oscar
Schmidt, Nathan C.
Wendt, William E.
White, Leo
Wilson, George

L.U. NO. 73 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Adams, Robert C.
Heinz, Edward O.
Schwartzmeyer, A. E.
Sinai, Steve M.
Young, Robert

L.U. NO. 74 CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Conner, F. A.
Gaddis, Louis W.
Greene, William K.
Hall, Alton T.
Hammontree, Grover C.
Hayes, R. L.
Henry, William I.
Hickman, James W.
Lumley, William R.
Quarles, James E.

L.U. NO. 79 NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Hoffman, Jack
Mastrianni, Albert
Schmitt, Lawrence

L.U. NO. 81 ERIE, PA.

Sorrentino, Frank
Bennett, Charles
Fickenworth, Raymond
Geoley, Richard
Nellis, Clarence
Valentine, George

Taylor, John L.U. NO. 89 MOBILE, ALA.

Johnson, Fred Lee

L.U. NO. 101 BALTIMORE, MD.

Bauer, Morton
Beazley, Jesse F.
Brock, George A.
Gardner, Gilbert B.
Johnson, John D.
Jordon, Colin G.
Knoblock, Charles
Kryder, Joseph L.
Morton, John R.
Podowski, Stanley
Schluter, Albert
Welzel, Charles
Williams, Harrison R.

L.U. NO. 121 VINELAND, N.J.

Dubary, Edwin

L.U. NO. 132 WASHINGTON, D.C.

McMillin, C. C.
Oliva, John
Peterson, Sigurd P.
Weiss, William A.
Wildman, Mason W.
Zimmerman, Robert

L.U. NO. 142 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hough, Philip
Valch, Andrew S.

L.U. NO. 176 NEWPORT, R.I.

McLeish, Charles H.
Mello, Joseph

L.U. NO. 183 PEORIA, ILL.

Ralstin, Carl

L.U. NO. 184 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Anderson, Ralph S.
Bahcock, John R.
Bergstedt, H. W.
Berry, William
Brown, Richard L.
Christensen, Robert E.
Ellis, N. B.
Erickson, Hy
Fackrell, Delbert H.
Gentry, James
Larsen, Morris C.
Lasson, Gerald Dean
McPhie, Alfred V.
Mackey, John N.
Maycock, Samuel E.
Sanders, Harold S.
Street, Wallace
Swanson, Carl O.

L.U. NO. 198 DALLAS, TEX.

Crutcher, J. B.
Daniel, John W.
Dewbre, O. B.
Noble, Fred A.
Rawls, H. W.
Roberson, Fred Ray

Taylor, Elmer
Tiroff, Wm. A.

L.U. NO. 199 CHICAGO, ILL.

Bronk, Felix
Johnson, Fred
Keller, Otto
McLaughlin, Floyd E.
Mikan, Thomas
Swenson, Carl
Triller, Jerry
Wasik, Walter

L.U. NO. 225 ATLANTA, GA.

Anthony, J. W.
Ewing, John W.
Puckett, F. H. Jr.
Tucker, J. M.
Woods, S. C. Jr.

L.U. NO. 226 PORTLAND, ORE.

Aschenbrenner, George C.
DeFrieze, Lute H.
Pevik, Arthur H.

L.U. NO. 248 TOLEDO, OHIO

Jones, Frederick W.

L.U. NO. 261 SCRANTON, PA.

Baracia, Raymond
Buckman, Walter
Inderst, Joseph
Mecca, Charles
Oakley, Russell
Penzone, Edmund
Rossar, Robert
Sheerer, George

L.U. NO. 262 SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Borges, Marcelino
Greenquist, Elmer
Harris, Carmen
Hesse, Martin
Hudson, Clyde
Hudson, John
Mendoza, Frank
Meyer, John
Silvas, Damacio
Willi, John

L.U. NO. 308 CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Hallquist, Victor E.
Melsha, A. L.
Shadle, Walter F.
Vrsal, Thomas, Jr.

L.U. NO. 325 PATERSON, N.J.

Allen, Frank
Breuer, Martin
Costa, James
Covolo, Emil
Del Moro, Michael
Giesen, Herman
Hall, Arthur
Huzzebos, John

L.U. NO. 337 WARREN, MICH.

Benedetti, John
Kraska, Herman

Loughman, Timothy
Michaud, Charles
Sundquist, Karl
Wynn, David

L.U. NO. 361 DULUTH, MINN.

Anderson, Louis
Dybvig, Alfred O.
Ferguson, Chester
Lindstrom, Arvid
Swanson, Carl A.
Swift, Earl R.

L.U. NO. 366 BRONX, N.Y.

Crosby, Howard
Edelson, Raymond H.
Maset, Ernesto

L.U. NO. 372 LIMA, OHIO

Aubrey, Ralph
Kennedy, Burt

L.U. NO. 465 ARDMORE, PA.

Kramer, Edward

L.U. NO. 488 BRONX, N.Y.

Kellstrom, Axel
Martens, Fred

L.U. NO. 494 WINDSOR, ONT.

Raymond, Dave S.

L.U. NO. 558 WHEATON, ILL.

Dedricksen, Ole
Johnson, Arthur
Stark, Richard

L.U. NO. 608 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Berland, Amerigo
Boyle, James Francis
Christou, Peter
Finkelstein, Sam
Geffinger, Edward
McLaughlin, Michael J.

L.U. NO. 625 MANCHESTER, N.H.

Allard, Edmond
Bostrand, Jens
Coon, Frederick E.
Corouth, George E.
Fortier, Alfred J.
Lachance, Wilfrid J.
Mehlhorn, Walter C.
Petterson, Carl F. H.
Sysyn, Nicholas

L.U. NO. 626 NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Erb, Carl
Stokley, Clifton

L.U. NO. 627 JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Sauls, Brady B.
Walker, Warren F.
Young, Charles J.

L.U. NO. 665 AMARILLO, TEXAS

Armstrong, Jess
Cummins, Forest

Continued on page 38

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from page 37

Doose, Lawrence
Matthews, John
Rose, Duane
Sechrist, Jim
Vaughn, Leodus
Word, Jimmie

L.U. NO. 701 FRESNO, CALIF.

Babo, Clyde
Burton, J. J.
Green, Richard M.
Hegquist, G. A.
Johnston, A. J.
Larios, Lance B.
Murray, John R.
Nagle, Adolph
Parker, Ralph
Reynolds, Herschel P.
Sheward, Wayne F.
Short, W. E.
Steffens, Otto

L.U. NO. 742 DECATUR, ILL.

Sablotny, Gus H.

L.U. NO. 776 MARSHALL, TEXAS

Young, Ardis T.

L.U. NO. 787 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Peterson, Thomas
Salbug, Alf.

L.U. NO. 791 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Ackerberg, Charles
Ekland, Ingvald
Hansen, Hans
Kehoe, Seymour
Korpalski, John
Nelson, Nick
Newman, Frank
Ohman, Frank
Pilgrim, Edward
Sorensen, Stanley
Wright, James

L.U. NO. 848 SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

Darby, Benjamin
Siino, Horace

L.U. NO. 927 BRIDGEWATER, CONN.

Nolan, Arthur

L.U. NO. 953 LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Beaugh, Leopold
Castillo, A. S.
Gullory, Clement
Thibodeaux, Willis
Ware, Floyd

L.U. NO. 972 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Marchak, Morris

L.U. NO. 982 DETROIT, MICH.

Schultz, Herman
Turner, James

L.U. NO. 1065 SALEM, ORE.

Medford, John

L.U. NO. 1074 EAU CLAIRE, WISC.

Hafele, George
Jensen, Russell
Karlgaard, Carl
Olson, Albert

L.U. NO. 1097 LONGVIEW, TEXAS

Blalock, G. D.
Cheney, R. L.
Gregg, J. W.

L.U. NO. 1159 POINT PLEASANT, W.VA.

Taylor, Clarence G.

L.U. NO. 1175 KINGSTON, N.Y.

Lockwood, John Leonard

L.U. NO. 1243 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

Christofferson, Eric
Erwin, Patrick H.
McClure, Forrest M.
Milam, Harvey L.
Swicegood, Charles E.

L.U. NO. 1255 CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

Reed, Albert E.

L.U. NO. 1256 SARNIA, ONT.

Overdulse, Cornelius
Passmore, Douglas

L.U. NO. 1331 BARNSTABLE, MASS.

Anderson, Otto

L.U. NO. 1332 GRAND COULEE, WASH.

Marcuson, Marcus

L.U. NO. 1367 CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson, Arthur
Orbesen, James
Palesh, Ernest
Pozen, Joseph

L.U. NO. 1397 ROSLYN, N.Y.

Lakso, Uno
Ness, John

L.U. NO. 1407 WILMINGTON, CALIF.

Adkins, Floyd H.
Barber, Jess C.
Castagnola, Paul
Figueroa, Gregorio
German, William
Montgomery, Frank

L.U. NO. 1423 CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Davis, Elmer E.
Harvey, W. S.
Pace, Manley J.
Prather, John H.
Tice, Jimmy D.

L.U. NO. 1513 DETROIT, MICH.

Band, Morris
Brylko, Witalij
Crosby, George
Malkin, David
Tyszkiewicz, Stanley W.

L.U. NO. 1545 NEW CASTLE, DEL.

Blackburn, Howard

L.U. NO. 1595 CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.

White, William M.

L.U. NO. 1598 VICTORIA, B.C.

Baversachs, Lutz W.
Bradbury, Fred W.

L.U. NO. 1644 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Anderson, Harry
Bauermeister, Charles E.
Bloomquist, John
Du Houx, John
Gowin, Richard L.
Fossum, Ole
Larson, Daniel A.
Lutz, Daniel A.
Meyer, Edward C.
Olson, G. Theodore
Schocker, Harry

L.U. NO. 1780 LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Pershall, Harry G.

L.U. NO. 1837 BABYLON, N.Y.

Anderson, Olaf
Berger, Herman
Gritis, James
Lindoe, Olaf

Lombardo, Patsy
McCabe, Michael
Pope, Jack
Puntervold, Gustav
Sansone, Rocco
Swahn, Charles

L.U. NO. 1846 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Brassette, F. J.
Cuillier, Stanley
Donnels, Wm. L.
Silbernagel, Fred
Ulmo, Westley A.

L.U. NO. 1886 WESTMONT, ILL.

Delaney, William R.

L.U. NO. 1934 BEMIDJI, MINN.

Klostermeier, Norman

L.U. NO. 2028 GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Hanson, Walter
LaCoe, Mat.

L.U. NO. 2114 NAPA, CALIF.

Hill, Rommie

L.U. NO. 2235 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mullen, Thomas

L.U. NO. 2311 FORESTVILLE, MD.

Koons, Ervin W. Jr.

L.U. NO. 2490 MCMIMERLE, TENN.

Blankenship, John F.
Blankenship, London
Swindell, Daniel Loyd
Wigington, Oakley Homer
Yates, Johnnie R.

L.U. NO. 2590 KANE, PA.

Benson, Fritz

L.U. NO. 3127 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Morello, Ralph

ALASKAN PIPELINE

Continued from page 7

a combined total of more than 1,000 unemployed carpenters and apprentices.

4. In the remote possibility that Piledrivers Local Union 2520 should exhaust its work force in the next three years, it will call for workmen from Alaska Carpenter Local Unions.

5. The Pipeline will generate NO Millwright work in 1974, limited Millwright work in 1975 and 1976. There is a resident Millwright work force adequate to meet any foreseeable demands.

6. A stipulation in the enabling pipeline legislation provides that Alaska non-white Natives shall constitute a minimum of 20 per cent of the pipeline work force. The current non-white Alaska Native membership percentage in Locals 1243 and 1281 is about 6 per cent. This condition exists not because we are discriminatory Local Unions, but rather because of the geographical grouping of Natives, the bulk of the Native population

residing in villages far removed from the work market. We will meet the 20% requirement by recruiting "instant journeymen" by accelerating our current apprenticeship programs and probably by on-job-trainee programs.

7. Locals 1243 and 1281 have hiring clauses in their contracts giving preference in hire to Alaska residents.

8. Gas rationing or shortages will have a tremendous impact on Alaska, much greater than in any other state, due to the great distances involved.

9. Housing is at the present time critical in Fairbanks, short in Anchorage and non-existent in Valdez and the small towns along the pipeline route.

10. Overall costs of living in the Fairbanks and Anchorage areas are at the present time more than 150% of the national average and are certain to drastically inflate.

Brothers who ignore the above information and come to Alaska should at the very least be financially prepared to return to their homes when they learn the cold facts on Alaska employment the hard way. ■

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Aluminum Box Mfg.	32
Audel, Theo. & Co.	11
Belsaw Power Tools	27
Belsaw Sharp All	17
Chevrolet	21
Chicago Technical College	13
Contour Saws	30
Craftsman Book Co.	16, 28
Eliason Stair Gauge Co.	36
Estwing Mfg.	16
Foley Mfg. Co.	15
Goldblatt Tool Co.	17
Hydrolevel	39
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	39
Locksmithing Institute	27
North American School of Drafting	36
Stair Design & Eng.	11
Stanley Tool	Back Cover
Vaughan & Bushnell	18

The arch can then be built in the conventional manner.

Specifications include: Minimum width, 30"; maximum width, 44"; minimum height, 15"; maximum height, 23"; construction, welded steel channel; weight, 28 lbs.

List price of the Arch-Maker is \$149.00 F.O.B. Asheville, N.C. Literature, and quantity prices are available from: Western Reserve Arch Co., 670 Merrimon Ave., Asheville, N.C. 28804.

PLYWOOD WALL DETAILS

New design ideas for plywood walls are available in two publications from the American Plywood Association.

"Architectural Plywood Walls" has been revised to include more joint details plus illustrated sections on curtain walls, plaster channel trim, cross hatch design, picture framed panels, Z-bar covering and Herringbone patterns.

The new illustrated "Joint Details for Plywood Wall Systems" is a handy poster for horizontal, vertical, window and corner details. The details poster can be used on bulletin boards or walls for immediate reference.

For free copies write to the American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401. Ask for "Architectural Plywood Walls," Form W340 or "Joint Details for Exterior Plywood Wall Systems," Form X330.

HARD-TO-FIND ITEMS

A new 68-page catalog of high quality, hard-to-find tool and other fine things has recently been issued by the Brookstone Company, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

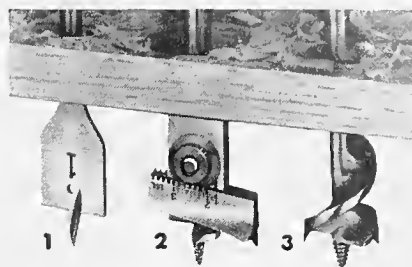
The firm's first 1974 expanded edition contains scores of new and extremely useful products rarely sold by industrial distributors or found in other catalogs. This unique collection includes unusual craftsman's hand tools and small power tools, used extensively by woodworkers, machinists, researchers, model makers and metalworkers throughout industry.

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Brookstone tools are available exclusively by mail. For a free year's subscription (six issues) of this catalog write: Brookstone Company, 4183R Brookstone Building, Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458.

BOOKS CATALOG

A new, free 1974 catalog, "Building Books and Gadgets," offers construction professionals books on all construction subjects. It includes nearly 200 books and gadgets designed to save time and money on and off the job; modern methods, new ideas, inside trade information for contractors, estimators, tradesmen, adjusters, supervisors, engineers and architects. Write: Craftsman Book Company of America, 124 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.



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No Loopholes for the Hard-Working Carpenter

I sat down at my home desk, one weekend recently, and, like hundreds of thousands of Brotherhood members all over the United States, began figuring my 1973 income tax return.

The tax loopholes which are enjoyed by the rich didn't seem to appear anywhere on my deductions sheet. And I'm sure this was true for my fellow Carpenters all over this land.

There is no preferential tax treatment for the average worker, particularly if he or she is among what is now considered "middle class"—that big silent majority of taxpayers who must fill out the Long Form.

The average Carpenter is only allowed the standard deductions, and he, therefore, pays through the nose.

This, as you know, is not the case with the wealthy investors and the corporation giants who have experts to help them figure taxes . . . experts who go to accounting schools and law schools so that they can learn about all the little loopholes open to the upper brackets.

The companies they head have teams of tax consultants who carry today's tax injustice even further, with writeoffs and deferrals.

The last straw was drawn for many taxpayers last December 8, when the White House revealed President Nixon's own income tax returns.

The fear has been expressed that the President's tax actions have set a national mood, that the average citizen will take this as an example to follow. As an opening to search for tax gimmicks himself. Experts have stated that the genius of the American tax structure is the honesty of the American people, and that, once faith in the system falters, the whole revenue program will suffer.

I, for one, can't see this eventuality. I don't believe there are enough "gimmicks" available to the average taxpayer to change the scales that much. The revenue lost through gimmicks available to the average citizen are minor compared to

the billions of dollars being lost to the Federal government through corporate loopholes.

It has been estimated by AFL-CIO economists that \$29.4 billion could be recovered for Uncle Sam if the Federation's loophole-closing proposals are enacted by Congress. Let me just cite a few of them:

Take the one called capital gains. Capital gains is a game open to the rich. Oh, a little guy can buy maybe \$100 in stocks and get into the game for pennies. But rich individuals buy thousands of dollars worth of stock, real estate or other assets, then sell at a profit and wind up paying taxes on only one-half of their profit.

Closing this loophole alone would increase federal revenues by \$7-\$9 billion.

Another loophole exists in the failure to tax excess profits at a time when workers' wages are controlled by government action. The issue is particularly hot now because of the giant profits being made by the oil industry.

Enactment of an excess profits tax would bring an additional \$4 billion to the Treasury.

There's \$7.2 billion worth of loopholes in three provisions of a 1971 revenue act to benefit business and industry, passed with President Nixon's urging.

These provisions amount to a permanent cut in corporate tax rates of 15-20 percent. The investment credit and the depreciation speed-up are currently costing the Treasury and the American taxpayer some \$7 billion per year.

The third gimmick—the Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC)—permits corporations to spin off into export subsidiaries in order to defer taxes—perhaps indefinitely—on export income. Its revenue cost is currently some \$200 million per year, and the loss is expected to rise continually.

Under another set of provisions, the average taxpayer actually winds up subsidizing U.S. firms in their foreign operations, and workers pay to export their own jobs. These firms are allowed to defer payment of taxes on profits overseas as long as such profits are reinvested there. In addition, through another provision, taxes these firms pay to foreign governments are deducted dollar for dollar from their U.S. tax obligation. These boondoggles are costing the Treasury \$3 billion.

There are, of course, other loopholes familiar by now to the public: oil and mineral depletion allowances; a maximum tax provision that benefits only high paid executives, doctors and lawyers; tax shelters like hobby farms, livestock, apartment houses; a host of gimmicks to avoid payment of estate and gift taxes. The list is endless and absurd.

It adds up to a minimum loss to the Federal Treasury of \$29.4 billion a year, and that's money that could be well used in some of the programs the White House has vetoed in recent years on grounds that the money just isn't there.

Who, if anyone, makes up for all this lost income? You do—you and other wage earners not in the income brackets where you can keep loopholes as house pets. You pay your full share of the tax load, and then some. But if *they* paid *their* full and fair share, *your* full and fair share would be less.

Our present tax structure assesses individuals at rates ranging from 14% of taxable income in the lowest brackets to 70% for those in the highest. Yet, the actual taxes paid by those in the 70% range average about 35%.

By the same token, the corporate rate is supposed to be 48% on income over \$25,000. But with gaping loopholes provided for them, the effective tax rate on corporations averages about 35%.

Multiply all that escapes by many thousands of wealthy individuals and corporations and you discover not just leakage, but a flood of potential tax money pouring through the loopholes.

Theoretically, the average Carpenter can share in some of the largesse conferred by loopholes. But in practice, it doesn't work that way. Persons earning \$50,000 and up get tax benefits from the capital gains loophole averaging \$8,000 per tax return. Those from \$15,000 down average a tax savings of \$11 on capital gains. The same \$50,000-and-up group averages \$1,300 in tax forgiveness for purchases of state and local bonds. Those under \$15,000 average 40 cents.

The need for tax justice has never been more apparent in the 60-plus years we've had a federal income tax law, which gave Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived." Since that time, there has been a steady retreat away from, rather than toward, tax fairness.

The tax structure—which really is the federal government's means of earning income to conduct itself and its programs—plays a crucial role in shaping the nation's social and economic development. With huge amounts of funds that should be paid in taxes actually escaping taxation, that development inevitably must suffer, and the people most in need of better social and economic programs suffer with it.

Last year, AFL-CIO President George Meany gave Congress labor's program to close loopholes and raise billions of dollars in urgently needed revenue. He said:

"Our goal is tax justice. We are convinced that substantive steps toward this goal would go a long way toward promoting a balanced, sustainable, economic recovery and ease the federal government's fiscal problems. . . . Moreover, public programs vital to the health and welfare of the nation could be continued and strengthened and there would be a much needed boost in the confidence that American citizens have in the ability of their government to use its taxing and its spending powers in the public interest."

Two hundred years ago the American colonists were complaining about taxation without representation. There are times when I look up from my vantage point at the foot of Capitol Hill, here at the General Office in Washington, D.C., and wonder who really represents John Q. Carpenter on tax matters up there on the Hill.

Wouldn't it be a worthwhile goal for the celebration of our nation's birthday of 1776 with some greater measure of tax justice for all citizens in 1976 . . . or sooner?



William Linder
GENERAL PRESIDENT

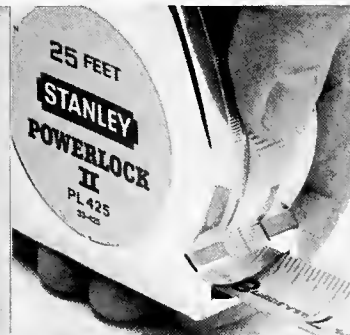
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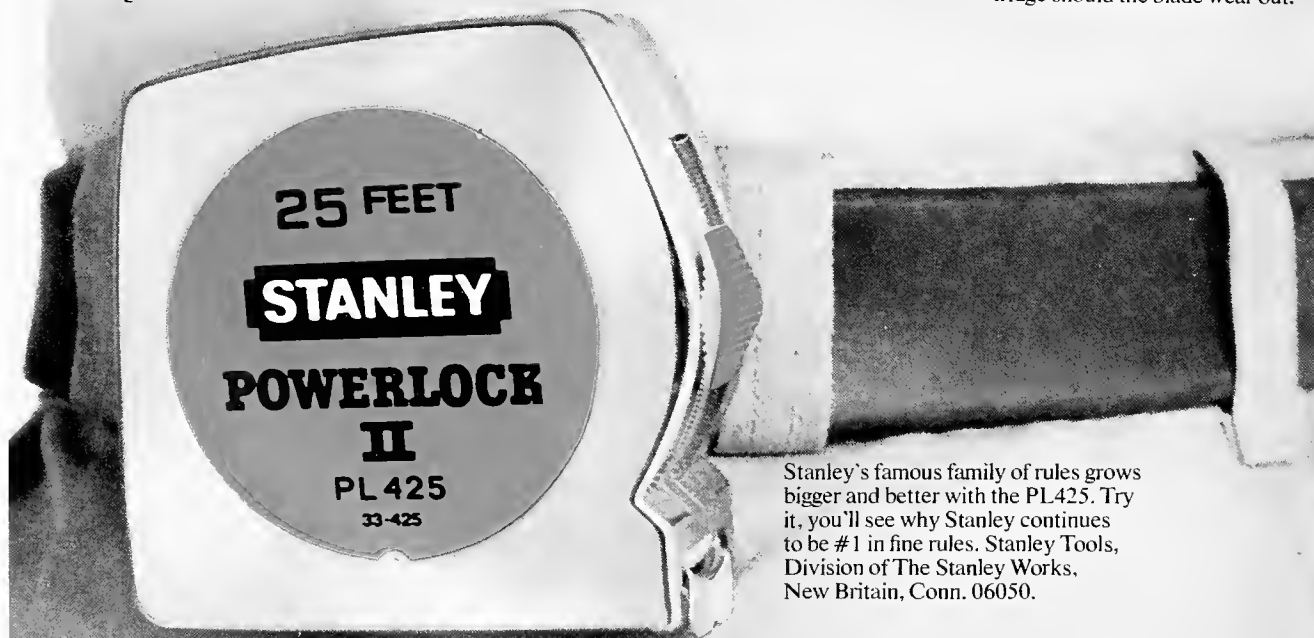
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APRIL 1970

CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1891



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should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the *CARPENTER* only corrects your mailing address for the magazine, which requires six to eight weeks. However this does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*,
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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

No. 4

April, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Convention Call	2
Export of Unprocessed Timber Banned	4
Legislation Before the Congress Charles E. Nichols	7
Strike, Boycott Ends in Victory for Farah Workers	19
Japan's Success Exacts Its Toll	20
Growing Tenants' Movement Spurs Refarms Sidney Margolius	27
Eight New Directors for AFL-CIO Regions	28

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	6
50 Years Ago R. E. Livingston	8
Local Union News	9
Canadian Report Marden Lazarus	12
Apprenticeship and Training	15
Plane Gossip	16
Service to the Brotherhood	21
We Congratulate	25
In Memoriam	29
What's New?	31
In Conclusion William Sidell	32

THE COVER

Canyon de Chelly and its tributaries form a network of deeply-sculptured sandstone passages, cutting through the Indian lands of Arizona. Visitors to Canyon de Chelly National Monument are intrigued by the effects of light changes on towering sandstone formations and sheer red canyon walls, streaked with "desert varnish" and wind-polished to a fine patina.

Although a majority view the canyons from overlooks along the Rim Drive, about 14,000 persons yearly enter Canyon de Chelly and its companion, Canyon del Muerto, to view the mysterious carved wonders and to feel the romantic isolation of pre-Columbian canyon life.

Ruins of several hundred prehistoric Indian villages (built before 1300 A.D. by cliff-dwelling ancestors of the Pueblo Indians) nestle at the base of steep cliffs or perch in high caves in the vertical-walled canyons. A few Navajo families still farm the canyon floors as they have for hundreds of years. All travelers in the canyon are accompanied by a park ranger or an authorized Navajo guide.

—Photo by John Dorfmeister, Local 314, Madison, Wis.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

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Printed in U. S. A.

CONVENTION CALL



R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary



INSTITUTED AUGUST 12TH 1881

101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

January 29, 1974.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS, DISTRICT, STATE,
AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Greetings:

You are officially notified that, in accordance with the action of the General Executive Board, the Thirty-Second General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, beginning Monday, July 29, 1974, at 10:00 a.m. and will continue in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed.

The basis of representation in the Convention, in accordance with Section 18-C, is One hundred (100) members or less shall be entitled to one delegate; more than one hundred (100) members and less than five hundred (500), two delegates; more than five hundred (500) members and less than one thousand (1,000), three delegates; one thousand (1,000) or any greater number of members, four delegates. Upon payment of a special per capita tax of \$50 per year, which shall be payable not later than July 1 of each year, State, Provincial and District Councils shall be entitled to representation by election of one delegate.

A Local Union owing two months' tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the Convention.

In accordance with Section 18-F, upon receipt of the Convention Call, all Local Unions and Councils are directed to issue notice of a special called meeting for the purpose of selecting delegates to the 32nd General Convention by secret ballot. Section 18-F further provides: "All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting at which the delegates are to be elected. No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless the member is a Journeyman, working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing of the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood for three years immediately prior to election, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required." Council delegates to the General Convention will be elected by the delegates to the Council who represent its affiliated subordinate bodies. Required notices will be sent only to such delegates.

Section 31-E provides: "A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate, or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business, or prevented by accident or sickness from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless a Journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immediately prior to nomination, un-

less the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required. A member must be a citizen of the country in which the Local Union is located for a period of three years immediately prior to nomination. Non-beneficial members are not eligible to hold office; nor shall a contracting member be eligible, nor shall a member who has been a contracting member until twelve months have elapsed following notification by him to his Local Union. in writing that he has ceased contracting."

All members in good standing must receive notice of the number of delegates to be elected and the time, place, and proper form for submitting nominations. This notice should be sent at least 15 days prior to the date set for the nominations of delegates. Notice of the election must be mailed to each member in good standing at his last known home address not less than 15 days prior to the election. No other form of notice is permitted. In the case of Councils, notices will be sent only to the delegates.

The notice must include a specification of the time and place of the election and the number of delegates to be elected. A Local Union or Council, however, may use a combined notice if it contains all necessary information, is sent by mail to each member in good standing at his last known home address and sent at least 15 days prior to nominations. If a Local Union or Council sends a combined 30-day notice, nominations and elections of delegates may be held at the same special called meeting. All members of a Local Union, in good standing, except contracting members, shall be eligible to vote for Local Union delegates; all duly elected delegates to Councils will be eligible to vote for delegates from the Councils to the General Convention.

Names of the elected delegates are to be in the General Office by May 1, 1974.

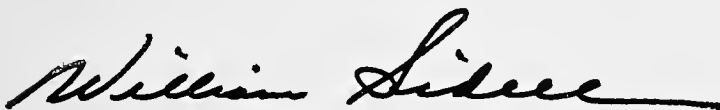
Each delegate will be entitled to one vote. (A delegate representing more than one chartered body will be entitled to only one vote.) Proxy representation is not allowed. Each delegate establishes claim to a seat in the Convention through official credentials supplied by the General Office which must be properly filled out and signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union or Council which he represents, with the Seal of the Local Union or Council affixed thereto.

A delegate must have his due book with him to show that he has been a member in good standing twelve months prior to his election and the expense of each delegate attending the Convention is to be paid by the Local Union or Council he represents.

The Recording Secretary must report at once to the General Secretary the name and Post Office address of the delegate and alternate, under penalty of fine, as provided in Section 18-G of our Constitution and Laws. When the name and address of the delegate is reported to the General Office and the elected delegate's membership is found to be in compliance with our Constitution and Laws, blank credentials and further information will be sent to the delegate and not to the Local Union or Council.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution and Laws must be submitted by May 28, 1974, in accordance with Section 63-E and F.

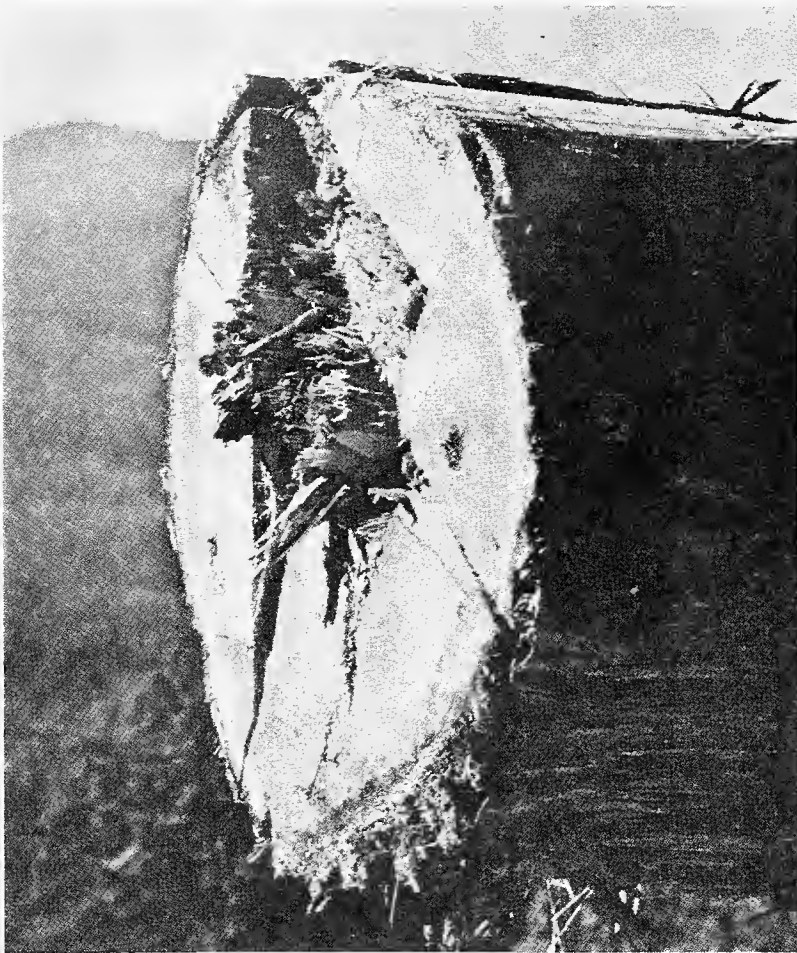
Fraternally yours,



GENERAL PRESIDENT.



GENERAL SECRETARY.



Federal Government Restricts Timber Exports

... but leaves plight of Northwest lumber and sawmill workers unresolved

■ Restrictions on the export and substitution of unprocessed timber from National Forest lands in the West were imposed last month by the Department of Agriculture.

In effect, the USDA action bans the export from the contiguous United States of almost all unprocessed timber harvested after March 8, 1974, from National Forest System lands west of the 100th meridian in the contiguous 48 States—which means all land west of a line running from central North Dakota south through central Texas. (The new amendments to Federal timber regulations would not apply to Alaska, where the export of round logs has been banned since the 1920's.)

The export ban was announced by Assistant Agriculture Secretary Robert W. Long, who pointed out that the department's action is in line with provisions of the 1974 Appropriations Act, recently passed by Congress.

Long announced also that the new regulations prohibit substitution of timber from western National



The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America recognized the growing threat of log exports in 1967. In the ensuing years it has worked with the Western Council of Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers in a determined fight to save jobs for members in the Northwest... as the articles shown at left, from past editions of *The Carpenter*, will attest.

THE CARPENTER

Forests to replace timber cut on private lands and exported.

Previously, legislation had permitted annual sales for export of up to 350 million board feet of unprocessed timber from these National Forests. While there was provision for regulations governing substitution, none had been issued until last month.

Processed timber, which includes lumber, construction timbers, plywood, pulp and pulp products, poles and pilings, may continue to be exported without restrictions.

The export restrictions resulted from complaints from Northwest lumber and sawmill operators—and particularly from their employees represented by the Brotherhood and the Western Council of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers—that heavy exports of timber, primarily to Japan, were depleting supplies of timber for US mills. At various times, thousands of lumber and sawmill workers have faced temporary and permanent layoffs due to depleted inventories of unprocessed logs.

The United Brotherhood and the Western Council fought to protect the jobs and livelihood of members employed in the lumber industry of the Northwest since the threat first appeared.

As *The Carpenter* goes to press, Western Council leaders are testifying at public hearings being conducted by the USDA to resolve one glaring problem regarding exports: the definition of a cant.

A cant is now defined as that portion of a log which has been sawed on two sides and is not thicker than $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is listed as processed timber, hence, eligible for export under the new rules.

Watered-down regulations permit large timber-holding companies to sell sizable amounts of timber abroad by merely shaving off bark and producing cants.

Hearings were scheduled for March 25 in Portland, Ore., and March 27 in Seattle, Wash.

The Western Council does not believe that the new regulations "close the barn door." In fact, some portions are "in direct conflict" with the intent of the Act, LPIW leaders will testify. ■



Three lift trucks like the one above move more than one million board feet of lumber each month at the American Forest Product Corporation wholesale lumber distribution center in Cerritos, California. (Hyster Company photo.)

The Ups and Downs of Lumber Prices

Lumber prices have twice coursed over a roller-coaster in the past five years. In a few months in late 1968 and early 1969 they rose more than 50%, only to fall back equally quickly to a lower level than at the beginning of the rise. After a fairly steady period in late 1969 and throughout 1970, they rose again sharply, by about 40%, in early 1971. After an irregular but considerable further rise in 1972, they really took off in early 1973, with a more than 60% rise in about three months. Then once again, beginning in the spring of 1973, prices fell substantially as rapidly as they had risen, although this time they remained after the fall at levels nearly double the first pre-rise level of 1968. For the past two years these lumber price gyrations have been complicated by changing price controls, apparently only partly effective. And each time prices rose sharply, supplies of lumber available to builders tightened up. Plywood prices have exhibited their own peculiar gyrations, but rapid rise and rapid fall have characterized them also.

In each case, it was primarily quick changes in demand, especially changes in housing demand, plus anticipations of further demand changes, which touched off the violent swings. There were, to be sure, some supply factors—bad winter weather, labor difficulties, transportation shortages, etc. Each time that prices rose sharply there were special government task forces or committees established, demands in Congress and among conservationists for bans on log exports, fears expressed about the long-run adequacy of wood supplies, and similar manifestations. Each time prices dropped sharply, these manifestations disappeared or became muted. In the summer of 1973, for instance, the Senatorial sponsor of a ban on log exports quietly withdrew his bill from further consideration. Yet there is good reason to expect continuing vio-

lent swings in lumber and plywood prices, since price instability is too deeply rooted in the supply and demand characteristics of the industry to end easily. . . .

Finally, 1973 was marked by the publication of four reports of unusual significance for forestry. First was the report of the National Commission on Materials Policy, which recommended various policies for both increasing timber output and decreasing waste in its utilization. In September, the Report of the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and the Environment was publicly released, describing how the rising demand for wilderness, recreation, wildlife, water, forest aesthetics, and wood could all be met from American forests, given higher levels of management and of investment. A report by the General Accounting Office took the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to task for the very large loss of dead timber annually, because of the low level of salvage operations. (In the case of the national forests, the loss of dead timber is more than half as large as the total harvest of timber.) Lastly, the Forest Service released its report, *The Outlook for Timber in the United States*. A mine of invaluable statistical information, it presents the agency's analysis of the timber supply and demand situation in the United States for the next few decades and, at least inferentially, its program for forestry during those same years. All of these reports are available from the Government Printing Office.

With their immense area, their widespread public use for recreational purposes, and their potential output, well above present levels, the forests of the United States are likely to remain indefinitely as both major resource opportunities and major problems.

—Excerpted from a recent report published by *Resources for the Future, Inc.*, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

BUILDING TRADES POST—The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department has named Dan Mundy, director of Los Angeles County Committee on Political Education the last three years, as its legislative director.

Mundy, 51, a native of Los Angeles and a member of the Plumbers and Steamfitters since 1941, succeeds Walter Mason, who recently retired.

His legislative work in California began in 1965 with the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council. In 1970 he became COPE director of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor.

NO. 1 OPTIMIST—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz is, once again, making rosy predictions about future food prices--this time before the Joint House-Senate Economic Committee.

"I've always been tagged as the country's No. 1 optimist," said Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), shaking his head. "Now I yield to you." Added HHH: "My point is that your guesses have been so bad."

FIRST OSHA COURT CASE—A Millard, Nebr., construction company, convicted January 28 in the U.S. government's first criminal suit brought under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, has been fined \$5,000 by U.S. District Court Judge Albert B. Schatz.

A jury in Omaha convicted the Turcon Company on one count of "willful violation" of the Act's trench shoring standard, which caused the death of an employee of the firm. Such offenses carry penalties of up to \$10,000 in fines. In addition to the \$5,000 penalty, Turcon was ordered to pay \$1,073 in costs.

DDT FOR TUSSOCK MOTH—Russell E. Train, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, recently granted the U.S. Forest Service an emergency exemption from the prohibitions of the Federal pesticides law for the contingency use of the pesticide DDT against the tussock moth in the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington.

Train emphasized that permission "is not a directive from EPA that DDT should be used this summer against the tussock moth. It is the hope of EPA that an actual emergency will not arise . . . at the time of egg hatch and that spraying will not be necessary."

Whether DDT will, in fact, be used this spring depends on the outcome of the Forest Service's ongoing biological evaluation of the extent of the moth infestation and the levels of the moth's natural enemies. DDT would be used only if the Forest Service determines that an actual emergency exists which will not be controlled naturally.

AIRPORTS NOISIER—Fuel shortages brought on by the energy crisis could be making things even noisier than usual around some big city airports, according to an Environmental Protection Agency study.

The report, by EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control, pointed out that some major airlines are grounding their newer 747 jet airplanes and replacing them on certain routes with the noisier 707's and DC-8's. For any given passenger load, the 707's and DC-8's use less fuel per hour than the 747's.

INNER-CITY HOMES—Senator Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) has introduced with Senator Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) a bill to launch a massive new program to buy up rundown, abandoned housing in the inner cities and turn them into decent homes.

They said Greater Los Angeles, where the government still owns title to nearly 8,500 federal financed homes which have been foreclosed, and Detroit, with more than 16,500, may be two of three test sites for the program. New York may be the third.

CIO REPORT



CHARLES E. NICHOLS

Director, Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

Despite the feeling that the Watergate scandal and impeachment proceedings are the only items of debate going on in Washington, in numerous other areas the Congress has been quite active.

Real Pension Reform

The House of Representatives on February 28 passed its version of Pension Reform Legislation (H.R. 2). I am happy to say that this bill represents a tremendous improvement over the bill passed by the Senate last year. The vote in the House of 375-4 gives an indication of how thoughtful and deliberate proceedings in committee can iron out the legitimate objections of all sides. The result is an overwhelming vote for a solid bill that meets the goal of meaningful pension reform without unfairly injuring any legitimate pension plan.

As stated before, the Brotherhood of Carpenters' can take considerable pride in the fact that we were the first building trades union to sound the alarm over the many bad features of the Senate-passed bill. The worst of these being that our Brotherhood Pension Plan would have been completely wiped out under the stringent vesting and funding provisions of the Senate bill. In addition, the many multi-employer plans we negotiate would have been strangled by a carload of damaging restrictions and regulations.

From this beginning, over a dozen concerned unions joined us in a pension task force that worked with the appropriate House Committees to achieve the improved bill that the House just passed.

The many provisions of this complex piece of legislation (H.R. 2), while they will certainly cause many changes for us, are in almost every area quite fair and reasonable. First, our Brotherhood Pension Plan because of its unique quality of *not* receiving employer contributions has been completely exempted from all vesting or funding provisions, as it should be.

Our negotiated multi-employer plans are allowed 40-year amortization (instead of 30), hardship extensions to 50 years, and generous funding variations as approved by the Secretary of Labor. A choice of *three* formulas to achieve 100% vesting is permitted under the bill. In addition, a very unfair tax on pension plans equal to a sum of \$1.00 per plan participant aimed at covering administrative costs has been entirely eliminated from the House Bill. While this improved legislation still faces a tough conference

with the Senate, the generally acknowledged superiority of the House bill should prove dominant.

Gradual Metric Change

Another issue of equally great concern to our Brotherhood is the bill before the Congress now that would mandate a changeover to the Metric system of weights and measurements. This would take place under a fixed timetable of 10 years, and without *any compensation whatsoever*. The costs of Metric change-over "shall lie where they fall." This absorption is quite easy for the huge multi-nationals who will simply write the costs off. Carpenters and all others who work with tools will not have this luxury.

Needless to say, we are fighting this grossly unfair legislation with all the resources at our command. The International Association of Machinists, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the AFL-CIO and even the Federation of Independent Business men (small business will be forced to swallow these costs too) have joined us in opposing passage of this bill.

A study has just been completed here at the Brotherhood showing that the cost to just *our organization alone* of tools and retraining could exceed \$360 million. If this figure appears too large, just multiply the cost of *your* tools or time lost for retraining by our Brotherhood membership of over 800,000.

Many far-sighted members of Congress agree with us that, while on the surface a change-over to the Metric system may appear both harmless and desirable, that the hidden costs to workers and consumers would be enormous.

Join us in this fight by writing to *your* Congressmen to oppose passage of the Metric Conversion Bill, H.R. 11035.

Last Call for Decent Political Dollars

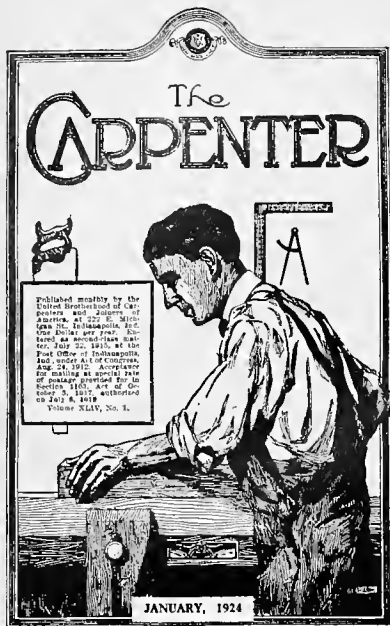
To all you stragglers who haven't yet filed your federal income tax form: Don't forget to check the little box that designates \$1 (\$2 on a joint return) for the presidential campaign fund.

It doesn't cost you a cent. If you have a refund coming, it won't be taken out of that. And if you owe tax money, the \$1 or \$2 won't be added to it.

It's just your way of telling Internal Revenue you want that part of your tax placed into the presidential campaign fund for 1976.

The fund will be apportioned equally to major party candidates and on a sliding scale basis to legitimate minor party candidates.

If enough citizens participate, there'll be no need for the candidates in 1976 to rely so heavily on contributions from rich individuals and big corporations.



By **R. E. LIVINGSTON**
General Secretary
and Managing Editor

Fifty Years Ago in The Brotherhood

As Reported in The Carpenter, April 1924

Spring's Annual Crop of Warnings

"Spring has come," stated an editorial in the April, 1924, *Carpenter*. "If there were no other signs to prove it, we should know from the hardy, annual crop of warnings to workmen appearing in the various employers' publications. They all harp on the same theme—that increases of wages will surely cripple the building industry for the coming season.

"They always say that. Then at the end of the year they report more building done and with greater economy than ever before."

Wages Raised In New Jersey

In early 1924 the Hudson County District Council of Carpenters signed an agreement with local contractors providing for an increase in wages from \$10 to \$10.50 per day. The new contract ran from March 31, 1924 to December 31, 1925.

Chicago Local Buys New Hall

In 1924 Local 181, Chicago, Ill., purchased Wicker Park Hall, 2040 North Avenue, in the Windy City for \$135,000 to be used as a meeting place and headquarters. (Today the local union is located at 5820 West Irving Park Road.)

Montana State Convention, Butte

The Montana State Council of Carpenters held its seventh

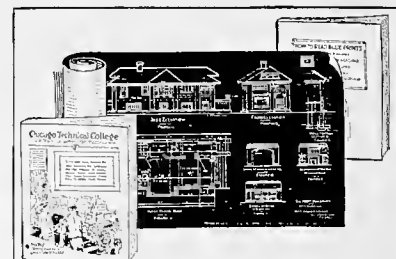
annual convention at Butte, Mont., with General President William L. Hutcheson and General Organizers George Oris and P. W. Dowler attending.

The guests were greeted at the railway depot by the Carpenters' Band and a large group of local members and delegates. They were escorted to Carpenters Hall for an informal reception.

One afternoon during the convention the guests were taken on a tour of the Leonard Mine, viewing the underground workings at a depth of 3,200 feet.

Chips and Shavings

There were more carpenters and joiners among the skilled immigrants entering the United States in 1923 than any other trade.



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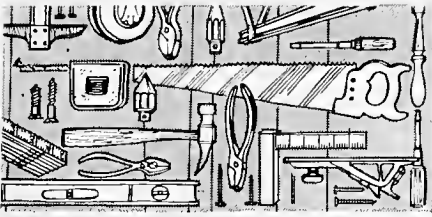
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Address
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Some firms have advertised regularly in the *Carpenter* for more than 50 years. Compare the ad above from the April, 1924, edition with the one on Page 19 of this edition.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

New York City District Council Honors Edward A. Bjork, Retiring Secy.-Treas.

The officers and members of the New York City District Council of Carpenters recently joined with the officers of the New York State Council of Carpenters and New York City employer representatives to honor Edward A. Bjork at an informal luncheon marking his retirement as secretary-treasurer of the New York City District Council of Carpenters.

Chairman of the luncheon and President of the District Council Conrad F. Olsen expressed the sentiments of all present when he said that Brother Bjork, as secretary-treasurer of the N.Y.C. District Council and president of state council,

dedicated his full efforts to perpetuating the ideals of trade unionism.

Bjork was presented with several tokens of appreciation for his years of dedicated service to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Among the honored guests attending the luncheon were Charles Johnson, Jr., president emeritus of the N.Y.C. District Council; Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary of the Brotherhood; and Patrick J. Campbell, now Second General Vice President.



General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, on behalf of the officers and members of the N.Y.C. District Council of Carpenters, presents to Edward A. Bjork, left, a token of appreciation for his years of dedicated service as secretary-treasurer to the district council.



Lifelong trade-union friends of Edward A. Bjork gather around him to wish him health and happiness in his retirement. Left to right: Jack Gellman, secretary-treasurer of the district council; Charles Johnson, Jr., president emeritus of the council and former board member of the First District; William F. Mahoney, vice-president of the district council; Conrad F. Olsen, president of the district council; Edward A. Bjork, honored guest; Patrick J. Campbell, president of the state council and Second General Vice President; and Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary of the Brotherhood.

Expo '74, Spokane

Several hundred members of building trades unions, including members of Brotherhood locals, are busy in Spokane, Wash., this month, constructing a wide range of exhibits on a 100-acre site for the Expo '74 Worlds Fair, which will open May 4 and continue through November 3.

Picnic Prize Winner



Wayne Finley of Local 1573, Milwaukee, Wis., right, was lucky winner of a Milwaukee Electric router at a recent picnic of Local 1573 members. He was presented the prize by picnic chairman Henry Halverson. Prizes from other manufacturers were presented to other members attending the 1973 picnic.



Oldest in Dayton

Ray Evans, financial secretary of Local 104, Dayton, O., left, recently presented a special plaque to Harry D. Reeder, right, recognizing him as the oldest active member of the local union during a local census conducted in 1972. Reeder was initiated into the Brotherhood on December 18, 1913.

The local union presents an "oldest active member" periodically as a way of recognizing senior members.

West Coast Catch



Gary Sequeira of Local 2046, Martinez, Calif., with his prize catch—a sturgeon weighing 139 pounds and 7 feet 11 inches long. The big fish was caught in Suisun Bay, less than three-quarters of a mile from the union hall.

2-Step Social Security Benefit Increase Starts with Checks Sent out in April

Monthly social security benefits will be increased in two steps starting with checks sent out in April, according to Social Security officials.

The overall increase will amount to 11% for most beneficiaries. Seven percent of that will be included in checks delivered in April. The other 4% will be included in checks delivered in July.

"People getting social security don't have to do anything to get the higher payment," a Social Security spokesman said. "The increase will be added to checks automatically."

"The increase will enhance the financial security of about 30 million people who get social security retirement benefits," he said.

Average social security retirement payments will increase from \$167 to \$179 a month starting with payments in April—and to \$186 starting with payments in July.

Average social security disability payments will increase from \$184 to \$197 a month starting with payments in April

—and to \$206 starting with payments in July. Average survivors payments to a widowed mother with two children in her care will increase from \$391 to \$418 starting with payments in April—and to \$435 starting with payments in July.

The percentage rate of social security deductions from covered earnings remains 5.8% each for employees and employers—and has been reduced from 8% to 7.9% for self-employed people.

The amount of yearly earnings subject to social security deductions has been increased from the first \$12,600 to the first \$13,200 for 1974.

"People earning over \$12,600 this year will pay more in deductions," the spokesman said, "but they also can expect higher social security benefits in the future as a result. Benefit amounts are based on average earnings on which social security contributions have been paid."

The Social Security Administration is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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Will automation take my job?
Am I too old to change jobs?
Can I learn a new skill?
Will my job ever pay more?

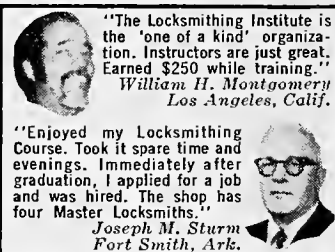
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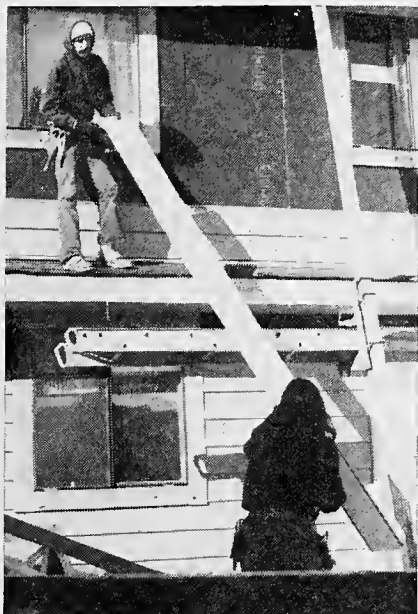
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At Second Glance



Men's hair styles being what they are today, you sometimes have to look twice at the young people sporting the long tresses on a construction job.

The worker handing up the aluminum siding to Robert Kain of Local 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., in the picture above happens to be Kain's wife, whom you can see better in the picture below.

Barbara Kain is a member in good standing of Local 1005, Merrillville, Ind., and James Donnelly, secretary-treasurer of the Lake County District Council of Carpenters, suspects that she is the first female "journeyperson" carpenter in the State of Indiana.

In the picture, the Kains are working at a large residential project in Merrillville.



The General Accounting Office reports that trees representing about 6 million board feet of lumber—enough to build 600,000 homes—die each year from natural causes in the National Forests.

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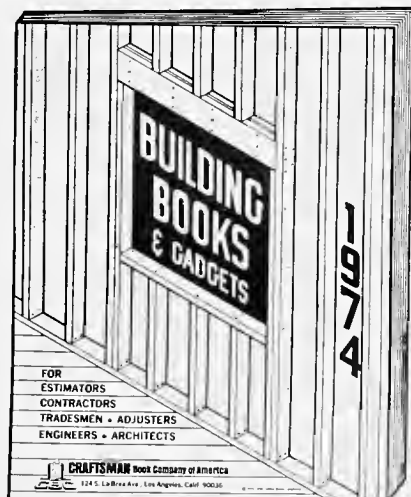
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CANADIAN REPORT

Major Political Parties Prepare For Federal Election in June

The major political parties in Canada are gearing up for a federal election in June.

In Canada the time of an election is entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister, within the limits of a five-year term of office. But the Liberals' campaign manager, Senator Keith Davey, believes that it will be in June, and it would be foolhardy for the Conservatives and New Democrats to neglect preparations.

Of course, when a Prime Minister opts for an election before his term runs out, he does so in expectation that his party will improve its position in the House of Commons. The Liberal government hasn't a majority of seats, but it has been governing the country with the support of the New Democrats, who hold the balance of power.

Of course, the situation where a minority party is in a position to strongly influence government policy, if not virtually dictate it, is bound to irk the party in power. The government would much prefer a majority where they could decide and carry through policy decisions without being dependent on the votes of a third party (the Conservative opposition is the second largest in the Commons), especially when that party is strongly labor-oriented and left of center, as the New Democrats are.

But more than one Prime Minister has come a cropper by calling an election to win a decisive majority but failing in his purpose. The new Labor Prime Minister in Great Britain, Harold Wilson, had this sad experience in 1971 when he called an election on the basis of encouraging public opinion polls only to discover that the British voter doesn't respect polls.

Former British P.M. Edward Heath recently lost the government when he held a clear majority by calling an

election to put labor, the miners in particular, in its place, but the public had the good sense to realize that Conservative members of parliament, however numerous, cannot dig coal.

Prime Minister Trudeau may not like being head of a minority government, but at this telling, it looks like a June election would produce another minority government, maybe a Conservative one, also dependent on NPD votes. If this were to happen, Conservative Leader Robert Stanfield might not like it either.

But whether or not teeter or totter wins the election is not nearly so important as that the NDP, in effect the Democratic Labour Party of Canada, maintain the balance of power. In the last three years, the party under the leadership of David Lewis has done a masterful job of guiding government policy along progressive paths, better old age pensions and unemployment insurance and family allowances and more concern for the lower income groups in matters of taxation and health services and housing, to mention a few of the major issues.

Canadian Economy Shows 7-Year Gain

Last year was a year of growth for Canada. The corporate share of the Gross National Product increased to a record level, but wages and salaries totaled only about 53% of the GNP, a longtime low.

In 1973 the nation's economy showed its largest gain in seven years, much to the surprise of the pundits, who predicted an increase closer to 5% in terms of real growth. At market prices, the increase in GNP was a hefty 14.8%. The Gross National Product is the sum of all private and public output.

The nation's employment also showed a big gain so that unemployment declined to 5.6% from 6.3% in 1972.

But what NDP Leader David Lewis called the parade of profits, in a year when inflation accelerated at its fastest pace in 22 years, is bound to provoke public concern.

Falconbridge Nickel came up with a profit increase of 770% and Abitibi Paper Company 260%. It is true that some companies had poor profit years, especially in 1970, but all companies combined now show profit increases at phenomenal levels.

Exceedingly high profits create serious imbalances in incomes. 10% of Canadian families and individuals at the top receive more than 50% of the wages and salary earners at the bottom.

Four Steps to Curb '74 Profiteering

To deal with current problems like profiteering, David Lewis is urging the government to take a number of steps: one, introduce an excess profits tax; two, place selective price controls on basic materials like steel, lumber, nickel, lead and zinc; three, prosecute profiteers like the sugar companies; four, curb oil company profits.

The Conservatives have been calling for wage and price controls, but the government is unlikely to go along this trail which has led other countries nowhere.



The CL-215 amphibious aircraft, manufactured by Canadair Ltd. of Montreal, is the first aircraft designed specifically for forest fire control. It has also been used to spray spruce forests against budworm infestations, as shown above, and for aerial surveying, patrol, search, and rescue operations.

Ontario Has Fourth Housing Minister

Ontario has a new minister of housing, its fourth in four years. It's a wonder how the ministry of housing can keep on an even keel with this rapid change at the top. It also makes one wonder how important a cabinet minister is when obviously the provincial housing program is being run by the senior staff.

The man who established the Ontario Housing Corporation in 1967 was Stanley Randall, but he was chiefly minister of trade. The responsibility for housing was just tacked on as a secondary chore.

Randall left less than two years ago, and Allan Grossman, a former insurance agent, took over. But his main job was to head the ministry of revenue. Housing was just tacked on. He had the good sense to name an expert, Eli Comay, to undertake a study and report on what was wrong and right in the Ontario housing situation and what should be done as a matter of priorities.

No sooner had Comay reported and was given the task of carrying out some of his recommendations than Grossman was given a new portfolio, and Robert Welch became minister of housing. For a change, this was his one and only responsibility. He got going and was on the job six months or so, when . . . yes, he was kicked upstairs to the department of justice, and a new man, Sydney Handelman of Ottawa, became minister of housing at the beginning of March. What are his qualifications. Well, he has a family and owns a house.

So who is running the Ontario Housing Corporation? The second managing director left last year and has not been replaced at this writing. Yet OHC is the second largest public housing corporation on the continent with 85,000 housing units either built or building.

Manitoba Pensioner Home Repair Plan

Manitoba has been very successful with its pensioner home repair program. The program serves two purposes, it provides jobs in the winter months when construction is at a low ebb and it helps low-income pensioners.

The plan, funded under the Provincial Employment Program (PEP)

provides repair grants ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, depending on the size of the Old Age Security Pension and the Guaranteed Income Supplement which pensioners receive. The higher the pension and supplement (which are a reflection of need) the higher the grant eligibility.

Pensioners may receive the grant only once. Now in its third year of operation, over 20,000 homes have benefitted from the plan. This is about half of all the homes owned and lived in by pensioners in the province.

The demand for grants slowed down this year, evidence that the majority of qualifying pensioners who need or desire repairs to their homes have been taken care of.

This is the kind of imaginative program which has kept unemployment in Manitoba at a low level.

BC Construction Unions in Pact Bid

In British Columbia, 11 construction unions representing about 60,000 members, are in negotiations with the Construction Labor Association, which represents around 850 companies. The unions have asked for a pay increase of \$1.50 an hour in each year of a two-year contract plus a cost-of-living escalator clause. A 35-hour week is also among the demands, plus three more statutory holidays.

The Carpenters are included among the 11 unions, none of which was expecting a quick settlement.

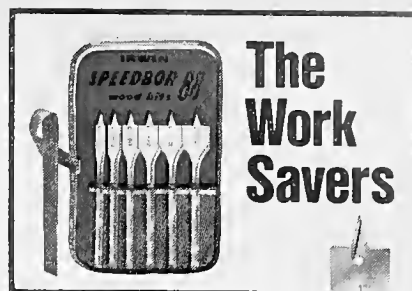
Plan for Public Housing Tenants

The lot of poor families could be eased by new methods of housing tenure which would give tenants a financial stake in the property they rent.

The suggestion has come from the Canadian Organization of Public Housing Tenants.

The proposal is a plan halfway between private ownership and tenancy. This could encourage people to feel more involved in their community as well as making them feel a personal responsibility for the property. It would also give them some feeling of independence.

The suggestion is no more than that, at the moment. It might take a long time to catch on, but so have many other ideas.



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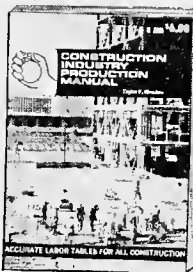
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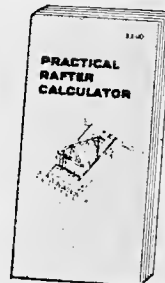
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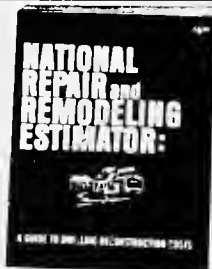


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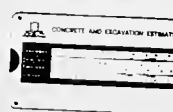
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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Navajo Indians in Pre-Apprenticeship

Several young American Indians are participating in the current United Brotherhood-Labor Department MDTA (Manpower Development and Training Act) program. Young men, like Edward Johnson, shown at right, are trainees in MDTA's preapprenticeship program.

Johnson's training is implemented by the New Mexico Carpenters Apprenticeship and Journeymen Training Fund, which is coordinated by Haskell Wright. The Brotherhood places great emphasis on the training of Navajo Indians in the Four Corners area of the Southwest.

The Four Corners Power Plant, near Farmington, N.M., contracts its maintenance work to JESCO Inc., which employs nine millwright apprentices and seven MDTA pre-apprentices. Thomas Isaak, JESCO superintendent, makes a determined effort to give these apprentices all of the training required.



Ed Johnson, a young Navajo in pre-apprenticeship training, pauses in his work at the Four Corners Power Plant near Farmington, New Mexico. He works for JESCO, Inc. which employs seven MDTA pre-apprentices in maintenance work.

Apprentice Seeks Subway to Sailboats

Brian McNamara, a Washington, D.C., carpenter apprentice, works on the Metro subway construction project in the nation's capital.

While Metro tunnels across the city, McNamara dreams about getting out of the tunnels and into shipbuilding . . . "sailboats, if possible."

He asks readers of *The Carpenter* if they can tell him how to get a job building sailboats. Any suggestions?

Cincinnati Meet

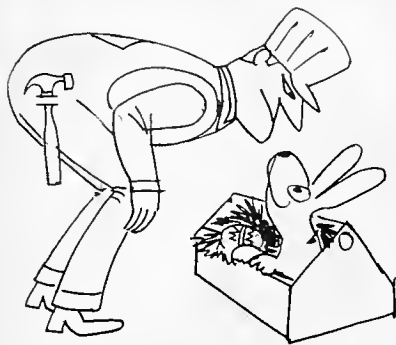
The Carpentry Apprenticeship Mid-Year Conference has been scheduled for this month (April 2, 3, and 4), preceding the mid-year meeting of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, April 5 and 6, in Cincinnati, Ohio. We expect to publish a report of the sessions in the May issue.

Apprentice Graduates in North Dakota



George DeSautel of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Dept. of Labor, left, above, recently presented journeyman's certificates to Michael Skaarer, Curtis Krabbenhoft, Michael Oberg, John Smith, DeLon Cohoon (in back), David Mears, Jeffrey Liljestrand, Greg Mueller (in back), Dennis Jacobson, Larry Childs (in back), and Bruce Dronen. Apprenticeship Instructor Walter Harlow, right, also took part in presentation of Certificates.

The apprentices are member of Local 1176, Fargo, North Dakota.



Brief Wire

There was the young man who was broke and who telegraphed home to his family for money. He wired: "No mon. No fun. Your son."

His father was low on cash too. He replied: "Too bad. So sad. Your dad."

—Chip Boyette, Vero Beach, Fla.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

All In The Family

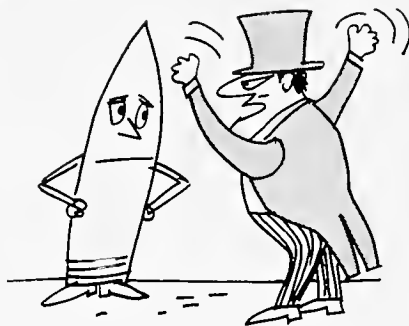
A man was complaining to a friend about an uncle who was staying with him: "I didn't mind when he wore my suits. I didn't object when he smoked my best cigars, drank my bourbon and borrowed my car every night. But when he sat down at the dinner table and laughed at me with my own teeth—that was too much!"

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Shakedown

"Police?" came the voice on the phone. "I want to report a burglar trapped in an old maid's bedroom!" After ascertaining the address, the police sergeant asked who was calling. "This," cried the frantic voice, "is the burglar!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS



The Big Shot

We just heard about the human cannonball who wanted to retire from his circus job.

"But you can't quit the show after all these years," moaned the circus director. "Where else can I find a man of your caliber?"

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady of Thrace,
Whose nose spread all over her face;

She had very few kisses,

The reason for this is,
There wasn't a suitable place.



Mrs. Who?

The sexy wife of a busy husband recently won a divorce charging her hubby with lack of attentiveness. "If anything ever happened to me," the missus claimed, "my husband wouldn't even be able to identify the body."

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Sounds In The Night

"I think I've finally cured my husband of coming home in the wee hours of the morning," the wife proudly announced on New Year's Day. "Last night, when I heard him fumbling downstairs, I yelled, 'Is that you, Harold?'"

"How has that cured him?" questioned her friend.

"His name is Charles."

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Catching on

"Every Sunday you go fishing," complained the wife. "And you know I don't care for fish."

"Well," said the cabinetmaker, "I catch as few as possible, don't I?"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Con Artist

The judge looked down at the sweet young thing. You claim that the defendant stole your money from your stocking?" he asked.

"That's right, Your Honor," she answered.

"Well, why didn't you resist?" the judge asked.

The girl blushed and lowered her eyes. "I didn't know he was after my money, Your Honor," she said.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Geometry Lesson

Wife: I wonder what happens to all those love triangles?

Husband: A lot of them turn to wreck-tangles.

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Your '74 Return

We've just been informed that the Internal Revenue Department has streamlined its tax form for this year. It goes like this:

(A) How much did you make last year?

(B) How much have you left?

(C) Send B.

MAKE YOUR SSS CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Burglarized

A husband returning from a trip was informed by his wife that a burglar had entered their apartment while he was gone.

"Did he get anything?" the husband anxiously inquired.

"I'll say he did," replied the wife. "In the dark I thought he was you."

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Wildcat Operator

The Texas oilman went in to see his dentist and, when asked which tooth was bothering him, replied, "Oh, just drill anywhere, Doc. I feel lucky today."

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Town of 150 Supports Profitable Business

Here's the story from Dick and Jo Ann Koester after being in business less than a year. "We have acquired another Foley Saw Filer and for the past two months we have been in full-time operation. As we live in a small town of 150 population in farm area we use our truck to pick up saws in five nearby towns. With a family to support and plans for building to our house we had to pick up a business fast and already sharpen an average of 15-20 saws a day. Business for the future looks even better as good machine filing is our best advertising."

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Every neighbor with a lawn needs his lawn mower sharpened at least once a year. No experience is needed to start—anyone can operate and turn out professional jobs. All operations are handled quickly, easily and accurately.



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Construction Job Stewards Trained at Palm Beach, Florida



The Palm Beach County, Fla., District Council of Carpenters recently graduated more than 70 construction job stewards, covering the subjects outlined and recommended by the United Brotherhood at the 1973 regional seminars. It was a 10-session course, and it was enthusiastically received by all the stewards in the council jurisdiction.

Certificates of Completion and wallet-size cards were awarded by Business Representative Charles L. Carter. Instructors were Business Representatives Charles L. Carter and Business Agents Robert Force, Sherrick Pinder, and Raymond Wirth.

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 **VAUGHAN**

Strike, Boycott End In Victory For Farah Workers

The Clothing Workers have ended their strike and boycott against Farah Manufacturing Co. after winning the long struggle for union recognition. Farah's agreement to recognize the ACWA as collective bargaining representative of the 10,000 workers opens the door to company-wide negotiations for the first labor contract with the firm, one of the largest manufacturers of pants and slacks.

A key factor in the settlement came Feb. 22 when city officials in El Paso, Tex., verified a card check showing that more than 67 percent of Farah's workers favored ACWA representation.

The agreement was announced jointly at a New York press conference by William F. Farah, head of the company, and ACWA President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

Farah agreed to rehire all striking workers—many of whom have been off the job since the strike started in May 1972—and hundreds of other workers who lost their jobs through the shutdown of half the Farah plants in recent months. The shutdowns were prompted by sagging sales resulting from organized labor's boycott.

The brief joint announcement said in part, "The company and the union have expressed a desire to enter into good faith negotiations as soon as a union negotiating committee can be elected."

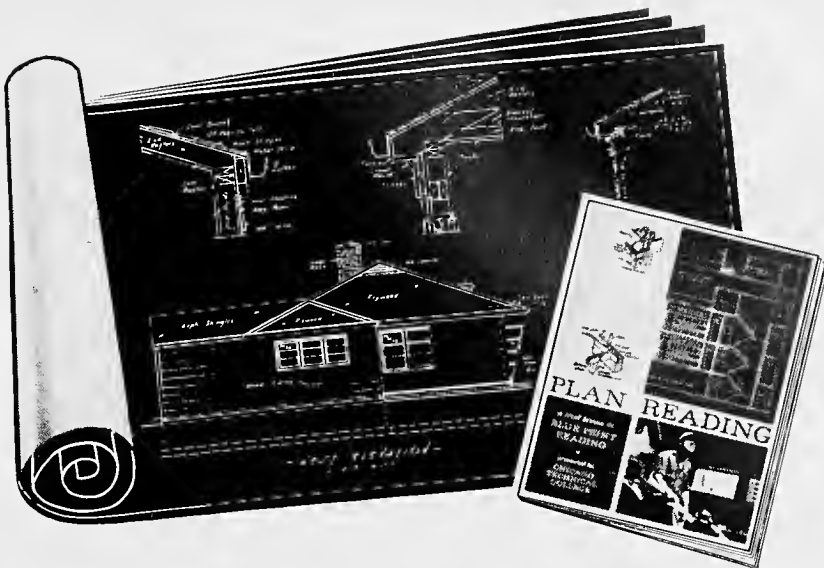
The striking Farah workers had broad support in the boycott from the AFL-CIO, religious leaders, public officials, civic leaders and social action groups.

Finley drew a parallel between the Farah strike and the Hart-Schaffner & Marx struggle that led to the formation of the ACWA. He pointed out that that now-famous strike led to a strong, harmonious and strike-free relationship between Hart Schaffner & Marx and the union in the ensuing 63 years. Finley said the union looks forward to developing a similar relationship with Farah.

The Musical Score

As many of our readers remember, the February cover of The CARPENTER showed a bouquet of flowers and some sheet music commemorating Valentine's Day. Many readers have wondered what musical composition was represented by the sheet music.

Actually, there were three compositions in the picture: on top was Chopin's "Minute Waltz," Opus 64, No. 1; next an arrangement for the minuet by Boccherini; and, finally, a piano arrangement of a polka from "The Age of Gold" by Shostakovitch. Our informed response to our readers comes from Wm. Lichtenwanger and the Music Division of the Library of Congress.



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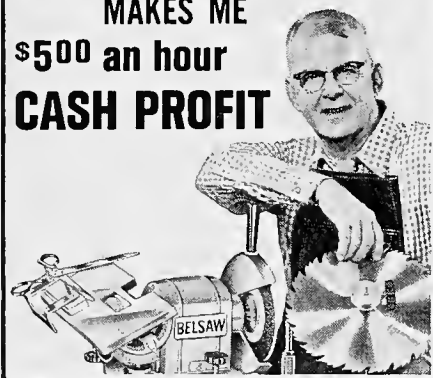
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Japan's Success Exacts Its Toll

Japan's labor unions are demanding 30% pay hikes for their members.

Inflation already has wiped out the 20% pay boost Japanese workers received last year. This year's massive "spring offensive" by the unions reflects the widespread unrest gripping Japan today.

Despite this, despite shortages resulting from the Arab oil cutback, and despite the fact that pay raises probably will exceed 25% in 1974, no one doubts that Japan's industry will retain its competitive edge in world trade.

In the March *National Geographic*, assistant editor Bart McDowell examines how the crowded island-nation has achieved its much-touted "economic miracle"—and what it has cost Japan.

"The Japanese don't work harder than we do, but they work together—and that's enough to beat us all," a foreign economist in Tokyo told the author.

From the rubble following its defeat in World War II, Japan has risen to become the world's third largest industrial power.

"Since 1945, Japan's industrial output has increased 20-fold," Mr. McDowell notes, and cites the prediction by Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute that the 21st century may be the century of Japan.

"Why not the 20th century?" a traveler asked Mr. McDowell in France, pointing to signs written in Japanese and coveys of kimono-clad Japanese on tours. "They are even negotiating to buy French vineyards."

Businessmen in some of the world's major cities now dial Japan direct. Japanese investment abroad is growing rapidly, and Japanese factories operate in Asia, Britain, and the United States.

Mr. McDowell found Japanese mining copper in Zaire and directing timber cutting in Alaska. So many Japanese businessmen now live in Dusseldorf that Europe's first school for Japanese children has been established at Oberkassel, beside the Rhine.

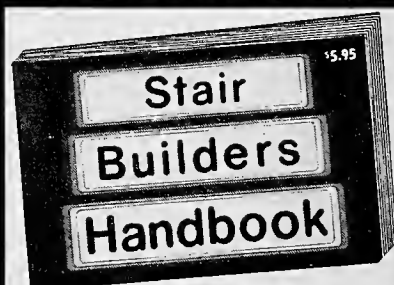
But while Japanese industries and technology are welcome in many lands, Japan's nearly single-minded pursuit of profit is resented in others. The Japanese are being called "economic animals" and "yellow Yankees" by their detractors, Mr. McDowell writes.

At home, pollution has reached the stage that Tokyo traffic police take regular breaks to inhale oxygen from tanks, and an Osaka electronics manufacturer told Mr. McDowell: "In areas with bad air, our television antennas sometimes last one year."

A recent poll showed that 60% of the Japanese felt their way of life had not improved, and 12% felt it had grown worse, Mr. McDowell says.

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HEIGHT OF EACH RISER	7 1/4"	7"	6 3/4"	6 1/2"	6 1/4"
TOTAL HEIGHT OF RISERS	8'0"	8'6"	9'0"	9'6"	10'0"
RISERS OVERAGE (+) OR UNDERAGE (-)	0	0	0	+ 1/4"	- 1/4"
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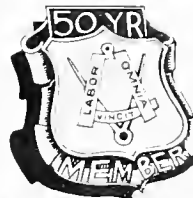
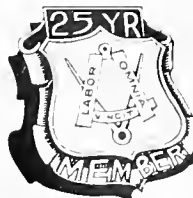
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SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



Chicago, Ill. (25-Year Pins)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Local No. 1 held a special meeting, November 14, 1973, to honor members who completed 50 and 25 years of membership.

Four 50-year members are shown, in the picture below, seated, left to right, Gustav Paulin, P. J. Harry Persson, Frank Klein and Fred W. Bandi.

The local officers, with hands on these brothers' shoulders, are August Vollmer, president; Kenneth J. Kinney, business representative; George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council; and 3rd District Representative Anthony Ochocki.

The names of 50-year members unable to attend are: Oscar S. Carlson, Oscar Erickson, Andrew John Gustafson, William Kraemer,

Frank Lange, James Macchitelli, Niels Nielsen, Carl Pretzell, Alexander Ritchie, Fred J. Robertson, John Strombeck, Emil Tollefsen and Arvid Wallsten.

Sixteen 25-year members are shown in the second picture, standing, left to right, Guy Easton, Albert J. Nemec, Joseph P. Waldin, Edward J. Michalski, Walter Begitschke, John P. Hoover, James J. Rende, James Dalber, Max Baumann, Wilfred Topping, Walter F. Lywitzki, Anthony J. Cinelli, Gordon G. Bigelow, Emil Stwora, John Nardulli, and, seated, left, at table, is Henry Bohke.

Starting with the second figure from the left, seated at the table: Officers are Norman M. Ericksen, trustee; August Vollmer, president; Kenneth

J. Kinney, business representative; Richard Garnett, financial secretary-treasurer; Anthony Ochocki, third district representative; and George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council.

LIBERAL, KANS.

Members of Carpenters Local 1724 of Liberal, Kansas, and their wives were entertained at a Christmas Dinner, December 9, 1973. Pins were presented for years of membership in the union to the following:

Left to right, C. L. Saylor, 40 years; Elmer Ferrell, 30 years; Howard DeWeese, 30 years; William L. Gilbert, 25 years; Harry Walker, 20 years; Ezra L. Scott, 25 years; and Walter Roy Toland, 20 years.

Chicago, Ill. (50-Year Pins)



Liberal, Kans.



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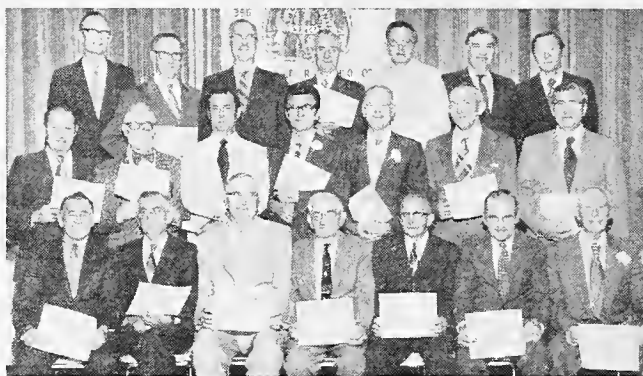
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ALLENTOWN, PA.

At the Fourth Annual Banquet of Local 368, September 21, 1973, the following members were honored for 27 to 30 years of service:

Front row, left to right, Leon Dries, Mathew Busch, George Frey, Elmer Backman, Ray Merman, Emil Zelena, Michael Kenney.

Middle row, left to right, Walter Wallitsch, Louis Marin, Charles Reiss, Edward Novak, Stephen Royer, Paul Korsak, Roy Wagner.

Last row, left to right, John Kuhar, Paul Saeger, Clarence Schive, Clyde Kressley, George Green, Frank Litchauer, John Satterlee. Not present were Claude Billman, Llewellyn Brown, Edward Carey, Alton Feinour, Eugene Gorsky, Roland Hessinger, Edward Hunsicker, Howard Kline, Edward Knepper, John Koenig, Jr., Willard Kratzer, Chester Miller, Clarence Molinaro, Raymond Parastine, Paul Roth, Sr., Henry Rotz, Harry Schleicher, Jr., Casper Simmers, and Joseph Sipos.



HICKSVILLE, N.Y.

Local 1772 recently held its annual dinner-dance at The Galaxie, Plainview, N.Y. An evening of good fellowship and good time was had by all.

At the outset the ladies were presented with orchids and later on, the men with cigars. Just before dinner was served President Walter Gebhardt called up the brothers who had 25 years membership and presented them with pins.

Those who received pins were, top row, left to right, Mitchell Saltz, Wm. Hydek, Sr., Michael Zammiglio, George McCrodden, Frank McIntosh. Second row, Robert Beebe, Jack DeMaggio, Frank Rossetti, Earl Thurner, Stephen Suspenski. Bottom row, Wm. Bendel, Norman Osborne. Assisting in the presentation Glenn Kerbs, B.R., Wm. Seiden, chairman of the dinner-dance committee; Walter Gebhardt, president; and Richard Eisemann, financial secretary.

Members unable to attend but given pins were Michael Anzalone, Abraham Brodsky, Louis Caporale, Mathew Karpinski, Walter Hurst, Claude Margot, Harry Miller, Jr., Edwin Mjos, Peter Rickert, Tor Rydberg, Edward Sagan, Alfred Schecker, Vito Virgellio, and Henry Larson.



Litchfield, Ill.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.

Local 725 has awarded service pins to several members, ranging from 25 years to 65 years in membership.

Those present to receive pins were, front row, Guido Rizzie, Irvin Rathke, Jessie Rouland (66 years) Business Representative Gene Eskew, and presenting pins, President I. Eugene West. Second row: Edward Osterman, Theo. Case, Berton Lang, Maynard Chapin, and Roy Logsdon. Third row: Tony Dbrinic, Russell Stoddard, Russell Hemken, Dale Carter, Marvin Jubelt, and Frank Percival. Several members earning pins were unable to attend.



Ellenville, N.Y.

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.

Last August 24 Ellenville Local 1038 feted Andrew "Pat" McConnel on his fifty years of membership. (McConnel's father was a charter member of the local union in 1913).

The arrangements committee consisted of Homer Terwilliger, vice president; Louis Greenstein, past president; and David Ballentine, trustee.

Hyman Zamansky, president and general agent of the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters, was the principal speaker.

The picture shows "Pat" McConnel, his nephew, Robert McConnel, president of Local 1038, presenting him with a fifty-year pin. Applauding is Hyman Zamansky, president of the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters.

STOCKTON, CALIF.

On November 16, 1973, Local 266 of Stockton, Calif., held a pin presentation dinner and awarded 135 25-year pins and one 50-year pin.

The 50-year pin recipient, Alex Carlson, was born in 1887 and began work as a carpenter at age 20. Due to bad times and financial conditions in the early 1900's; he didn't join the United Brotherhood until 1923. Brother Carlson worked as both carpenter and shipwright until his retirement.

After receiving his 50-year pin, Brother Carlson remarked, "I'll see you in 1983 to pick up my 60 year pin." Being a very active and alert 86-year youngster, he probably will.

The pins were presented by Clarence Briggs, General Representative, and Norvell McClellan, business representative for the Delta-Yosemite District Council and Local 266 of Stockton, California.

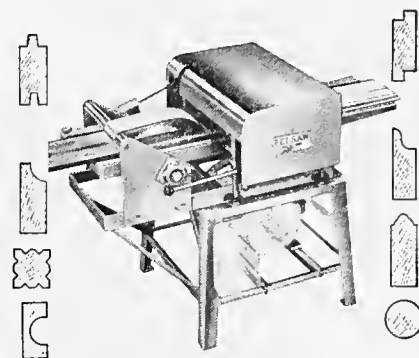
The picture below shows, left to right, McClellan, Carlson, and Briggs.

Among the guests were the State of California apprentice contest winners, mill cabinet division, for the past three years, two of whom placed third in International competition, and last years first-place International winner, John Beyer, all from Carpenters Local 266.



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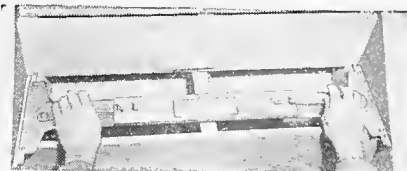
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DAYTON, O.

Local 104 held its annual picnic at Valley Grove Picnic Grounds last year and presented pins to its senior members.

In the small picture, Ray Evans, financial secretary, right, presented a 50-year pin to Samuel L. King.

The group picture includes the following veteran members:

Front row, seated on ground, Ray Evans, financial secretary; Wm. Conley, trustee; Charles Roth; E. J. Stein, trustee; and Wayne Stone, treasurer.

Seated on chairs, Ralph Blakeley, Richard Kline, Walter Broadus, Cecil Johnson, Charles Purvis, Joe Gottwallas, Richard Taylor, Noah Collins, and Ralph Perry.

Standing in rear, Ralph Kramer, Earl R. Morter, Calvin Hunter, Arnold Pugh, warden; Russell W. Nicholas; Bruce Brommeland, president; Stanley Hansen; and Eldon Williams.

Other members receiving 25- and 50-year pins included: Newell H. Angle, Chester Barker, J. F. Brunbaugh, Paul D. Chambers, Luther B. Gambill, Earl I. Good; Nelson H. Guthrie, Harvey K. Hole, John H. Kerstetter, Samuel L. King, (50-yr. pin), Kenton Klein, Russell C. Lentz, Herman R. Perry, Lorin B. Robinson, Herbert A. Schock, Ralph E. Weidel, and Wm. H. Zehr.

ST. ALBANS, W. VA.

Local 128 recently presented service pins to 25-, 30-, and 35-year members.

Receiving 30-year pins in the large picture are:

Front row, Charles Leshon, Lee Stover, Carlos J. Patton, Clayton Wolfe, and Frank Allen, president.

Back row, William R. Butler, John C. Dooley, Charles W. Griffith, Kendall Carney, and Harold Henson.

Those unable to attend: Gescio C. Arnold, Guy O. Baker, Ernest L. Bays, Ceibert C. Barrett, James O. Davis, Lewis G. Dillman, Denzil Ellison, Charles K. Goddard, John L. McDermitt, Henry Parsley, Clay Qualls, Edgar Snow, Fred Snow, Stuart Sullivan, John Tabor, Earl Tackett, and Raymond Jordan.

In the second picture Harold J. Walker receives a 35-year pin from Franklin Allen, president. Those unable to attend were: Estill O. Justice, Howard E. Lee, Herbert Offenberger, and Roy Erskine.

Twenty-five-year pins went to Ivan C. Coyner and Robert B. White, shown in the third picture. Those unable to attend were: Robert L. Gibson, Jr., Glen Simmons, and Dale Sullivan.



King and Evans



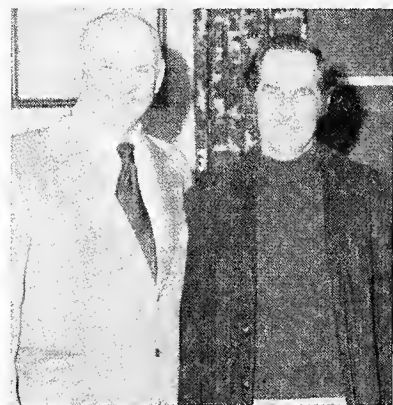
Dayton, O., Senior Members



St. Albans, W. Va.—30-Year Pins



35-Year Pin



25-Year Pin

EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures in for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the pictures from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row.



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



ANIMAL SHELTER—Carpenter apprentices in Albuquerque, N.M., recently donated time to rebuild the city zoo's animal barn, which burned down in 1973. About 75% of the donated carpenter work was by carpenter apprentices. This is a joint effort project by the AGC, the Building Trades crafts, and various material suppliers. Photo by Dennis Roberts.

ALL IN THE FAMILY—Two scholarships of \$250 each—one for a high school graduate and one for a student already in college—were awarded to a brother and sister in Fresno, Calif. recently.

Neil W. Larson carried a grade point average of 4.000 through high school and was named valedictorian of his graduating class.

Elizabeth Larson carried a grade point

average of 3.492 upon the completion of her second year of college.

Their father, William Larson, is a member of Local 701, Fresno.

SECOND AWARD—A \$100 scholarship has been awarded for the second time to Linda Dwyer, daughter of a member of Local 1571, San Diego, Calif., by Auxiliary No. 170.

Her family had been injured in an automobile accident when Linda first applied for assistance after reading about the scholarship program in the local labor paper. Linda and a friend attended a pot luck dinner held by the Auxiliary, and the members were so impressed with this fine young lady that another award was given her for the continuation of her studies at San Diego State University.

Members of Auxiliary 170 were hosts to the District Meeting of the State Council of California Auxiliaries in November, when more than \$200 was raised towards the scholarship fund for the AFL-CIO scholarship which is awarded annually by the Council.



Neil, William, Elizabeth Larson.

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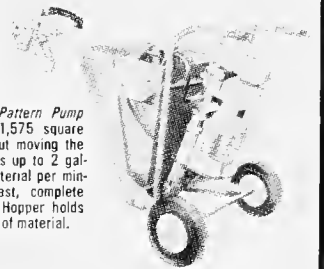
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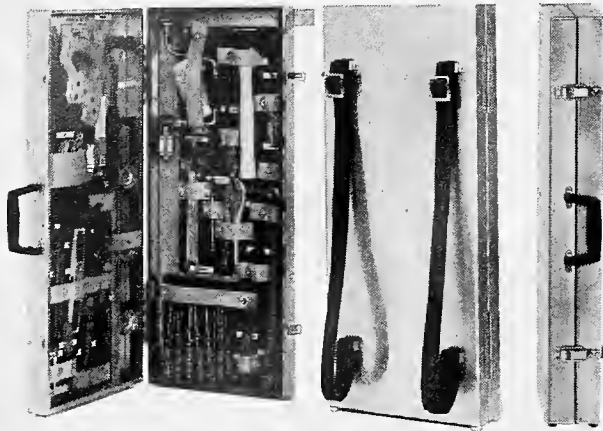
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—Lee Sokol

THE 1974 UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, April 26-May 1.

The AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, sponsors the annual exhibition. The United Brotherhood will again be an exhibitor, and arrangements this year will be handled by the leaders of the Fourth District.

Growing Tenants' Movement Seeks Lease-Reform Codes

BY SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for The Carpenter

Worried by booming rents—up 7% in just this past year and 40% in six years—and angered by neglect of buildings and conflicts over security deposits, a growing tenants' movement has begun to seek reforms in metropolitan areas around the country.

In fact, the increase in the size and militancy of tenant organizations has noticeably worried landlords and their managers. William Sally, a professional property manager writing in the *Journal of Property Management*, notes that the tenants' movements have been spurred by the growth of the consumer and civil rights movements, and in turn are encouraging development of "lease reform" codes in some cities and states. But Sally also blames inadequate house-keeping and "inept management."

There seems little doubt that landlord-tenant conflicts will become even sharper because of the jumps in heating and other operating costs and the tendency towards property neglect visible in times of inflation. Too, more young families are being forced to turn to rental housing because of the high tags on individual houses (the average new dwelling is now \$35,000), and the restrictions in many areas on mobile homes.

A common source of conflict is security or "damage" deposits. In a typical complaint, one family wrote me that their landlord refused to make urgent repairs even though the husband offered to do part of the work if the landlord furnished the materials. So the couple moved out although the lease had 15 months to go. Even though the landlord immediately rented the premises he refused to return the couple's \$140 security deposit.

Other frequent disputes involve termination of leases, retaliatory actions and the "right to repair," the federal Office of Consumer Affairs reports in a recent summary of state consumer actions.

One trend visible in new laws in several states, notably New York and Florida, is to require landlords to pay interest on security deposits under specified circumstances, and also to strengthen requirements for return of deposits. Delaware, for example, now provides that a tenant can collect double the amount if the landlord does not return a deposit within 30 days of termination of the lease.

Two Maryland counties even have created landlord-tenant offices to investigate and try to settle the rising number of disputes, according to OCA's Federal-State Relations Division. Washington State and Hawaii also recently enacted new landlord-tenant codes giving tenants more protection.

It is important to read the lease carefully, know what it obligates you for, and even get legal advice before you sign if the obligations or restrictions seem severe. A landlord may give you a so-called standard lease to sign, but even "standard" leases can be negotiated and changed.

One provision to watch for is whether you are allowed to sublet or assign the lease if you want to move or will be away temporarily. Will you need the landlord's consent? What are the conditions for obtaining it? If your subtenant does not pay the rent, will you be liable?

Also note:

— Does the lease disclose the name and address of the owner or authorized property manager?

— On what day is the rent due, and do you have any days of grace?

— Are you or the landlord responsible for specific repairs and upkeep, such as painting and plumbing? What services does the landlord undertake to provide,

such as heat, utilities, garbage removal?

— What restrictions are there on alterations? Can you have your own washing machine or does the landlord provide adequate laundry facilities? Will he let you put in an antenna or air conditioner without paying for additional wiring or other charges?

— Does the lease provide for renewal at your choice and if so, at what rental?

The Washington State Attorney General also recommends that *before* you sign a lease, make a list of all defects and have the landlord sign it. Do the same when you leave. It might even be helpful to take photos of the property or apartment before and after to protect against a possible unwarranted claim of damage by the landlord.

Remember, in general, that verbal statements don't count, only what's written in the lease. If the landlord promises redecorating or new equipment, such promises should be made part of the written lease.

* * *

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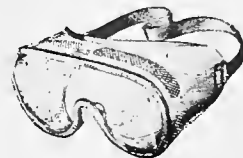
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Eight New Directors For AFL-CIO Regions

In the first step in the reorganization of the AFL-CIO Department of Organization and Field Services, AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced the appointment of eight regional directors.

They will head regions that consolidate the present 18 regions. The Federation expects to complete the geographical and personnel adjustments by July 1. A number of directors of current regions will be retiring in the coming months; others will retire in the year.

Make-up of the new regions, effective next July, follows:

Region I (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin)—Daniel J. Healy.

Region II (Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming)—Woodrow G. Pendergrass.

Region III (Maryland, Delaware, D.C., Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia)—Walter Waddy.

Region IV (Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Louisiana)—Nichalos Kurko.

Region V (Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)—James Sala.

Region VI (California, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington)—William Gilbert.

Region VII (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico)—Michael Mann.

Region VIII (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont)—Franklin Murphy.

Director of the new department is Alan Kistler; deputy director is Donald Slaiman, former director of the Civil Rights Department.

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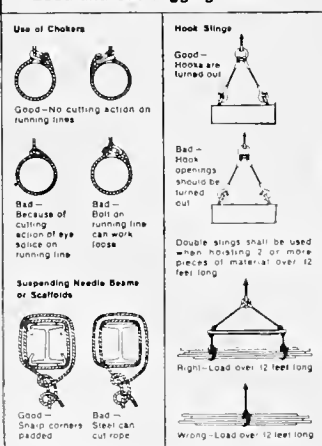
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Continued on next page

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 29

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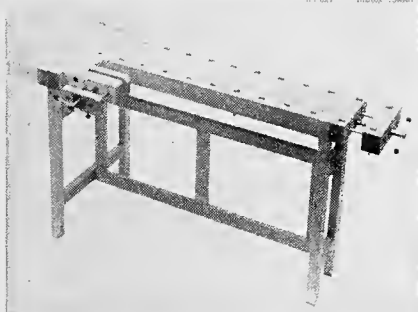
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All models are made of kiln-dried, linseed oil immersed, lacquer coated furniture grade Danish beech. Metal parts are electro-galvanized steel.

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The brochure makes extensive use of artwork and provides detailed instructions on how to construct a wide range of useful and decorative indoor and outdoor items. Included are various fences, a backyard swing, bird feeder, patio bench, play pen, three-leg stool and treeless treehouse. The Homelite booklet also contains a special section that lists several safety precautions to take when operating a chain saw.

For a copy of the booklet, send \$1.25 with your name and address to Homelite; Weekend Project Brochure; Port Chester, N.Y. 10573.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Action Leathercraft	11
Aluminum Box Mfg. Co.	26
Audel, Theo. & Co.	31
Belsaw Planer	23
Belsaw Sharp-All	20
Cline-Sigmon	31
Craftsman Book Co.	11, 14, 20
Chicago Technical College	19
Douglas Fugitt	28
Eliason Stair Gauge	23
Estwing Mfg. Co.	27
Foley Mfg. Co.	17
Goldblatt Tool Co.	25
Hydrolevel	13
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	13
Locksmithing Institute	10
Matthews Mfg.	20
Paneling Specialties	31
Riggers Handbook	28
Stanley Power Tools ... Back Cover	
Vaughan & Bushnell	18

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A Modern Unemployment Compensation Program Is Needed in Time of Crisis

The energy crisis, which descended like an avalanche last winter and is only beginning a slight thaw this spring, focused attention on an unresolved national issue . . . one which has been with us more than three decades:

That is the basic need in the United States for an adequate and equalized unemployment compensation program to assist people laid off by one crisis after another. We have a hodgepodge of jobless benefits and regulations in the 50 states, and it is high time for sweeping changes to provide the nation with a modern unemployment compensation system.

Last month, the "Big Three" auto makers announced plans for temporary plant closings and layoffs because of the energy crisis.

Countless wayside restaurants, service stations, and tourist attractions have laid off workers because people are traveling less by automobile. Walt Disneyworld in Florida was hard hit during the winter, and laid off many employees. Many communities dependent upon auto commuter traffic have suffered.

In some states, people out of work because of these troubles get a maximum weekly unemployment benefit of less than 30% of the average weekly wage in covered employment. In 22 states it's less than 50%.

When the Federal government asked some of the states many months ago to raise their benefits to a decent level, the request was shamefully ignored.

More than 60% of the nation's covered workers are employed in states where a jobless worker who had been earning the state's average weekly

wage cannot receive a benefit equal to even one-half his or her former weekly wage.

There was an effort in the Congress early this year to sweep aside all of the jobless benefit grab bags which exist in the states and substitute a national jobless benefits program. Such a provision was tacked to the big Energy Bill passed by the Congress in December and sent to the White House about Christmas time.

That Energy Bill, as most Americans know, was vetoed by the President, primarily because he refused to roll back gasoline prices. An effort to override the veto, later, was lost in the Senate.

With this setback, a group of Congressmen and Senators, with strong labor support, has introduced a separate unemployment compensation bill, and this awaits action on Capitol Hill.

A drop in U.S. industrial output during the past three months underscores the crucial need for such legislation.

Organized labor refuses to believe that the current economic situation cannot be called a recession, despite President Nixon's claims that it isn't.

There are other measures before the Congress to alleviate the unemployment situation and the problems brought on by the energy crisis. For example, Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota and Congressman William Ford of Michigan have introduced legislation to provide assistance to workers, businesses, and communities through a National Employment Relocation Administration, which would have authority to investigate serious community situations and make recommendations for action. There are also various types of public works proposals, such as we had during the Thirties.

But the basic and most assured way of easing the personal tragedies of unemployment is a modern compensation system.

In 1973, the Administration sent to the Congress unemployment compensation proposals which the AFL-CIO described at that time as "just not good enough."

Unfortunately, all it has done in 1974 is reiterate its inadequate proposals. The two redeeming features—establishment of minimum weekly benefit standards and extension of coverage to farm workers—are heavily outweighed by numerous and glaring deficiencies.

The maximum weekly benefit standard proposed is essential to proper operation of the program. In the absence of a federal benefit standard, state benefit levels have been held to such a low level in some states that 75 to 80% of all claimants receive the same benefit, and there is no graduated scale based upon earnings.

But the Administration proposals fail to include

any standards related to qualifying requirements, eligibility requirements, or duration periods. These are glaring omissions which organized labor is convinced, based upon 30 years of experience at the state level, must be included in any modernization of unemployment compensation.

Enactment of federal standards on benefit amounts and extending coverage without qualifying and duration standards would result in offsetting state legislation imposing higher qualifying requirements and shorter duration periods. It is our understanding that, at the present time, 25 to 30% of new claimants in some states failed to meet the qualifying requirements while in other states more than 90% of claimants regularly qualify for benefits. The average duration of benefits in some states is a mere 19 to 20 weeks, and in other states it is consistently 26 weeks or more. The states have repeatedly manipulated these requirements in the past when forced to improve other parts of the program. These practices will only be corrected through federal legislation, but the Administration proposal is completely silent on these matters.

While the Administration's proposals fail to include standards in essential areas of needed reforms, they do contain provisions to penalize workers unemployed as a result of a labor dispute. The Administration would establish a federal standard requiring every state to disqualify workers unemployed as a result of a labor dispute. This standard, regardless of the complex language in which it is expressed, would place federal and state governments on the side of employers in every claim for unemployment compensation remotely connected to a labor dispute. There is no consideration given to existing state laws that postpone benefits in these situations. Labor is firmly opposed to a federal standard of this nature.

The Administration has now supplemented these proposals with a one year stop-gap measure which it says is designed to meet the unemployment problem related to the energy shortage. We find it wholly inadequate and based on a trigger approach to high level, long-term joblessness that has proved unsuccessful during the past four years.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly stated that the extended unemployment compensation benefit program enacted in 1970 has proved to be a dismal failure. Complicated separate national and state "trigger" mechanisms have denied extended benefits to hundreds of thousands of the long-term jobless.

Under the law's unrealistic formula, the national extended benefits were shut off at the height of a recessionary period. Many of the state programs

triggered off with unemployment levels as high as 8, 10, and 12% or even higher in major market areas.

The Congress has found the 1970 extended benefit legislation to be so grossly inadequate that on four occasions it had to enact remedial legislation. Even with these amendments, however, the trigger mechanisms are still unresponsive to actual labor market conditions.

The whole trigger approach makes no sense. A worker who is the victim of a long-term unemployment needs income protection whenever he is jobless and regardless of the level of state or national unemployment.

The glaring deficiencies of the entire unemployment compensation system merit the immediate attention of the Congress. The program must be expanded and improved to meet the current problems of today's millions of jobless workers and their families—patchwork solutions cannot solve the problem.



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Most power per pound. Over 20% more than the leading top handle brands. **Tougher motors.** Burn-out protected. All ball and needle bearing construction. **Durable base plates.** Thick rolled aluminum won't bend out of alignment. **Light, compact.** Glass-filled polycarbonate body. New handle gives two-position comfort for better control, easier start and follow through. **Safe.** Double insulated against shock. No need for grounding. Beveled lip on blade guard won't stick or grab work. Built-in clutch. UL approved. Complies with OSHA.

COMPARE OURS WITH OTHERS. THESE ARE THE FACTS!

Stanley's new saws have over 20% more power per pound than the other leading top handle brands.

	Blade Size	Developed HP*	Net Wt.	HP* per LB.
Brand A	6½"	2	11¼	.178
Brand B	6½"	1⅞	11¼	.167
Brand C	6¾"	2	12	.167
Stanley 90612	6½"	2½	11	.227
Brand A	7¼"	2¼	12½	.180
Brand B	7¼"	2¼	13½	.167
Brand C	7¼"	2⅞	12½	.168
Stanley 90714	7¼"	2¾	12	.229

*Maximum motor output measurements are in accordance with Power Tool Institute, Inc. standard.

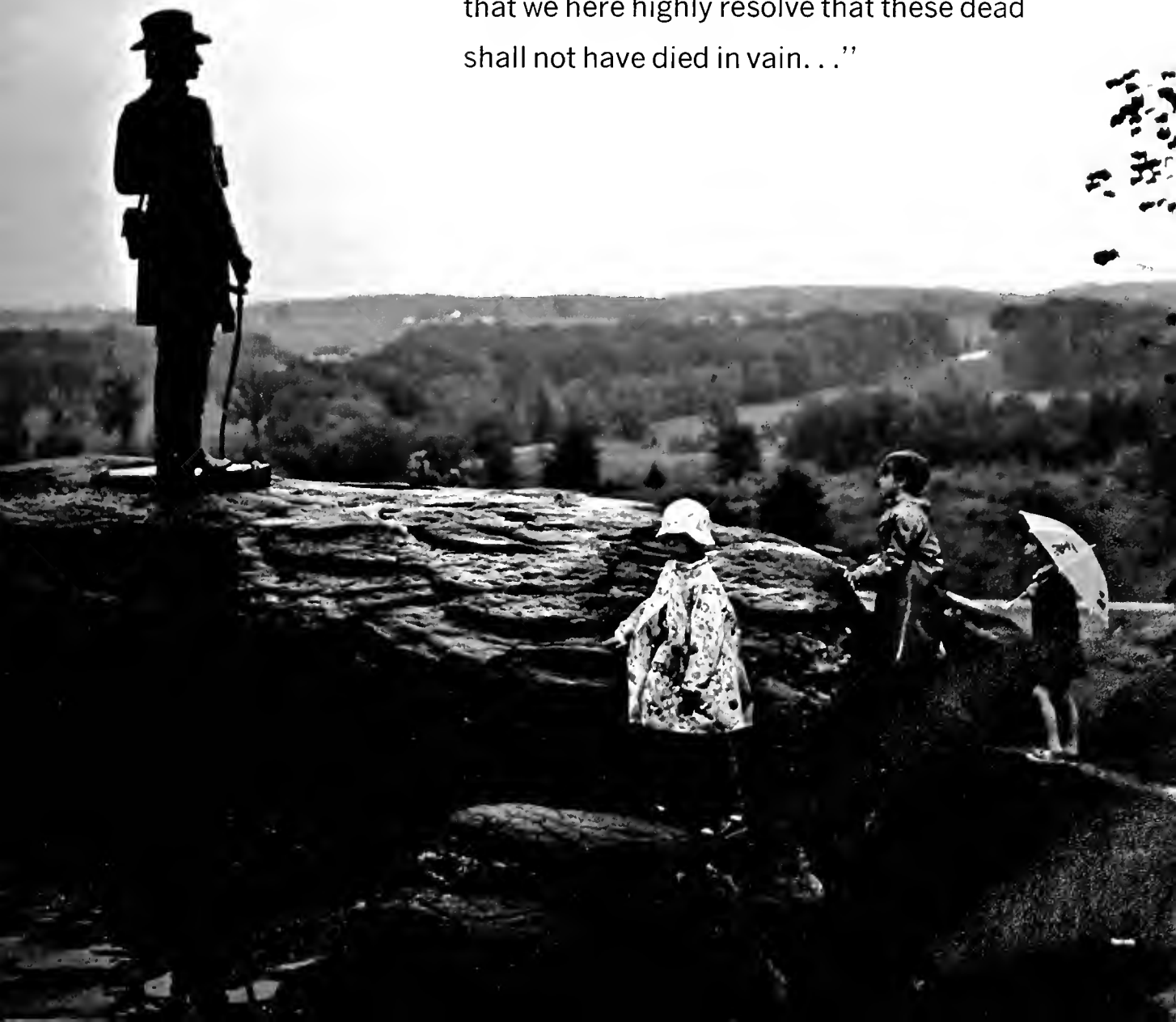
Stanley's new gutsy builders' saws are ready. Stanley quality is ready. Your Stanley distributor is ready to tell you more. For the man to see in your area, write Stanley Power Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Bern, N.C. 28560.

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helps you
do things right

Made by the same Stanley that makes the finest hand tools.

Memorial Day 1974

“... from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain...”



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R. E. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board
should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 5

MAY, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Building Trades Mount Legislative Offensive	2
Washington Luncheon Summarizes Legislative Conference	5
General President Sidell Honored at West Coast Dinner	6
Labor Volunteers Aid Victims of Tornadoes PAI	9
Millwrights, Boilermakers Conclude Preheater Agreement	10
VOC Moves into High Gear	12
The Invisible Viet Vet Bob Gneiser	16
Reciprocal Pension Agreements	18

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	8
Canadian Report Morden Lazarus	14
Service to the Brotherhood	19
In Retrospect R. E. Livingston	25
Local Union News	26
Apprenticeship and Training	28
Plane Gossip	32
CLIC Report	33
We Congratulate	36
In Memoriam	37
What's New?	39
In Conclusion William Sidell	40

THE COVER

On the gently rolling farm lands south and west of the little town of Gettysburg, Pa., was fought one of the tragic and decisive battles of American history. For three days in July, 1863, a total of 75,000 Confederates and 97,000 Union troops fought in the fields and woods shown on our cover, and by the time the Southern forces withdrew, there were 51,000 casualties on the battlefield.

Out of this bloody engagement and others of the Civil War came the U.S. observance of Memorial Day. The words of Abraham Lincoln, uttered while the war still raged elsewhere, give meaning, or at least recognition, to the ultimate acts of patriotism by hundreds of thousands of American soldiers on countless battlefields.

On our cover, a bronze replica of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, chief of engineers for the Union forces, looks out from Little Round Top upon the Wheatfield and the low lands between Seminary Ridge and Cemetery Ridge, where Gen. George Pickett's brigades charged into the midst of Gen. George Meade's thundering field artillery.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, THE CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



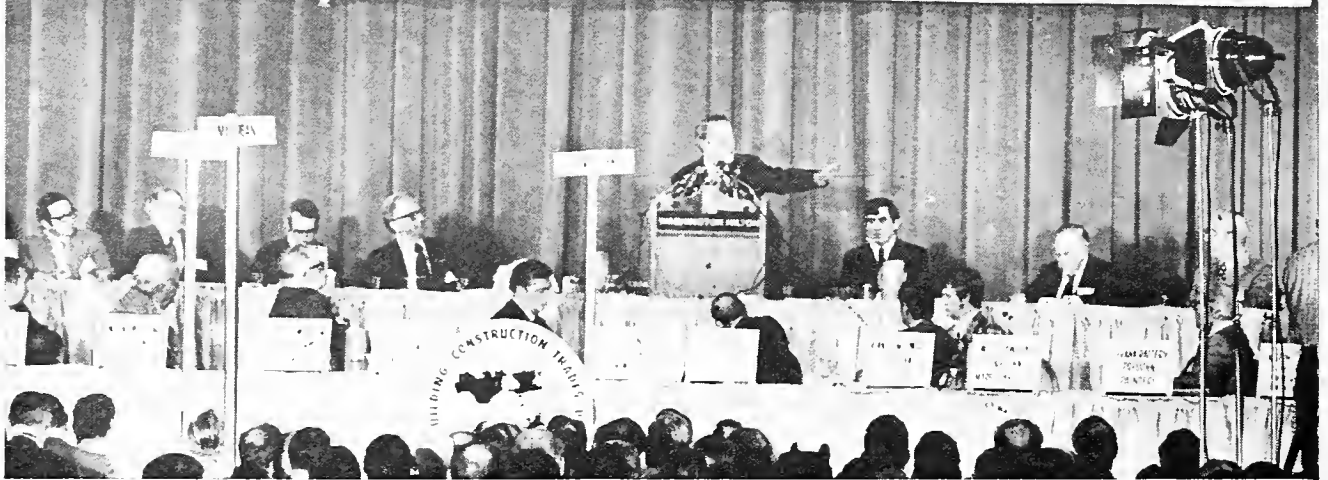
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Printed in U. S. A.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE & SAFETY CONFERENCE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT AFL-CIO



A formidable varsity of labor and civic leadership was assembled on the platform for the '74 conference.

Building Trades

MOUNT LEGISLATIVE OFFENSIVE AGAINST INFLATION

More than 3,500 Building Tradesmen from all over the United States assembled in Washington, D.C. last month, to let Congress and the general population know how they and their fellow workers feel about the cost of living, inflation, wage and price controls, and other issues facing the nation in 1974.

It was the 18th National Conference of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, and approximately 750 Carpenters participated in the four-day conclave.

The top legislative goal of the conference was an end to price and wage controls, effective with the expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act, April 30. Department President Frank Bonadio told the delegates that the general presidents of the Building Trades had voted unanimously against





Top left: Department President Bonadio listens attentively to Pension Consultant Martin Segal.

Top right: Delegates in the big conference room.

Middle row, left: AFL-CIO President George Meany speaks.

Middle, center: Bricklayers' President Tom Murphy and Building Trades Secretary Bob Georgine with General President Sidell.

Middle, right: The General President with IBEW President Charles Pillard.

Bottom, left: President Sidell with Ashetos Wkrs. Pres. Andrew Haas.

Bottom, center: AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andy Biemiller.

Bottom, right: The Brotherhood's delegate-registration desk.

the continuation of controls in the building industry.

This would mean the end of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, a tripartite panel, which President Nixon set up March 29, 1971, in his first use of authority granted him under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970. Five months later Nixon invoked controls throughout the economy.

Last February the AFL-CIO Executive Council, long critical of controls, formally called for letting the Economic Stabilization Act die on April 30. This, apparently, will happen since the key Senate Finance Committee has voted 11-to-4 to end controls.

Bonadio spelled out just why the construction unions could not continue to support the CISC, saying:

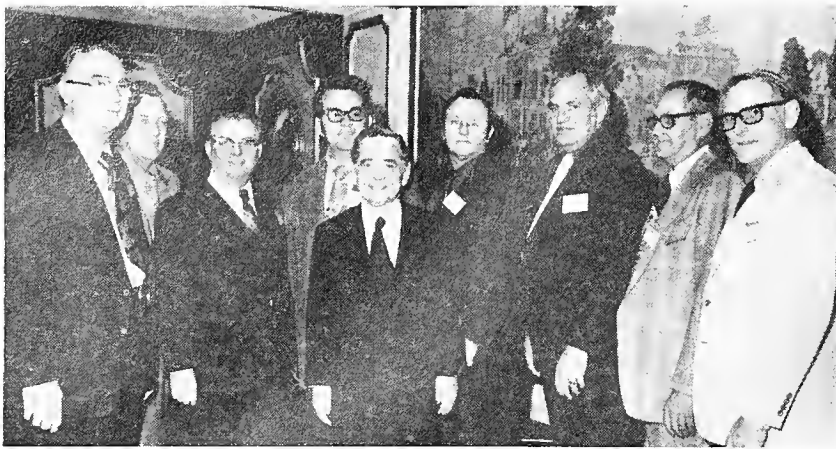
"Inflation eats at the very heart of

our economic well-being. Last year it surged to 8.8 percent. At the time, the contract construction wage rate index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose 5.5 percent (including benefits)—approximately two-thirds of the real inflation.

"From September 1973 until February of 1974, the real spendable weekly earnings of the construction worker fell 8.2 percent. Americans, as a whole, suffered a buying power drop last year of 4.5 percent."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, a featured speaker, blistered the Administration for plunging the nation into economic "chaos" and urged the trade union movement to "more effective political action," starting with this year's Congressional campaign.

The American people as a whole—not just labor—have lost confidence



GEB Member Frederick Bull left, and fellow Oklahomans served as an escort committee for House Speaker Carl Albert, center.



General Treasurer Charles Nichols with Plasterers President Joseph T. Power.



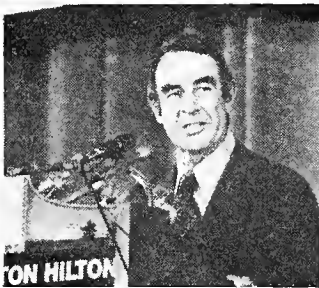
CONG. WAYNE L. HAYS



CONG. DOM. DANIELS, right



CONG. PETER PEYSER



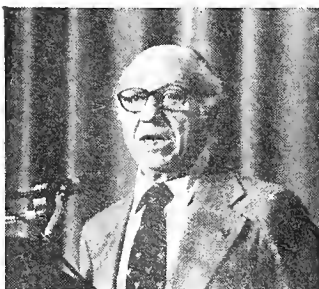
SEN. HARRISON WILLIAMS



CONG. CARL PERKINS



SEN. HENRY JACKSON



SEN. JACOB JAVITS



SEN. RICHARD SCHWEIKER

in the Federal Administration, Meany said.

Meany's emphasis on the need for Congress to counteract the policies of the Administration was picked up by House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), who followed him at the podium.

"This country needs a Nixon-proof, veto-proof, impoundment-proof Congress which can move despite the President," Albert declared.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller reminded the delegates of the bipartisan thrust of labor's drive for the election of a veto-proof Congress.

"The oldest political doctrine of the labor movement, is to reward our friends and punish our enemies" he said. And labor's friends include some Republicans whose voting records show they can be counted on. He

cited Pennsylvania's Richard S. Schweiker and New York's Jacob K. Javits as two Republican senators with good voting records who are up for re-election.

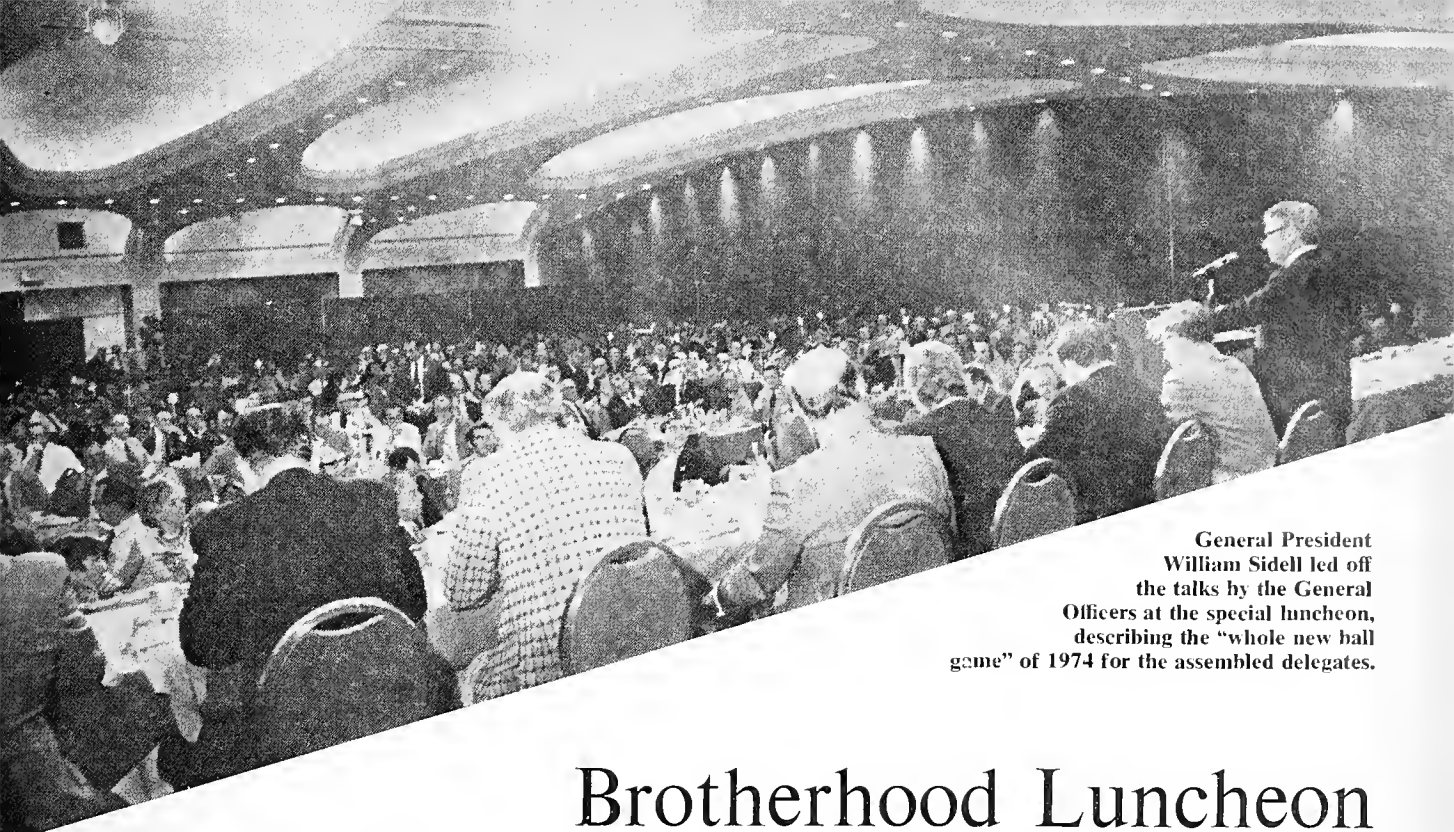
The legislative conference this year was again combined with a safety conference which scrutinized the enforcement, funding and effectiveness of the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

At both the legislative and safety conferences, Congressional leaders shared the platform with the labor movement's own experts in the subjects under discussion.

Delegates were briefed before meeting with their congressmen and senators on the complexities of legislative issues of special concern to the building trades.

Louis Sherman, general counsel of the Building & Construction Trades

Continued on Page 31



General President William Sidell led off the talks by the General Officers at the special luncheon, describing the "whole new ball game" of 1974 for the assembled delegates.

Brotherhood Luncheon Summarizes Legislative Conference

Brotherhood delegates to the 18th National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades offered an impressive show of numerical strength to the other trades as they gathered in the main ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel, April 3, for their conference luncheon.

More than 700 registered delegates—local, district and state UBC leaders from throughout the United States—had been talking to Congressmen and Senators for two days and conferring with AFL-CIO and Brotherhood legislative advocates on legislation. They now took time out for refreshments, lunch, and a briefing by General Officers on the unfinished tasks before them.

General President William Sidell introduced the members of the General Executive Board, including two new members who were officially introduced in their new roles for the first time—GEB Members John Rogers and Hal Morton.

The General President, in a brief talk, summarized the issues before the legislative conference and placed heavy emphasis on the legislative and organizing drives against open

shoppers. He warned that open-shop contractors are using every means and every excuse to hire whomever they please. He reminded that they will sometimes pit one union against another in a jurisdictional fight to gain an advantage for themselves. Citing a current lawsuit facing unions in the Middle West, he urged the use of expert legal counsel in many situations.

Among the speakers at the luncheon were First General Vice President William Konyha, Second General Vice President Pat Campbell, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, General Treasurer Charles Nichols, General Treasurer Emeritus Peter Terzick, and Father Joseph Donahue, a longtime supporter of labor causes.

General Treasurer Nichols, who also serves as director of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee, discussed some of the legislation now before Congress which has Brotherhood support, indicating how membership contributions to CLIC had helped to achieve success in electing good candidates to Congress, thereby ensuring that the needs of workers are known on Capitol Hill.



KONYHA



CAMPBELL



LIVINGSTON



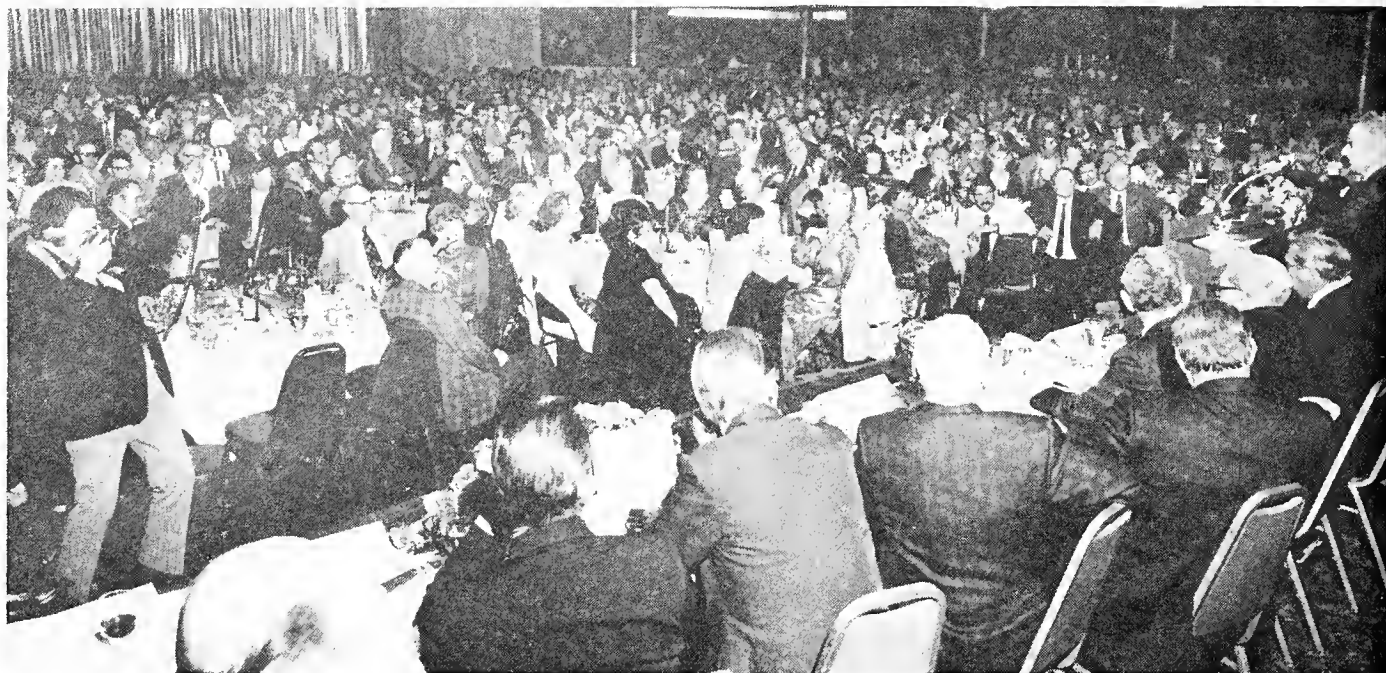
NICHOLS



TERZICK



REV. DONAHUE



The Hollywood Palladium was filled with guests as General President Sidell responded to the many plaudits of the gala ceremony.

GENERAL PRESIDENT SIDELL HONORED AT WEST COAST TESTIMONIAL DINNER

The California State Council of Carpenters and the Eighth District jointly honored General President William Sidell, March 11, with a big and enthusiastic testimonial dinner at the Hollywood Palladium in Los Angeles, Calif.

Many national and regional leaders paid tribute to General President Sidell's two years of vigorous leadership of the Brotherhood and his three-and-a-half decades of work for Carpenters and for organized labor on the West Coast.

More than 1800 guests joined in the warm applause as General President Emeritus M. A. Hutcheson and Armon Henderson, retired executive secretary of the San Diego Building Trades Council, led the addresses and presentations.



Members of the Sidell family assembled for a group portrait. Mrs. Sidell is to the right of the General President. His mother is to his left. From left to right are: Muriel Sidell, sister-in-law; son, Gary; son, Bart; daughter-in-law, Carol; brother, Albert; wife, Frankie; sister, Jeannette; Art Olson, brother-in-law; mother; Jerry Cook, son-in-law; and daughter, Suzann.



Following the formal program, many guests gathered around President Sidell at the dais for autographed programs to commemorate the occasion.

Below: The General President laughs as President Emeritus Hutcheson recalls a shared memory. To the right, the General President with Frank Bonadio, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades. In the middle row, the Hawaiians salute the Sidells; and to the right, the honoree with Conrad Olsen, president, NYC Council. Bottom left, Armon Henderson "roasts" guest of honor, and at right, Second Gen. V.P. Pat Campbell and GEB Member John Rogers present a memento.



California State adds its big array of gifts, top, and Nevada pays tribute, below.

Below: Virginia McCullough, widow of Gordon McCullough, with President Sidell. In the middle, Mrs. Sidell beams as she displays a gold-coin medallion. At bottom, dinner hosts Bud Bryant and Tony Ramos with the guest of honor.





GRAND JURY PAY—The first grand jury investigating the Watergate scandal in Washington (there have been three such juries) served for almost a year and a half at the standard juror's fee of \$20 a day. In November, 1973, the court increased the daily jurors' fee to \$25, the maximum permitted by law. At both rates, many jurors suffered financial losses, as compared to their regular income.

Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin has introduced legislation in Congress to set \$25 as the minimum daily fee for jurors and to base fees on jurors' earning power and other factors. Expense allowances would be increased also under Nelson's proposals.

GREEN STAMPS FOR CASH—Families who collect S & H Green Stamps now can redeem their stamp books for cash, the Federal Trade Commission has announced. A consent order accepted by the Sperry and Hutchinson Co. requires that they offer cash as well as merchandise listed in their catalog.

FTC also has ordered S & H to redeem books that have as few as 300 stamps. Previously the company required full books. The value of 300 stamps is 50¢, and the cash value of a completed book of 1,200 stamps is \$2.

EYE ON THE PIPELINE—The Environmental Protection Agency has established a unit in Anchorage, Alaska, to work with the US Department of the Interior in monitoring the environmental impact of the 789-mile Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

TRUSTEESHIP ENDS—AFL-CIO President George Meany has announced that the Colorado Labor Council will be removed from trusteeship effective May 16. The Council was placed in trusteeship last November for violating Rule 4 of the rules governing AFL-CIO central bodies "for failing to conform the policies of the Colorado Labor Council to the policies of the AFL-CIO." (What was involved was the state council's endorsement of Sen. George McGovern for the Presidency contrary to AFL-CIO policy not to endorse any candidate for the top office.)

Meany also called for a special convention of the Colorado Council on May 4 to elect officers to serve until the next regular convention of the council in 1975.

MOBILE HOME FIRE STUDY—Brotherhood members employed by mobile home manufacturing firms will be interested in a \$50,000 research project now being undertaken jointly by the National Bureau of Standards and the Mobile Home Manufacturers Assn. to determine if there are any fire hazards in a mobile home. Three previously owned mobile homes and one new home will undergo initial testing.

MORE FLYING CIGARS?—The National Geographic Society reports that, after a 37-year hiatus, aviation engineers, transportation specialists, environmentalists, and government officials in several countries are considering the use of dirigibles for transportation. Using modern technology, the big "flying cigars" should be able to haul people and freight around the globe without dissipating scarce fuel, polluting the air, or requiring large, costly airports.

PUBLIC JOBS PROGRAM—Rep. Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota has called for the creation of a \$3.5 billion public service employment program to provide federally-funded jobs for 500,000 unemployed Americans.

JOBS FOR VETERANS—A plan transferring functions of the Jobs for Veterans (JFV) program national committee to permanent organizations has been approved by President Nixon.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan said the plan's approval "assures continuity of the three-year job promotional effort for Vietnam-era veterans."

Under the plan, many of the JFV National Committee's activities were assumed by the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) on April 1.



A tornado-damaged roof in Cincinnati's Saylor Park area gets a badly needed weatherproofing by volunteers from Carpenters Local 739. Organized labor responded quickly to calls for relief in the wake of a series of tornadoes that slashed through a dozen states from Alabama to the Canadian border on April 3, 4.

Bob Herbert's "Bunches"

Labor Volunteers Take Key Role In Aiding Victims of Tornadoes

Special from Press Associates, Inc.

"We heard on the radio that the Red Cross needed carpenters, so a bunch of us came out," Bob Herbert of Carpenters' Local 2 declared as he entered the Red Cross disaster center in Cincinnati, O., on Saturday morning, April 6.

Herbert's "bunch" consisted of 35 members of four Carpenters locals from the Cincinnati area who worked through an entire weekend, using their own tools, to make home repairs damaged by whole series of tornadoes that struck the city, April 3.

The Carpenters were one of a number of "bunches" of skilled unionists—more than 120 in all—who checked into the center the same morning and were assigned to ravaged sections such as Saylor Park, Mack and Elm-

wood Place, where they similarly helped with repairs and rebuilding.

They included members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who inspected and repaired wiring in homes, Roofers who helped weatherproof torn roofs, Plumbers and Pipefitters who moved from home to home in an effort to insure proper water supplies.

The union volunteers here represented only a fraction of thousands of skilled workers who pitched in to help with relief, salvage and rehabilitation in the aftermath of the nation's worst tornado disaster in 49 years.

Twisters that hit 11 states and parts of Canada left more than 300 dead, nearly 4,000 injured, 10,000 homes destroyed or heavily damaged, mil-

lions of dollars of property damage and human suffering that would continue for months and years.

In Xenia, Ohio, a community of 25,000 where 35 were killed and the city was at least half destroyed, more than 200 union volunteers, struggled through wind, rain and later snow, to help make home repairs. Many of them hadn't yet repaired their own homes.

In Louisville, some 200 members of the Teamsters manned nearly 100 trucks engaged in moving families, supplies and building materials, while members of the Communication Workers ran switchboards in the Red Cross relief headquarters.

Members of the United Auto Workers, a union with wide membership in the stricken industrial cities of the Midwest and South, were on hand almost everywhere, helping in reconstruction. In Alabama, Machinists members helped staff Red Cross shelters of victims. Many union locals donated food, clothing, money and supplies.

Jim Carter, a volunteer Red Cross worker, and editor of the *Chronicler*, the newsletter published by the Cincinnati AFL-CIO, concluded that no single story could adequately do justice to the role of unionists and "the individual compassion shown" in relief efforts.

In describing the activity of union craftsmen here and their "feverish" work over long hours—scarcely interrupted by gulping sandwiches and drinking cokes, Carter noted that even humor occasionally emerged through the scenes of heartbreak and hardship: One homeowner told the workers there wasn't much need for repair. "I've got to put my house out at the curb for the trash collection," he quipped.



Two members of the Brotherhood install new planks on the roof of an Ohio resident who suffered damage in the recent weather disturbances.

Millwrights, Boilermakers Conclude Preheater Agreement

The Boilermaker and Millwright National Joint Committee, a standing committee set up several years ago to negotiate jurisdictional matters, has reached a working accord on a new type of industrial preheater known as the Rothemule Regenerative Air Preheater.

The Rothemule unit, a product of West Germany licensed for assembly by Foster Wheeler Corp., Babcock & Wilcox Co., and other international firms, is entirely different from a preheater described in an October 6, 1964, agreement with the Boilermakers. On the new unit the stator is stationary, and the housing rotates. Because of this, the national joint committee spelled out anew the division of work between the two crafts, as shown in the diagram at right.

Twenty-five of the preheaters will be erected at power facilities in the United States during the next four years. Rigging and scaffolding will be performed according to the 1964 agreement, but the division of work otherwise will be as follows:

Boilermakers will handle, assemble, install and make first adjustment on the stationary (stator). After the duct is in position, the Boilermaker will butt slip flange of the duct up to the collar seal, weld the slip flange to the collar seal and duct, then remove the temporary brackets on the collar seal.

Millwrights are assigned the handling and installing of shafts (rotating), hoods

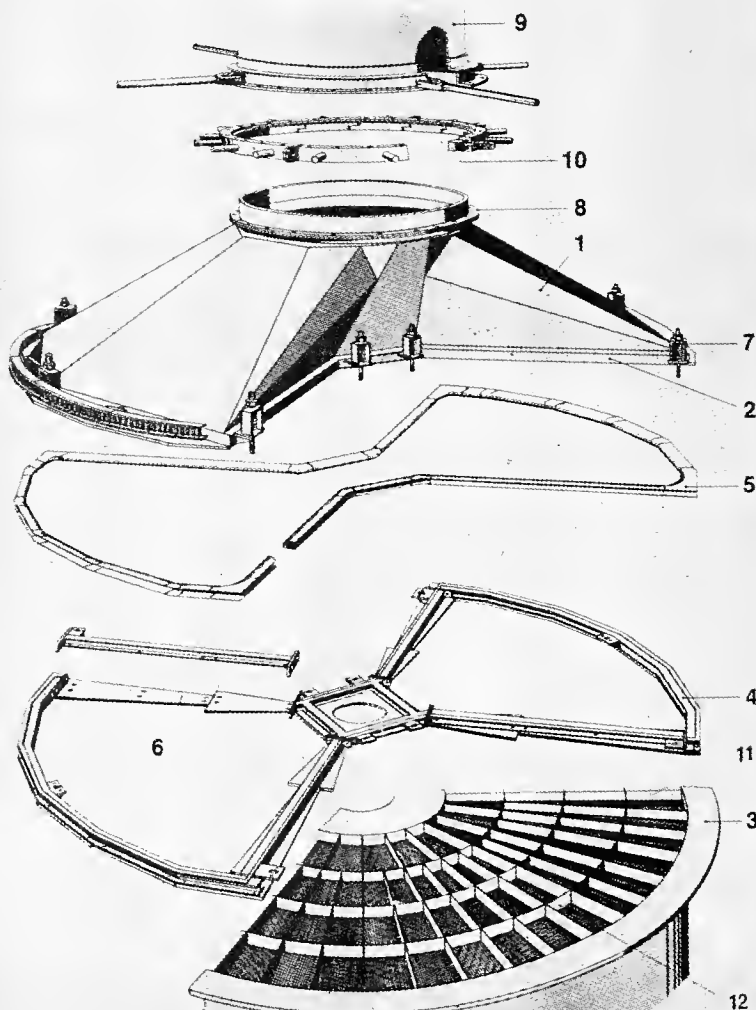
Continued on page 31



Participants in the drafting and signing of the joint agreement included, from left, seated, E. Jimmy Jones of the Brotherhood and Lucky Johnson of the Boilermakers; and from left, standing, E. W. Smith, Boilermakers; Leon Green, GEB Member, Brotherhood; and E. A. Awe, Boilermakers.

Millwrights and Boilermakers have divided up the work of assembling the air hood and sealing components of the regenerative air preheater, with the Boilermakers handling the stator face, the stationary air duct, and the radial and chordal plates, while the Millwrights assemble the rest.

The 12 components of the unit are as follows: 1. twin winged air hood, 2. air hood frame, 3. stator face, 4. sealing frame, 5. expansion sleeves, 6. sealing shoes (C. I. plates), 7. adjustable seal frame springs, 8. collar seal support flange, 9. stationary air duct, 10. collar seals and collar seal assembly, 11. radial plates, and 12. chordal plates.



General Executive Board Members Hal Morton and Leon Green study a model of the Rothemule regenerative air preheater. Morton and Green are members of a committee appointed by the General President for jurisdictional discussions with the Boilermakers.



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You just heard the end hook make contact with the Mezurlok® patented rubber bumper.

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A corner of the Brotherhood printing plant serves as packet-assembly center, as staff workers pitch in to get VOC underway.

Complete packets of organizing material to be given to all VOC committees



Into each manila folder went instructions, samples, and other VOC material.

VOC Moves Into High Gear



General Representatives are briefed by General President Sidell and the other General Officers on the procedures for VOC.

VOC (Voluntary Organizing Campaign)—the big, continent-wide drive to organize two million unorganized industrial workers in shops, mills, and factories of the Brotherhood's jurisdiction—is now officially underway.

Packets of VOC material—containing a whole new and exciting set of organizing tools—were sent last month to all staff organizers. As soon as a local union has picked its VOC group, a staff representative will arrange to brief the organizing committee and

will leave a VOC packet of materials for its use. An instruction booklet explains the four steps each local union must take to get its Voluntary Organizing Committee to work.

In a general letter describing the General Offices' participation in VOC, General President William Sidell praised VOC's "direct link" between local unions and the Brotherhood's Organizing Department and called upon all industrial locals to give VOC their immediate attention.



Unsealed envelopes were placed in hand trucks for movement to the shipping room.



Organizing Director Jim Parker checks the contents of an organizer's manual.

Lumber. Metal. Concrete. Worm-drive Skilsaw® cuts through almost anything.



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SKIL®

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CANADIAN REPORT

Corporate Profits Questionnaire Reflect Tax Advantages to Business

The position of finance minister is the hot seat in the federal cabinet, and the present incumbent John Turner would probably agree.

Federal Finance Minister Turner has been busy trying to explain away the impact of his corporate tax cuts on profits. He has tried to do this by claiming that the high profits the companies have been making will create employment.

He has had a hard job convincing anyone that his argument can stand up to serious examination. For one thing the press had a lot of fun about the way Mr. Turner arrived at his conclusions.

He told the House of Commons that the special tax concessions will create 94,410 new jobs from 1972 to 1975 and increase sales by \$9½ billion. That's about \$100,000 in sales for every job, not bad from the companies' viewpoint.

He got his figures by mailing a questionnaire to the manufacturing and processing firms who enjoy the biggest advantage from the tax concessions, and he used the replies to produce his results.

The New Democratic Party's finance critic Max Saltzman charged that the questions were carefully worded to get the answers the finance department wanted to vindicate their policies. He asked what businessman in his right mind would say, after all the favors the government has dropped in his lap, that he has gone ahead and raised prices to maximize his profits. This was certainly a pertinent point.

In addition to the tax cuts, by the way, the companies also get fast write-offs on machinery and equipment. Together these amount to the largest cut in the effective tax rate on new investment in manufacturing since 1945. Compared with "normal" taxation in 1967, this tax has been cut in half.

No wonder profits in 1973 have set all-time records in many industries in a year when profits would have been very good without the cuts.

A joker in Mr. Turner's pack is the fact, which he neglected to mention, that last year our trade deficit on manufactured goods was \$1.7 billion higher than in 1972.

The NDP is insisting on elimination of the tax cuts which would make sense to the public. But the government is busy trying to fly in the face of the facts. It is unlikely to withdraw the bonanza to big business without an effective public outcry.

The point that has to be hammered home is that profiteering is inflationary, and that the tax cuts opened wide the door to excess profits.

BC Public Shares In Mining Profits

The provincial tax picture in Ontario is just as intriguing as the federal. Ontario NDP Leader Stephen Lewis has labeled the low level of taxation on mining corporations "a public scandal." In 1971, for example (the latest year for which full figures are available), mining corporations paid a tax rate of only 11%—federal, provincial and municipal taxes included.

In British Columbia, a big mining province too, the NDP government recently increased mine taxes through a Mineral Royalties Act, and raised loud cries of anguish from the mining industry and its promoters. The industry is spending huge sums of money to sell the public on the idea that the new taxes will prove the industries' ruin.

The industry has been getting an almost tax-free ride for generations, but B.C. has one government that insists

that the public should share in the prosperity of industries based on non-renewable (as well as renewable) natural resources. World prices have escalated. So have profits. The people of B.C. are going to share in what Mining and Petroleum Minister Leo Nimsick calls "this rare good fortune."

Toronto Building Trades Rebuttal

The Toronto Building and Construction Trades Council is concerned that an investigation into some aspects of the building industry in Ontario is casting undeserved reflections on all the building trades unions. It has told the inquiry that the majority of local unions have been in existence for 75 years with no blemish on their records.

(As a matter of fact, the English Union of Carpenters and Joiners entered Canada in 1860, the first permanent union in the building trades, and later became part of the United Brotherhood.)

The Toronto Council pointed out that the inquiry is related to problems in residential construction, which is "practically non-union."

It also pointed out that the problems which affect the unionized commercial and industrial section of the industry are related to contracts which are awarded to a "fair union company" but which are then "changed to a non-union subsidiary company" which proceeds to engage non-union subcontractors and/or non-union tradesmen.

The Council's submission makes a strong defense of the hiring hall system, and concludes by stating "this Council will in no way condone or defend unions or representatives who may have shown indiscretions and have betrayed the trust of the workers they represent."

It was signed by Clive Ballentine, the new manager, Toronto Building and Construction Trades Council.

It is a good, a necessary public relations presentation. The Council is a coordinating body servicing a hundred representatives of 22 locals with about 30,000 building tradesmen in the Metro Toronto area. The Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' Locals 48, 172 and 598, and the Independent Bricklayers are excluded.

Editor's Note: We expect to have a report on the Canadian Labor Congress Convention in the June issue.

CLC Points Up Housing Issues

The annual presentation of the Canadian Labour Congress to the federal government March 17th had some good words to say for the new housing legislation adopted by the government. This legislation gives more consideration to low- and middle-income groups and to non-profit housing, and will have considerable influence on housing policies in every province since the federal government puts up most of the money for public housing and provides lower interest rates for non-profit housing funds, too.

But the CLC brief pointed out that spiraling costs and the shortage of building materials are still creating acute problems. A home in Toronto which sold for \$32,500 in December 1972 was \$44,216 by December 1973. (Actually there are few new homes in the Metro Toronto area available under \$70,000.)

The Congress wants more action on public land assembly and on cutting mortgage interest rates as fundamental to long term solutions to the housing crisis. How ridiculous housing prices have become can be gauged from the fact that people earning between \$12,000 and \$18,000 a year are now considered "low income" as far as housing is concerned.

Ontario has a new housing minister, Sidney Handleman of Ottawa, who knows what the problem is—"Speculators have exploited the average family dream of owning a home"—but it is questionable that he can get off the beaten, conservative track to develop realistic policies for rolling back land prices. As for cutting interest rates down to 6% for housing, no conservative Conservative would think of that!

Federal Gov't Is Biggest Employer

The federal government is doing at least one thing to keep down unemployment: It is the nation's biggest employer, with 230,000 people on its payroll, and is still hiring at a steady rate. Last year it added 20,000 to its staff, which adds up to 10 new employees every hour of every working day. This year it expects to add only 16,000, but with the number of new projects planned, it is natural for government employment to grow.

Federal Employees Union Growing

Federal civil servants only got bargaining rights in 1966, but already the Public Service Alliance of Canada, with about 125,000 members, is the third largest in the country. But it has problems. Last year public servants in the federal service received wage increases of between 6 and 7% when the cost of living went up by 9.1%. Some of them would like to switch from compulsory arbitration, written into their contracts, to the alternative which they may choose—strike action as a last resort.

BC to Back Most Of Housing Starts

The British Columbia government is going to spend about \$100 million this year on housing, which would involve it in the financing of about two-thirds of all new housing starts in the province.

Like Manitoba, B.C., has an NDP government, very conscious of such things as people's health, housing and employment needs.

\$50 million of the total will go to land assembly, neighbourhood improvement schemes, co-operative housing and family rental units. \$10 million is available for non-profit community groups to help them build 1,600 dwellings for senior citizens.

British Columbia is a resource-rich province. Timber, coal and minerals are abundant. Oil and gas are enough for the province's own needs if properly conserved. The government is introducing new taxation policies to return more of the more obtained from sale of resources for public benefit.

The government is not timid in getting involved in the business of the province. It has bought up pulp and paper mills, bought into a big coal company, the B.C. Telephone Co. and the Bank of British Columbia.

ORGANIZE! It's an absolute necessity . . . if we are to continue to represent our membership properly. . . . if we are to continue to negotiate good contracts . . . if we are to continue to improve the wages and working conditions of the people who have placed their faith and trust in us!

Here Are Ideal Father's Day GIFTS



He'll wear them with pride



CUFF LINKS AND TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. **\$3.50 Set.**



EMBLEM RING

This handsome ring has been added to the line of the Brotherhood's official emblem jewelry. It may be purchased by

individuals or by local unions for presentation to long-time members or for conspicuous service. Gift boxed. Specify exact size or enclose strip of paper long enough to go around finger.

\$21.00 each.

Sterling silver, The official emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is displayed in full color on the jewelry shown here. Such bright and attractive articles are a good way for Dad to show membership in our Brotherhood. He'll wear them with pride on special occasions. . . . And he can be doing that on Father's Day, 1974, if you place your order right away.

The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts.

You'll please the father in your life on June 16 (That's Father's Day, 1974), if you mail in your order now.

Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct, and that your instructions are complete. Also, please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the gift is purchased.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001.



The Invisible Viet Vet

A THOUGHT FOR MEMORIAL DAY
ABOUT THOSE WHO CAME BACK



A reproduction of the so-called "Ruptured Duck" worn by World War II veterans.

★ If you're old enough to remember the Ruptured Duck*, you're old enough to recall those euphoric days emerging from World War II. You didn't mind the cramped quarters on the troopship then. Man, you were going home—back to all the things dreamed about during more than four years of war.

★ I've got enough points. I'm getting out, and I'll never wear a cap again. Well, maybe I'll just walk around in my uniform for a few days. Why not show off a little? I earned it. We really gave 'em hell over there, and showed 'em a few things about American fighting.

★ Here, Mac, put this in your lapel. Let 'em know you were a vet. It really helps—that, and the GI Bill, that big bag of goodies.

★ So you lost a few years. Well, who didn't. But you're a hometown hero now. The world's your oyster . . .

★ You never expected to get to college? Well, thanks to Uncle Sam, you're on your way now, and you might even get one of those state bonuses for pocket money.

★ A house? No sweat. A VA mortgage can get you that dream, too, with only a few bucks down.

★ Wait'll I run into that captain of mine. I was gonna punch him in the nose. Now, I'll just brag a little. I'm on my way up.

★ That was nearly 30 years ago, and the kids still keep asking: What did you do in the war, Daddy?

★ Viet Nam ended for us just one year ago. But hardly anyone asks what you did there. You can tell they don't really care—and you don't care much anymore, either.

★ Everyone just wanted to forget, and they did. Forget not only about the war but about the men who fought it. It was a "bummer," so the Viet Nam vets now suffer guilt by association. Like the bastard son forced to pay for the indiscretions of his father.

★ President Nixon once assured this nation "we are taking care of these men." But there are thousands of veterans still waiting.

★ These young men, volunteers and draftees, came home to find the World War II equivalent of Rosie the Riveter unwilling to return to the kitchen and relinquish the additional income.

★ They came back to discover it was assumed most of them were drug addicts.

★ They came back to collect a GI Bill that had never kept pace with inflation.

★ They came back to a job at the bottom that soon became a victim of cutbacks.

★ They came back to buy a house with a VA mortgage that's not available.

★ They were left to wander in a society that never again wanted to be reminded.

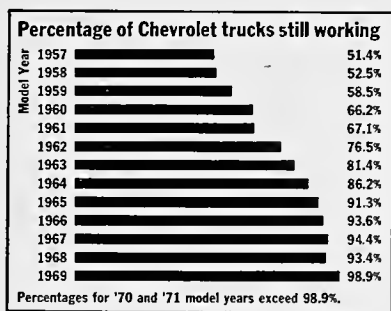
★ There weren't enough of them to swing the vote. Not enough to keep their plight before a country pre-occupied with forgetting.

★ The very same country that built a tomb—to the Unknowns—so it wouldn't forget.

—A broadcast editorial by Bob Gneiser
Radio Station WMAL, Washington, D.C.

CHEVY CHEYENNE

Where truck value is a matter of fact.



Fact: Over half of our 15-year-old trucks are still on the job.

Long, dependable service can tell you a lot about truck value and economy. So we checked the record books as far back as 1957. As the chart shows, 51.4% of our 15-year-old trucks were still in service on July 1, 1972.

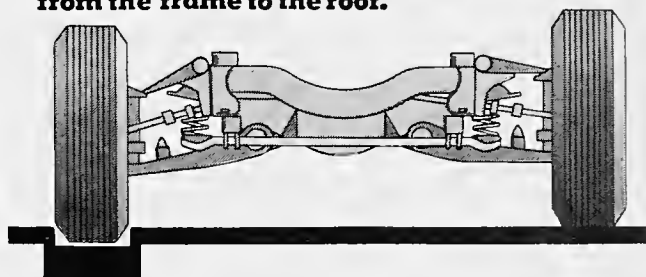
Fact: Year in and year out there are more Chevy trucks in use than any other make.

The actual number of trucks in use is another indication of truck value. And according to R. L. Polk and Co. official industry statistics, there are more Chevy trucks in use than any other make. Year in and year out.

Fact: Chevy light-duty trucks have traditionally high resale value.

Another way to measure truck value is by what they're worth when you're ready to make a trade. And according to Automotive Market Reports, an authoritative industry source, Chevy light-duty truck resale value is traditionally high when compared to other makes.

Fact: Chevy trucks are built tough from the frame to the roof.



Massive Girder Beam front suspension.

It's designed to withstand a life of hard knocks. Tough steel control arms with friction-free coil springs flex freely up and down, allowing front wheels to step independently over the rough spots. Multi-leaf rear springs are balanced to the front suspension.

Double-wall construction.

We build two walls of protection in pickup box, doors, hood, front fenders, even in the roof.

Computer-matched braking systems.

Complete brake systems are computer-matched to pickup size and capacity. Heavier duty trucks get heavier duty brakes.



Chevrolet

Lasting Chevy Value

- Reciprocal Agreements of Brotherhood Pension Plans -

For the benefit of those members covered by the National Carpenters Reciprocal Pension Agreement, here is an up-to-date list of the pension-plans now participating as of April 15, 1974.

ARIZONA

Arizona Basic Crafts Trust Fund
3220 North Third Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85012

ARKANSAS

Carpenters Pension Fund of Arkansas
504 Victory Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern California
995 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103
Carpenters Pension Trust for
Southern California
520 South Virgil Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90020
Mill Cabinet Pension Fund for
Northern California
995 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94103
San Diego County Carpenters
Pension Fund
3659 India Street, Room 100
San Diego, California 92103

COLORADO

Centennial State Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
333 Logan Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut State Council of Carpenters
State-Wide Pension Plan
860 Silas Deane Highway
Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109

FLORIDA

Broward County Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive—
P. O. Box 695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156
Local Union 1685 Pension Fund
P. O. Box 956
Melbourne, Florida 32901
Mid-Florida Carpenters Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
3203 Lawton Road—P. O. Box 20173
Orlando, Florida 32814
Palm Beach County Carpenters District
Council Pension Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
931½ Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405
South Florida Carpenters Pension
Trust Fund
Florida Administrators, Inc.
7300 North Kendall Drive—
P. O. Box 695
Miami (Kendall), Florida 33156
Carpenters District Council of
Jacksonville and Vicinity Pension
Fund
c/o Florida Administrators, Inc.
P. O. Box 16845
1851 Executive Center Drive, Suite 111
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

ILLINOIS

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Pension Fund

12 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

KANSAS

Kansas Construction Trades Open End
Pension Trust Fund
c/o Fringe Benefit Funds
202 West Thirty-Third Street
P. O. Box 5096
Topeka, Kansas 66605

LOUISIANA

Local Union 1098 Pension Trust
6755 Airline Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805
District Council of New Orleans and
Vicinity Pension Trust
315 Broad Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119
Northeast Louisiana District Council of
Carpenters Pension Plan
c/o Southwest Administrators
P. O. Box 4617
Monroe, Louisiana 70805

MARYLAND

Cumberland Maryland and Vicinity
Building and Construction Employees'
Trust Fund
125 South Liberty Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21502

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts State Carpenters
Pension Fund
One Militia Drive
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173
Western Massachusetts Carpenters
Pension Fund
26 Willow Street, Room 24
Springfield, Massachusetts 01103

MISSOURI

Carpenters District Council of
Kansas City
3114 Paseo
Kansas City, Missouri 64109

NEVADA

Carpenters Pension Trust Fund for
Northern Nevada
33 St. Lawrence Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89501

NEW JERSEY

Carpenters & Millwrights Local No. 31
Pension Fund
41 Ryan Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08610
E. C. Carpenters' Funds
76 South Orange Avenue
South Orange, New Jersey 07079

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico District Council of
Carpenters Pension Fund
Trust Fund Administrator of Compu-
Sys, Inc.
P. O. Box 11104
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112

NEW YORK

Nassau County Carpenters Pension Fund
1065 Old Country Road
Westbury, New York 11590
New York City District Council of

Carpenters Pension Fund
204-8 East Twenty-Third Street
New York, New York 10010
Suffolk County Carpenters Pension Fund
Box "F"
Medford, New York 11763
Westchester County New York
Carpenters' Pension Fund
Box 5, North Station
White Plains, New York 10603
Carpenters Local Union 964
Pension Fund "B"
130 North Main Street
New City, New York 10956

OHIO

Miami Valley Carpenters' District
Pension Fund
Far Oaks Building
2801 Far Hills Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45419
Ohio Valley Carpenters District
Council Benefit Funds
c/o Pension and Group Consultants, Inc.
Administrator
Room 902—6 East Fourth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

OREGON

Oregon-Washington Carpenters
Employers Trust Fund
321 S. W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208

PENNSYLVANIA

Carpenters' Pension Fund of
Western Pennsylvania
One Allegheny Square—Suite 310
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Carpenters Pension Fund
945 Eddy Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

TENNESSEE

Tri State Carpenters and Joiner District
Council of Chattanooga, Tennessee
and Vicinity Pension Trust Fund
P. O. Box 6035
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

UTAH

Utah Carpenters', Cement Masons' and
Laborers' Trust Funds
849 East Fourth South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

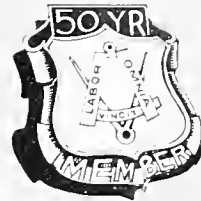
WASHINGTON

Millmen's Retirement Trust of
Washington
c/o Local Union 338
2512 Second Avenue, Room 206
Seattle, Washington 98121
Washington-Idaho-Montana Carpenters-
Employers Retirement Trust Fund
East 123 Indiana—P. O. Box 5434
Spokane, Washington 99205

WEST VIRGINIA

Chemical Valley Pension Fund of
West Virginia
Raymond Hage and Company, Inc.,
Employee Benefit Plan Consultants
1050 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

CLEVELAND, O.

On December 3, 1973, Carpenters Local 1108 held a party honoring 98 of its members for service to the union for 25 to 60 years.

Local 1108 President and Business Representative Harry C. Schwarzer presented pins to the members shown in the photographs.

The first picture shows the following veteran members: First row, left to right, C. R. Lapp (60 yrs.); Stephen Dodd (50); Emil Blaha (50); Fred Wengatz (50); and Henry Reichel (50). Second row, Elmer Gilgenback (35 yrs.); Michael Cherney (30); and Oscar Newman (30).



30-60 Year Pins

In the second picture are members who received their 25-year pins. They are: first row, left to right, Frank Kasler, John Nilges, John Salay, Michael Holick, Paul Zika, Joseph Forsthoffer and Vincent Meyers. Second row: Leonard Holmberg, Boris Gavriloff, Daniel Bronza, John Molchan, Ned Griffith, Andrew Forsthoffer and Harold Ross. Third row: Walter Zdunczyk, Charles Henke, Edward Pinch, Thomas Tadych, George Stoffan, Thomas Taylor, Joseph Zacharyasz and Walter Zacharyasz. Fourth row: Harry Vetomski and Charles Malin. Fifth row: Andrew Rienenrth, Chester Grabiec, James Sallay, Albert McCaleb, Frank Yanik and Casmer Grabiec.



25-Year Pins

Other members honored but not present: William Hitzler (50); Walter Schultz, Sr. (60); Eldon Snyder (60); Leroy Mumford (55); Harry Anderson (50); Louis Cummings (50); William Dreher (50); Roy Snyder (50); Chester Zents (50); Theodore Dreher (40); Rallie Ness (40); Louis Pay (40); Joseph Ruppelt (40); Leonard Van (40); James Norton (35); Jack Braun (30); Victor Fedorchak (30); George Mossman (30); and Holly Smith (30).

Also honored, but not present were the following members with 25 years service: Clark Akers, Hoover Akers, Donald Asher, Louis Billo, Terry Connors, Victor Cook, Edward P.

Cooney, Edwin F. Cooney, Bernard Demsey, Robert Ebenschweller, L. J. Forthofer, Charles Fury, Fred Geiger, Harold Girard, Ferdinand Gruber, James Henson, Alvin Hoffman, Kosta Hromish, Joseph Kason, Edward King, Leon Klein, Raymond Kodrich, Paul Koska, Gordon Larsen, Mike Maharidge, Terry Martin, John Meixner, Carl Parker, Harold Parsson, Harry Richter, Joseph Samas, William Smallwood, John Somerville, Patrick Sweeney, Michael Taus, Fred Valenta, Anthony Vinci, Fred Vondra, Mathew Weidner, Irwin Wirtanen, and Lloyd Wolf.

The small picture at right is of William Harrison Love, a 55-year member of Carpenters Local 1108.



William Harrison Love

TACOMA, WASH.

Local No. 3119, of Tacoma, Washington, held a 25-year membership pin presentation recently.

There were 114 members eligible. Refreshments followed the pin presentation. Shown in the picture below are:

First row, Katherine Lee, Esther Denel, Sadie Tallman, Ruby Fritz, Gena Iverson, Susanna Adler, Montarcy Taylor, Sofie Pettersen, Jessie Geer, Mary Colclasure, Rose Johnson, Mabel Elp, Edna Westcott, Mae Webb, Ellen Overland, Grace Clark, and Katie Zadow.

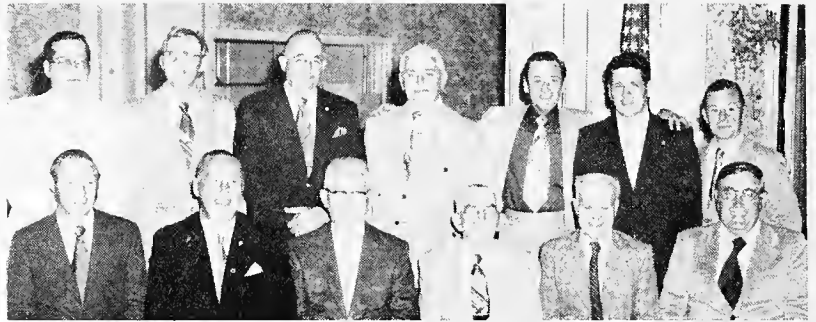
Second row, James Omegna, Jake Wunder, Marion Congleton, Chris Fillis, Arthur Minch, Carl Dan, Vern Fournier, Elmer Barrow, Joseph Malignaggi, Albin Johnson, Robert Cloran, Peter Vavrek, Leslie Hasselbacher, Frank Verderico, Ada Roseberry, Molly Schreiner, Fred Stark, Helen Gow, Rubie Davis, Dorothy Spomer, and Mae Spurgeon.

In between rows: Roy Hansen, Elmer Klatt, Frank Woodward, Emma McCurdy, David Hendrix, Gordon Hansen, Gail Guthrie, and Ole Larsen.

Fourth row, Emil Olson, Richard Dill, Philip O'Brien, Arthur Waunebo, Carl Lundgren, Nils Halvorsen, Roy Parent, John Mazza, Clark Pauschert, Robert Griendheim, Joseph Hopey, Floyd Ellis, Robert Chapinan, Lawrence Hoffard, Laurence Fraser, Otto Zander, Murl Messemer, Glenn Featherstone, Charles Little, and Raymond Rollins.

Not pictured, but receiving pins, were: Esther Babcock, Walter Babcock, Dan Bowlen, Helen Breckon, Ernest Bremer, Leonard Brewer, Henry Bunger, Robert H. Collins, Robert Cooper, Sr., Ben Gibbe, Myrtle Gibbs, Charles Folden, Carl Glaholt, Fred Gysin, Golda Harter, Orville L. Hull, Charles Jacoby, Erick Johnson, Andy Kalcich, Henry Krenz, Don S. Lewis, Minnie Locke, Joe Malfatti, J. A. Mathews, Mary Meers, Conrad Miller, Clarence Mistelski, Mollie Mullen, Avis Munce, Albert Nelson, Sarah Oppedahl, Sadie Orris, Laura Ramsay, Walter Schwab, Michael Selby, Loy Shelton,

Tacoma, Wash.



25-50 Year Pins, Cincinnati

Edna Sievert, Forrest Stindt, James Summers, Thomas Thompson, Austin Thornburg, Fred Waite, Anna Waldherr, Karl Waldherr, Ruth Ward, Ellis Watkins, Herman Westcott, and Hilma Wood.

CINCINNATI, O.

Local 224 held a dinner-dance honoring 25 and 50-year members. Seated, left to right, Robert Seipelt, 25 years; Harry Slattery, 25 years; William Holthaus, 50 years; George Keith, 50 years; Allen Byrnsides; Denver Dalton, 25 years. Marvin Semm, 25 years was not present.

Top row, Russell Austin, district secretary; Walter Daniel, assistant financial secretary; Joseph Biehle, vice president; John Holewski, financial secretary; Joseph Rayburn, president and business representative; James Young, treasurer; and Peter N. Glaug, recording secretary.

In the small picture Russell Austin, district secretary of the Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council,



60-Year Members

congratulates William Holthaus and George Keith on 50 years of membership to the Brotherhood.

WOODLAND, CALIF.

Local 1381 members recently received 25-year pins.

They are, left to right, William K. Bowman, James R. Brandt, Eugene Ozbirn, and Thomas J. Mazzoncini, president of Local 1381 (presenting the pins).

Also eligible, but unable to attend the meeting was Elmer H. Siverts.

Woodland, Calif.





San Jose, Calif.

SAN JOSE, CALIF.

On November 16, 1973 Carpenters Local 316, San Jose, Calif., held its annual award dinner for members receiving their 25-year pins. Members with more than 50 years membership were also honored.

Wayne Pierce, general representative, presented the special awards, and copies of their original applications were obtained by General Representative Clarence Briggs.

Shown in the big picture are:

Front row, left to right, members with more than 50 years: Leonard D'Anna (56 yrs.), William Holayter (56 yrs.), Carl Holdorf (58 yrs.), and Frank Porter (54 yrs.).

Second row, 25-year members, Tom Allan, Robert Baker, James Bliss, A. A. Brensike, Armon Campbell, Wallace Cook, Jim Cooper, Alfred Curry, Ted D'Amelio, H. J. Dooly, Tony Dugo.

Third row, Wayne Pierce, general representative; 25-year members, Charles Everett, Tom Fanning, Fred Ferraro, Ernest L. Fite, H. Gallegos, Robert Gaumont, John Giannotta, Lavern Green, Jim Hembree, Wm. Henry, H. Hershner, and H. Landry, Sr., president.

Fourth row, 25-year members, R. Hounshell, Fred J. Hunt, George Jensen, W. Katvala, Joe LaBarbara, Dominic Leone, Joseph Machado, Merle Markley, William Marquez, Floyd Wells.

Fifth row, 25-year members, James Morris, William Novotny, Ted Parker, Wendell Peterson, William Pettit, Lou Rosso, O. T. Suiz, Lawrence Spalding, Sam Tanda, Jack Urata, Pat Vasquez.

Those not in attendance but eligible for awards were:

More than 50 years, Olaf E. Berghund, R. C. Douglas, Emil T. Geske, E. A. Gustafson, E. O. Nordell, Archibald Nosker, Rudolph Paulson, E. J. Reed, William Schipplick, Fred M. Smith, Aaron H. Turpin, S. O. J. Swanson.

Twenty-five-year members: John G. Baptista, Walter Blank, Fred Bromschwig, Homer P. Brown, Tony Cisneros, Fred Cottle, A. L. Cupps, Wm. E. Curry, C. F. Dickson, Joe Fanara, Robert Forstrom, Manuel S. Garcia, Frank Gigliotti, Routen Hinson, Juan Holquin, George Kolze, E. S. Marker, Boyd McCallister, James McCollum, Manuel Mignano, Fred Miranda, H. R. Mitchell, Jos. R. Nevarez, Richard Olson, John C. Pope, Tony Rossi, Calvin Rush, Ted Sand, Wesley C. Scott, Walter Sczesny, Robert F. Smith, Paul E. Waldren, Austin E. Wentworth, Carl Winters, H. L. Worley, Henry Zepeda, Felix Zucchi.

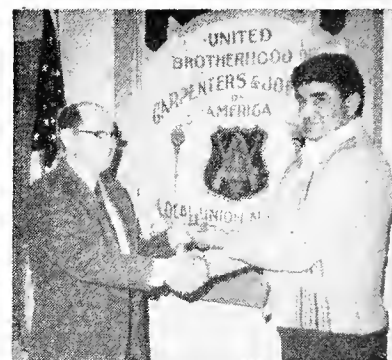
LOUISVILLE, KY.

At a recent dinner honoring 25-year members, Local 909 presented pins to senior members.

Seated, left to right, J. Redmon, 28 years membership; L. Fogle, business representative, Local 64; S. Anderson, president, Anderson Wood Products Company; J. Rexroat, 33 years membership; and H. Heicht, 55 years membership.

Standing, left to right, W. Dowell, trustee; W. Smith, conductor; N. Petty, vice president; W. Alfred, 28

years membership; D. Rouark, secretary, Falls Cities Carpenters District Council; F. Salvagne, 28 years membership; W. Hall, 26 years membership; B. Miller, trustee; A. Garmon, president and business agent; and E. Brumley, recording secretary.

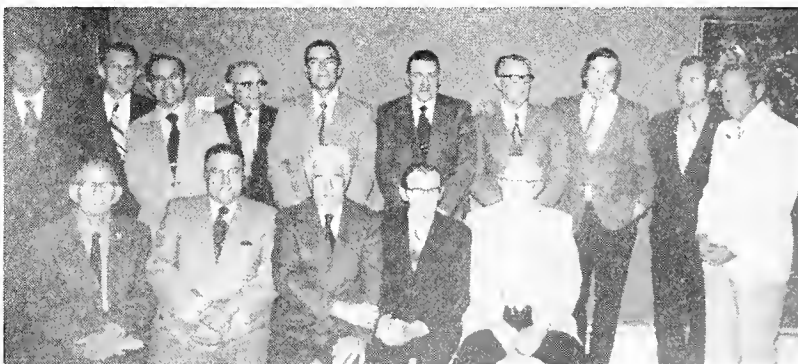


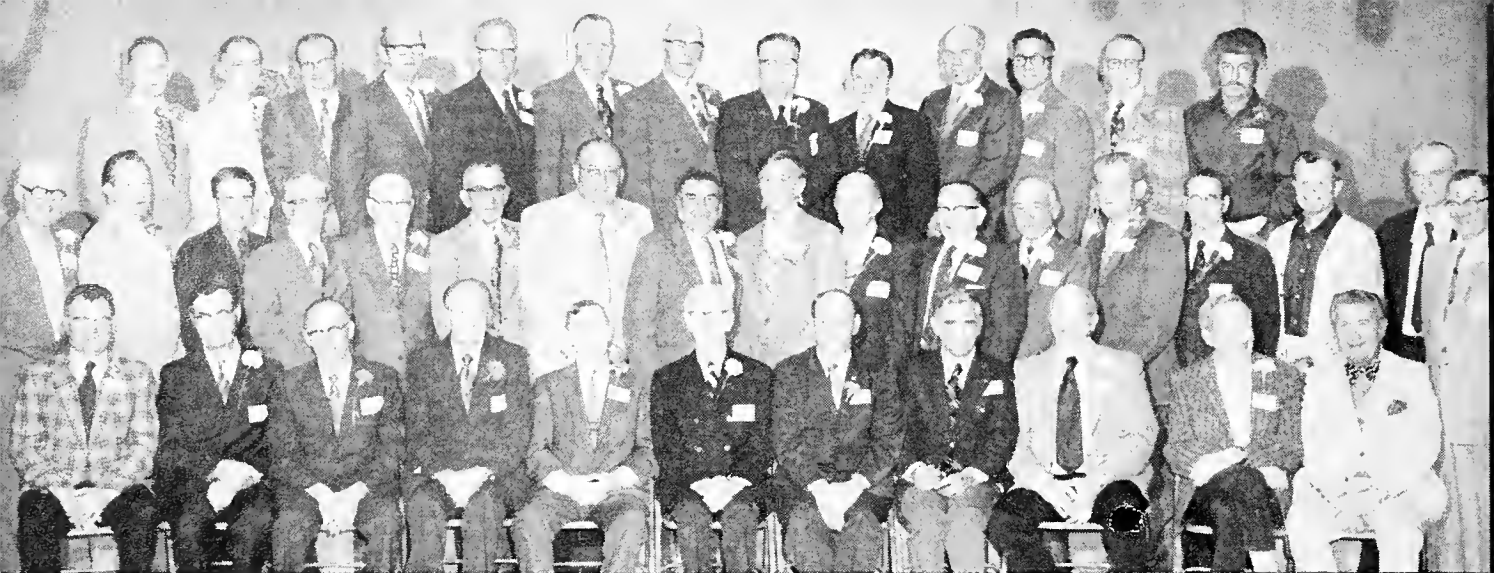
Douglas, Ariz.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ.

Peter Kaine of Local 2096, Douglas, Ariz., at left in the picture, recently retired, and his local union presented him a pin in recognition of 30 years of service to the Brotherhood. Making the presentation was President Tony Ortego.

Louisville, Ky.





1

DENVER, COLO.

Pictures that were taken at the Annual Pin Award Dinner recently held by Local 55 at the Union Hall, 2011 Glenarm Place, Denver.

Those who received awards and pins are as follows:

(1)

In the big picture, above, are those receiving 25-year pins, except for officers as noted.

Front row, left to right: Harold Echardt, Ralph Weibel, Rueben Landenberger, Floyd Craig, Mike Villa (65 years), Francis Dunn (50 years), Frank Wasson, Harry Graber, Donald Nelson, Charles Wortman, and Ray Olson, financial secretary.

Second row: Charles Pio, Edward Jaksch, Donald Mobley, Phillip Stooles, president, Walton Neel, Len Weathers, Archie Hinshaw, Adolph Weih, Secundino Gallegos, Vernon Newton, Roy Sparks, Alfred Pleskow, Joseph Perme, L. W. Swinford, Earl Nicks, Orville Zim-



2

merman, Edgar Gilliam, Edward Rylands, president of the district council.

Back row: Lorenzo John, Byron John, Virgil Gracey, Dewey Tyrell, Frank Boston, Charles Butterfield, Irving Mott, Walter Facey, John Schmidt, Joseph Fink, Daniel Fehrer, Perry Seward, and Albert Vengley.



3

(2)

In the small picture, left, a 65-year award was made to Mike Villa by Phillip Stooles, president.

(3)

In the other picture a 50-year award was presented to Francis Dunn by Stooles.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A celebration was held recently at Carpenters Local 2435, Los Angeles, honoring members with longtime service to the Brotherhood.

Paul Miller, secretary-treasurer, pro-tem of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, made the pin presentations to members with 25 and 30 years of service.

Frank Henson, president of Local 2435, made the introductions. Shown in the picture are:

First row, left to right, Louis Sershon, Russell Booth, Lee Dodik, Charles Wilt, Bill Wines, and Gerald Puetz.

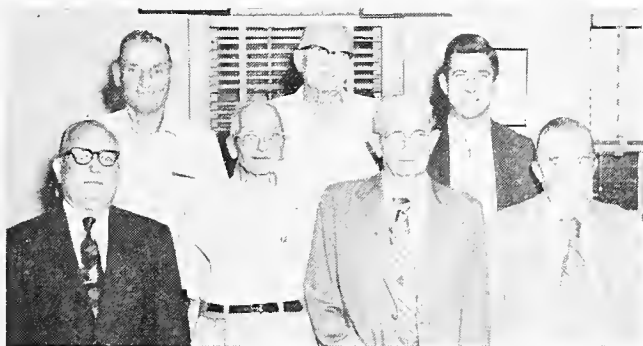
Second row, Carl Tiede, Robert Duggan, Roger Remhof, Watson Reed, Floyd Peterson, Robert Wittman, and Andrew Grotz.

Third row, David Ralston, Frank



Henson, President Local 2435, Paul Miller, Secretary-Treasurer (pro-tem), L.A.D.C., C. V. Riggins, Charles Christ, George Wilshusen, Stanley

Patterson, Tom Feddersen, William Egan, Business Representative and Recording Secretary, and Steve Markasich, Financial Secretary.



Durham, N.C.



Greenwich, Conn.—25-Year Members

DURHAM, N. C.

On September 11, 1973, Local 522 presented membership pins to its 25, 30, 35 and 50 year members.

The group included left to right: first row, B. M. Hobbs, president; M. M. Green, 30 years; T. D. Tingen, 50 years; B. C. Canady, 25 years. Second row, J. T. Childs, 30 years; J. L. Brooks, 30 years; and J. D. Rigsbee, business representative. Not present, C. R. Miller, 35 years.

Pictured alone: Brother T. D. Tingen, the first member of Local 522 to have 50 years membership was also presented a color television set.



GREENWICH, CONN.

At a special meeting of Carpenters Local 196 twelve members were honored with 25-year membership pins. Albert E. Green, retired business representative, made the presentation and congratulating them for their many years of service. In the large picture are:

First row, left to right: John Leonard, Corrado L'alco, Edwin Nystrom, Albert Bonketta and Albert E. Green, making the presentation.

Second row: Alan Locherl, William Douyiallo, and Edward Olsen.

Third row: William Anvoy, Mike Lundov, Jr., Joseph Peterson and John Kristoff.

The small picture shows the 50-year members receiving their pins.

presented to them by Albert E. Green, 53-year member:

First row: Albert Green presenting the awards to Carl Jensen and John Yado, Jr.

Second row: Helmer Larson, Warner Peterson, John Skoyman.

FARGO, N.D.

The president of Carpenters Local 1176, Dennis Streifel, presents 25-year membership pins to Kermit P. Teigen, Palmer Baasen, Edward A. Frank.

CORONA, CALIF.

A. L. Trammell, president of Local 2048, pins a 30-year pin on Charles McClain, an outstanding member of the local union

TOPEKA, KANS.

At a recent Local 1445 party 50 and 25-year membership pins were presented. In the small picture Charles Miller, retired joint representative, left; presented a 50-year pin to Axel Dahlstrom, next to Morris Eastland International joint representative.

In the large picture, seated, left to right, John Scheffbauer, Leland M. Niehaus, D. L. Green, business representative, and Axel Dahlstrom.

Standing, Charles Miller, retired International joint representative; Murl Thompson, Deward Phipps, Clinton Chapman, Morris Eastland, International joint representative; Loyd H. Jenkins, president, Local 1445, all with 25-year pins.

Members not present: Ivan K. Berry, Geo. Dahlstrom, Elmer F. Gordinier, Fred Weaver, A. C. Whitlow, L. J. Wurtz, Charles E. Smart, for 25-year pins.



Greenwich—50 Years



Corona, Calif.



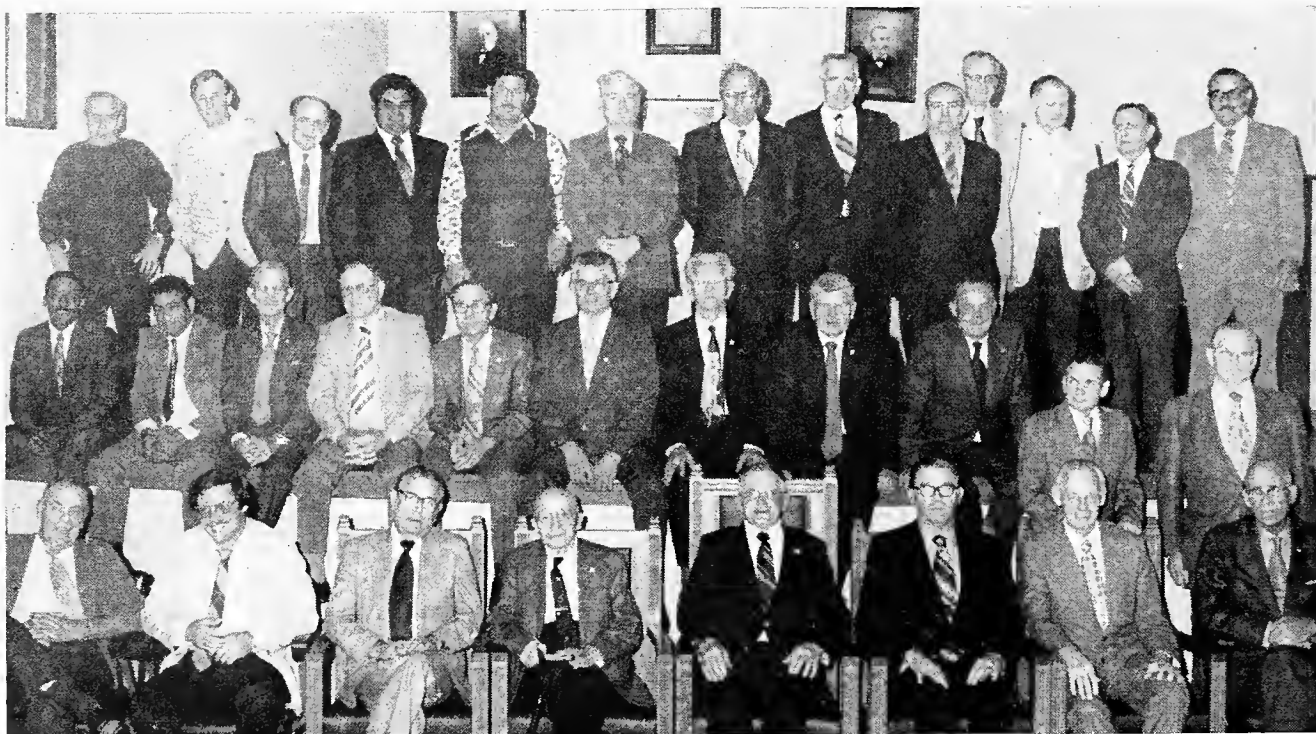
Tapeka,—50 Years

Fargo, N.D.



Tapeka, Kans.—25 Years





Long Beach, Calif.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Local 710 recently holds its annual pin presentation ceremony.

In the group picture are: First row: Iver Reopelle, Thomas L. Benson, business representative of Local 710; Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters; William A. Reese, past business representative of Local 710 and 51-year member; Chester Fairbanks, president of Local 710; Art Eisele, State Council of Carpenters; Walter E. Lockyer, financial secretary of Local 710; and Charles Cullen.

Second row: Rial Thornton, Jr., William C. Brown, Theodore Burton, George B. Marsh, John M. Graves, James Nalley; John George Moore, 60-year member; Edmund Grzesik, L. W. Derr, Leonard Webb, and Lynn Salisbury.

Third row: Kent Richards, Harold Coffman, Mason Padelford, Carlos Martinez, Kenneth Thompson, Ernest Harmon, Harold Anderson, Eugene Nichols, Thomas Gibbard, Henry Nienhuis, Boyd Flathers, Richard Gallup and Frank Nold.

Those members who also received pins but were not present were: James M. Blanks, Otto Boekhoff, Daniel D. Davis, Raymond L. Deras, Jewel Freeman, Gaillard Larson, Arthur R. Strobil, Andrew Uffalusi and Berton L. Woods.

In the small picture John George Moore receives his 60-year pin, presented by Anthony Ramos, State Council of Carpenters, and Chester Fairbanks, president of Local 710. Brother Moore was initiated in Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa. on June 21, 1913, and cleared into Local 710 in 1942.

The local has two members who received their 50-year pins but were unable to be present: Joseph Rezabek and Frank Rock.



Moore Honored



MAYWOOD, CALIF.

Local 3161 proudly presents its recent guests of honor the 25-year pin members. Shown are:

Back row, from left: Frank Kunce, Salvador Garcia, Claude Keech, Jr., Jess Perez, Fred Shavey, and James Goodman, Sr.

Front row: Henry DiPillo, Ruben Aguilar, David Cohan, Mary Koch, and Artie Newton.

Not shown are: Harry Benson, Manuel Candelario, Jesus Cardenas, Castulo Hernandez, Waymon Nooner, Henry Okano, Henry Saldivar, Alfonso Velasquez, and Merle T. Webb.

In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By R. E. LIVINGSTON

General Secretary
and Managing Editor



75 YEARS AGO—MAY, 1899

Brotherhood Moves To New Headquarters

In the spring of 1899 the 17-year-old United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America moved into a new headquarters in the Lippincott Building at Twelfth and Filbert Streets in Philadelphia, Pa.

The editor of *The Carpenter* informed the membership in his May issue that "it was absolutely impossible to make the necessary preparations for the publication of the April number of the official journal," but that *The Carpenter* would now continue without interruption.

More Work, More Work, 1899 Style

In a letter to the editor, a New York member writes: "Will there never be an end to the terrible demands placed on Carpenters for more work, more work. The lumpers in this town now want 120 casings a day set and nailed, 40 white wood doors fitted and so on, and there is little or no work in the flats any more. In fact, the only work a carpenter can get a living at is repairs and alterations in this town. Surely times are sorely changed."

Brotherhood Gains In First 17 Years

Founded in 1881 with 12 local unions and 2,142 members, the Brotherhood, by May, 1899, had grown to 428 local unions in 406 cities and more than 45,000 members.

The Carpenter described its purposes: "It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish the apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a wife funeral benefit of from \$25 to \$50; a

member's funeral benefit, \$100 to \$200; and a disability benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$85 have been expended in the past two years and \$528,706 since the year 1883, while \$683,641 more were spent in that period for sick benefits by the local unions. This is fully \$1¼ million expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter."

Union Reduced Hours And Raised Wages

The Brotherhood estimated by 1899 that it had placed more than \$5½ million more wages in the pockets of the nation's carpenters since its founding in 1881. It reduced the hours of work in 105 cities to an 8-hour day and in 426 cities to a 9-hour day.



Several readers have written us asking for reproductions of the 1924 *Carpenter* cover, like the one shown above and suitable for framing. Readers may obtain such reproductions at 8" x 10" dimensions by sending 25¢ in coin to: General Secretary R. E. Livingston, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

50 YEARS AGO—MAY, 1924

Nine Brothers In One Local Union

Nine brothers, all bearing the same family name, were, in 1924, members in good standing of Local 599, Hammond, Indiana and they were all working at the trade.

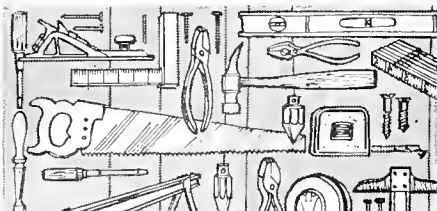
Contractor Asks Medals for Workers

We'll let the editor of the May, 1924, issue tell it his way: "Comes now a real bright boy of a contractor, writing in a trade journal, with the suggestion that building trades mechanics be given medals, like soldiers, for efficiency, or a gold button or something of that sort. For sheer inanity, it would take the mental product of a regiment of imbeciles to beat it. The only medals we want are those which come in the pay envelope and 'talk turkey' at the grocers."

Child Labor Was Still an Issue

Statistics made public by the Children's Bureau of the US Department of Labor covering the first six months of 1923 indicated an increase of 38.6% in the amount of child labor over a similar period in 1922. The survey was based upon the number of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years of age.

The journal reported that investigations of sweat shop child labor by the National Child Labor Committee revealed that "by far the greater portion of this work in Jersey City, N.J., is controlled, not by local employers, but by New York manufacturers who, to escape New York regulations against tenement home work, send their work across the river to be done by the children of Jersey City."



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pat Burns Honored by Ohio Locals at Testimonial Dinner



Pat Burns and Mrs. Burns of Cleveland, O., with the officers of Local 105, district council officials, and distinguished guests at recent retirement dinner.

Kneeling are, from left, Domenic Corcelli; Jack Cahill, business representative, Local 254; and Bill Friedson, apprentice coordinator.

Seated are Frank Kasler, district council business representative; Sol Burstein, financial secretary, Local 105; Norm Paley, conductor, Local 105; Pat Burns and wife, Martha; John Rudin, trustee, Local 105; Luke Wiskes, vice president, Local 105; Al Santora, treasurer, Local 105; Tom Duffey, trustee, Local 105; and Bob Kelley, recording secretary, Local 105.

Top row: Hy Weltman, financial secretary, Local 1750; Hy Dritz, Cleveland District Council treasurer; John Galik, financial secretary, Local 1108; Bernie Fassett, business representative, Local 404; Tim McCormack, Ohio State representative; Milan Marsh, secretary, Ohio State Council; William Konyha, First General Vice President, UBC; George Blaha, business representative, Local 182; Pete Ochocki, Third District Board Member; Harry Schwarzer, business representative, Local 1108; Frank Calvert, president and business representative, Local 105; John Siree, trustee, Local 105; Walter Lihwa, financial secretary, Local 182; Steve Ondrus, business representative, Local 1365; Al Sharp, business representative, Local 404; George Adams, district council trustee; Otto Gross; Tom Welo, District Council secretary; Joseph Klinec, business representative, Local 1871; Frank McNamara, Ohio State Council president; and Ladd Cerny, district council trustee.

More than 500 guests, including regional and international Brotherhood leaders, attended a special dinner-dance in Cleveland, O., recently to honor Patrick J. Burns, a veteran leader of Carpenters for more than half a century.

Burns, 79, joined the Brotherhood in 1919 and served 35 years as financial secretary of 1,050-member Local 105. He retired in 1969.

During the mid 1930's Burns served on a labor committee which lobbied for and won unemployment compensation for Ohio workers.

The honoree and his wife, Martha, provided a home for 27 foster children

over the years. They were both active in church and civic affairs.

Members of St. Aloysius Parish of the Catholic Church, they were honored at a Sunday mass for their 66 years of work among fellow members of the church and among their black neighbors in the parish.

Thomas Welo, secretary of the Cleveland District Council, said this of Brother Burns: "A man of simple tastes, great humility, and high personal values. Pat has refused to move from his old neighborhood simply because his neighbors are now black instead of white. He has the courage of his convictions and loyalty to principle."

Streaking to Get Attendance?

It's sometimes hard to get members to turn out for local union meetings, so Wayne Erickson, president of Local 2961, St. Helens, Ore., recently suggested to Bill Coldwell, the local's news correspondent, that it might be a good idea to let the word get around that the local president would do some streaking through the hall at the next gathering of the membership.

Coldwell suggested to Erickson that such a plan might backfire, and there might not be any attendance at all. So the idea was dropped.

Coldwell told *the Union Register*, the Western Council's official publication, that "with Wayne's luck, he could streak out the door, and, if he followed another streaker down the highway, he'd get a ticket for following too close."

Recording Secretaries, Take Note: Are some of your members complaining about not getting *The Carpenter* regularly? If so, take their names and addresses and send them in to the General Secretary for checking. Every member of the Brotherhood should receive the official monthly magazine.

Carpenters in Coordinated-Bargaining Presentation to Nonferrous Industry

Representatives of 26 unions, including the United Brotherhood, recently assembled in Tucson, Ariz., to lay down a program of demands to be presented to the nonferrous industry this year. General Representatives Ben Collins of El Paso, Tex., and Bob Harris of Kalispell, Mont., represented members employed by the major copper companies.

The 1974 contract demands call for "very substantial" wage increases to offset "rampant inflation" and annual cost-of-living adjustments for retirees in addition to improved fringe benefits.

This will be the third time that the unions will conduct coordinated bargaining.

The bargaining proposals also will include improvements in the cost-of-living contract clauses to obtain full protection against rising prices, a substantial increase in basic pension levels, a common wage rate classification system, master agreements for each union with common termination dates for all contracts of the multiplant companies in the industry.

Better programs also called for include vacations, insurance, job and income security, shorter work schedules, paid holidays, safety and health, overtime pay,

contracting out and the resolution of local issues.

A steering committee was set up to function when the union group is not in session, with power to extend existing contracts to recommend the holding of union and member strike authorizations, to recommend the approval of a pattern settlement and to approve or reject subsequent settlements.

Most contracts covering the copper segment of the nonferrous industry expire June 30. Major copper companies involved are American Smelting and Refining, Anaconda, Kennecott Copper, Phelps Dodge and Magma Copper, an Arizona subsidiary of Newmont Mining.

Put A Wood Chip In Your Tank?

During World War II, more than one million automobiles around the world used wood gas to replace some 20 million gallons of gasoline a year.

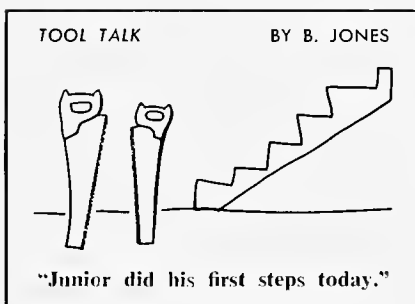
Now, in our most serious energy shortage since then, wood is emerging again as a possible source of oil and gas.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines is planning a \$2 million experimental plant in Albany, Ore., to convert wood residues into low-sulphur oil.

It would process up to three tons of wood chips a day, yielding about six barrels—or 252 gallons—of fuel oil that could be refined into other petroleum products like gasoline. Only high-grade wood chips will be used at Albany. But experiments with garbage and other municipal wastes may follow.

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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING



Delegates to the mid-year training conference in session.

First mid-year conference on Apprenticeship held in Cincinnati

Approximately 100 representatives of carpentry apprenticeship programs in North America gathered at Cincinnati, O., April 2-4, for the first Mid-Year Carpentry Apprenticeship Conference sponsored by the United Brotherhood.

The conference was an outgrowth of the successful conference held last year at Omaha, Neb., in conjunction with the

1973 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. Such conferences are designed to develop direct communications among the General Officers, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, and the affiliated apprenticeship and training programs. The coordinators, directors, and committeemen of the various programs were active participants in the mid-year conference at Cincinnati.

Sessions were held just prior to the opening meeting of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee. The conference divided up into several discussion groups, as they did at the regular annual conference in Omaha.

First General Vice President William Konyha, who directs the Brotherhoods apprenticeship and training program, expressed appreciation for the many contributions of knowledge and experience by conference participants. He urged training leaders to put some of the recommendations of the conference into actual practice when they returned to their home cities.

In addition to Vice President Konyha, other speakers addressing the conference included Lee Rice, Associated General Contractors representative on the National Joint Committee, and Dr. Howard Matthews, director of manpower training for the Office of Education, HEW. Jim Tinkcom, technical director of the Brotherhood, served as conference chairman and coordinator.



KONYHA



RICE



TINKCOM



MATTHEWS

Safety Inspectors Carry 'Cutie Pies'

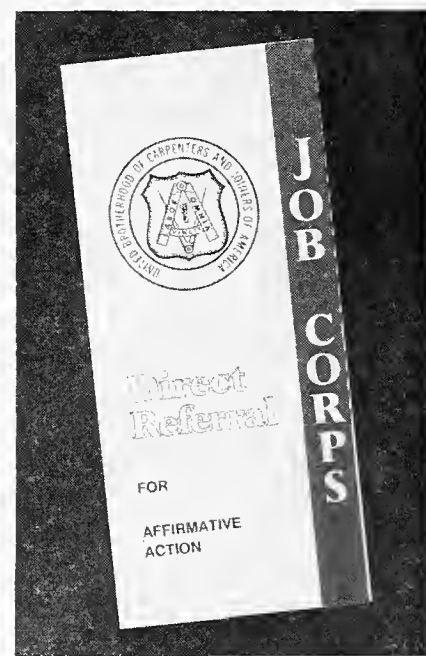
Many safety and health inspectors for the U.S. Department of Labor now carry "cutie pies."

A "cutie pie" is a portable survey meter designed to measure the exposure rate or accumulated exposure from X ray and gamma radiation sources.

Its name grew from a mathematical formula to measure charge/unit time of exposure to radiation ($Q = \text{charge}$, $T = \text{time}$ and the pi symbol).

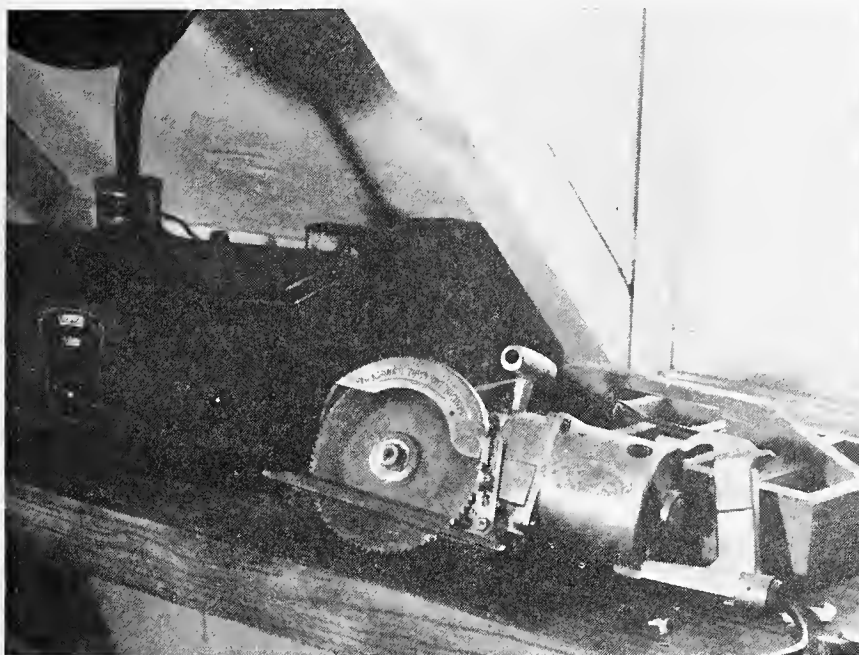
The "cutie pie" can also be used to monitor decontamination procedures, radioisotope experiments, industrial radiography, and general radiation area surveys.

New Leaflet



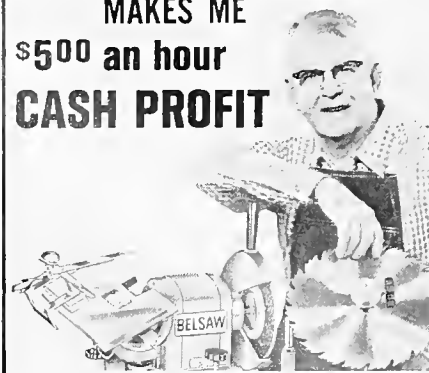
The United Brotherhood's continuing support program for the Job Corps is graphically described in a new leaflet just issued by the Job Corps component of the UBC Apprenticeship and Training Department. The US Employment Service and other agencies will distribute the leaflet.

Collectors' Tools-1st Portable-Power Saw



The power tool industry marks a milestone this year: the 50th anniversary of the first portable electric saw. Shown above is the original Skilsaw, the pioneer in its category, first produced in 1924. The company which began with this tool—Skil Corporation—now produces 200 different tools in 11 plants in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Australia. Its original Skilsaws are now collectors' items.

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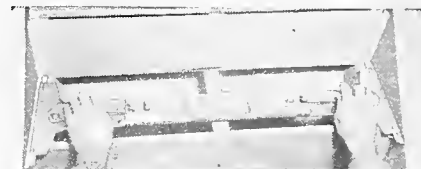
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New handbook On job outlook

The Labor Department estimates that only a third of the job openings that arise in the next 10 years will be the result of a growth in employment. The other two-thirds will stem from need to replace workers who die or retire.

The prediction is based on the 1974-75 edition of the department's *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, designed to provide young people with up-to-date and accurate information on the job market.

The handbook is published every two years by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The latest edition covers employment prospects through the mid-1980's for more than 850 occupations and 30 major industries. Included in each job discussion is information on the nature of the job, training and educational requirements, earnings, chances for advancement and geographic location, if that is a factor.

In addition to casting a rather grim view toward employment growth, the Handbook reveals that educational requirements will continue to increase for most jobs, including those in the clerical and blue-collar fields. Post-high school training—such as that obtained in unions' apprentice programs—will assume greater importance. (PAI)

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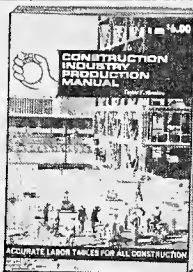
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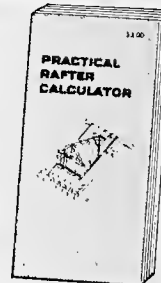


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Sent to you free of charge when you order anything on this page.

BUILDING TRADES

Continued from page 4

Dept., and attorneys for a number of the affiliated unions, including Bob Pleasure of the Brotherhood, dealt with such issues as on-site picketing legislation, jointly-administered product promotion funds, Davis-Bacon Act improvements and labor's opposition to an attempt to bring picket line scuffles under federal criminal penalties.

Other issues on the checklist for meetings with members of Congress included national health legislation, tax reform to close loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals, and housing legislation.

House Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) both addressed the legislative conference. So did Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Rep. Wayne L. Hayes (D-Ohio), chairman of the House Administration Committee, which deals with election reform, and two Republican members of the congressional labor committees—Javits and Rep. Peter A. Peyser (N.Y.).

Bonadio stressed in his report to the conference that construction industry unemployment has been substantially higher than the national average—7.9 percent as against an overall rate of 5.2 percent. Between last September and February of this year, he said, the real spendable earnings of construction workers dropped 8.2 percent.

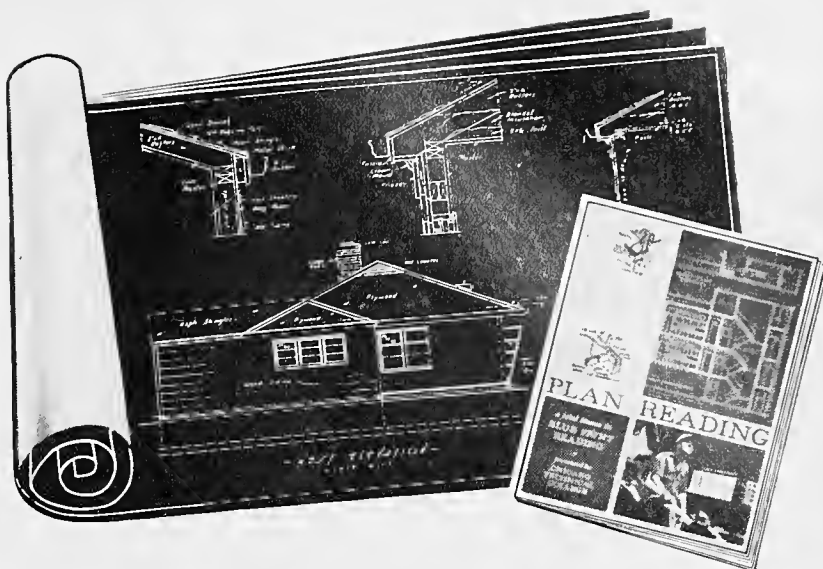
The department's secretary-treasurer, Robert A. Georgine, told the delegates that the battle for labor's rights is a "never-ending" struggle that must be carried on in Congress, before the courts and the NLRB and through economic action.

MILLWRIGHT'S PACT

Continued from page 10

(hot and cold), air hood frames, sealing frames, expansion sleeves, sealing shoes (C. I. plates), adjustment to the seal frame springs, collar seal support flange, collar seals and collar seal assembly, and all final aligning and leveling.

In addition to the men shown in the accompanying pictures, the Brotherhood was also represented in the deliberations by Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell and Committee Chairman Robert Laing. The Boilermakers also included Randy Johnson and William Manning.



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Occupation _____



How's That Again?

A carpenter was late for work every day. One day he thought he'd surprise the foreman by coming early.

When the foreman looked up from his work and saw him, he said: "I see you are early of late. You used to be behind before. Now you are first at last . . ."

—Vincent Chadez,
Local 2047,
Corona, Calif.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Legal Lingo

A young lawyer attended the funeral of a millionaire financier. A friend, who arrived at the funeral a little late, took a seat beside the lawyer, and whispered, "How far has the service gone?"

The lawyer nodded towards the clergyman in the pulpit and whispered back tersely, "Just opened for the defense."

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS



Gabbit and Run

Women aren't embarrassed when they're buying men's pajamas, but a guy purchasing a nightgown acts like he's making a deal with a dope peddler.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Shower Present

The reason no one ever gives the groom a shower is that everyone figures him to be all washed up, anyway.

This Month's Limerick

The devil sends the blessed winds
To raise the skirts on high:
But God is just—He sends the dust
To blind the wicked eye!

Call to Arms

Homeowner: If this house is in as bad shape as you say, it would fall down.

Carpenter: It would if the termites weren't holding hands.

MAKE YOUR \$\$\$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC



A Long Memory

Said the wife to her husband—who had a few drinks too many: "If this were the first time, Max, I could forgive you. But you came home like this in November 1932."

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Summer of '42

Wife: Have any of your boyhood hopes been realized, dear?

Husband: Yes, one. When my mother used to comb my hair, I would wish I didn't have any.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Revival Service

The pretty young thing came slamming into her apartment after a blind date and announced to her roommate, "Boy, what a character! I had to slap his face three times this evening!"

The roommate inquired eagerly, "What did he do?"

"Nothing," muttered the girl. "I slapped him to see if he was awake!"

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Have Gun, Will Travel

A financially-strained college student devised a plan to apply for unemployment in order to stretch his budget.

He was informed by the local office that he should fill out a questionnaire before he could qualify.

Under the category of occupation, the student paused thoughtfully then filled it with, "buffalo hunter, but can't leave town."

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AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
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AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

Emergency Call

George had had a grand time with the boys one night, but finally came the dawn and time to face the little woman. He struggled with the predicament, then perked up abruptly, grabbed the telephone and when his wife answered, he declared excitedly, "Don't pay the ransom, Honey, I've escaped!"

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY

Cause for Alarm

The little old lady was stopping at a small town hotel. Ever apprehensive about fire, she no sooner checked into her room, then she left to locate the fire escape. By accident she opened the door to the men's bathroom, to face a union organizer reclining in the bathtub.

"Oh pardon me!" she exclaimed and backed away, "I was just looking for the fire escape."

She had only gone a few steps down the hall, when the organizer, clad in a hastily clutched towel, ran past her shouting, "Where's the fire?"



A roundup report
of contributions
to the Carpenters
Improvement
Committee since
January 1, 1974.

REPORT

CONVENTIONS

2/13	California State Council Convention (L & S W)	\$ 675.00
2/14	Texas Legislative Conference	1,350.00
2/14	Iowa State Council Convention	320.00
2/19	Southern Council of Industrial Workers	268.00
3/18	California State Council Convention	4,530.00

CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF APRIL 15, 1974

Local City Amount

ALABAMA

103	Birmingham	\$120.00
109	Sheffield	35.00†
1274	Decatur	20.00
1796	Montgomery	1.00
2011	Cullman	20.00
2021	Birmingham	10.00†
2409	Montgomery	5.00†
2525	Bellamy	1.00†

ALASKA

2520	Anchorage	24.00
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ARIZONA

857	Tucson	20.00
1089	Phoenix	40.00
	Southern Arizona Dist. Council	40.00

ARKANSAS

1249	Fayetteville	28.00
2134	Warren	5.00†
2146	El Dorado	1.00†
2312	Little Rock	10.00†

CALIFORNIA

22	San Francisco	40.00†
25	Los Angeles	40.00†
34	San Francisco	66.00†
35	San Rafael	50.00
36	Oakland	60.00†
42	San Francisco	60.00†
102	Oakland	58.00†
162	San Mateo	91.00†
180	Vallejo	40.00†
235	Riverside	60.00†
266	Stockton	60.00†
316	San Jose	45.00†
354	Gilroy	20.00†
478	Oakland	20.00†
483	San Francisco	5.00†
530	Los Angeles	100.00†

Local City Amount

550	Oakland	60.00†
563	Glendale	20.00†
586	Sacramento	565.00†
642	Richmond	112.00†
668	Palo Alto	65.00†
701	Fresno	80.00†
710	Long Beach	60.00†
721	Los Angeles	95.00†
743	Bakersville	70.00†
751	Santa Rosa	100.00†
769	Pasadena	60.00†
771	Watsonville	30.00†
829	Santa Cruz	77.00†
844	Reseda	100.00†
925	Salinas	25.00†
929	Los Angeles	15.00†
944	San Bernardino	50.00†
946	Los Angeles	10.00†
1046	Palm Springs	20.00†
1051	Sacramento	20.00†
1052	Hollywood	20.00†
1062	Santa Barbara	40.00†
1109	Visalia	80.00†
1113	San Bernardino	40.00†
1125	Los Angeles	20.00†
1140	San Pedro	5.00†
1147	Roseville	40.00†
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1323	Monterey	70.00†
1358	La Jolla	40.00†
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1506	Los Angeles	80.00†
1507	El Monte	50.00†
1570	Marysville	40.00†
1571	East San Diego	20.00†
1599	Redding	60.00†
1607	Los Angeles	50.00†
1618	Sacramento	20.00†
1622	Hayward	60.00†
1648	Laguna Beach	60.00†
1752	Pomona	60.00†
1815	Santa Ana	60.00†
1861	Milpitas	10.00†
1869	Manteca	40.00†
1913	San Fernando	64.00

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1930	Santa Susana	60.00†	1275	Clearwater	28.60*
1959	Riverside	50.00†	1394	Ft. Lauderdale	10.00
1976	Los Angeles	20.00†	1509	Miami	87.88*
2006	Los Gatos	10.00†	1510	Tampa	140.40*
2015	Santa Paula	20.00†	1685	Pineda	10.00
2020	San Diego	15.00†	1947	Hollywood	10.00
2042	Oxnard	20.00†	2024	Miami	100.00
2043	Chico	15.00†	2120	Palm Harbor	10.00†
2046	Martinez	50.00†	2217	Lakeland	44.88*
2114	Napa	20.00†	2340	Bradenton	235.92*
2144	Los Angeles	20.00†	2376	Sanford	5.00
2170	Sacramento	22.00†	2532	Chiefland	21.00†
2172	Santa Ana	50.00†	2770	West Palm Beach	20.00
2185	Antelope Valley-Palmdale	10.00†	2795	Ft. Lauderdale	10.00
2203	Anaheim	60.00†		Jacksonville & Vic. Dist. Council	298.08*
2231	Los Angeles	20.00†		Broward County Dist. Council	403.30*
2288	Los Angeles	55.00†		Dist. Council of Central Florida	273.22*
2308	Fullerton	60.00†		Gulf Coast Dist. Council	38.52*
2361	Garden Grove	20.00†		Palm Beach County Dist. Council	61.71*
2375	Los Angeles	30.00†		Florida State Council	172.00*
2435	Inglewood	55.00†			
2463	Ventura	140.00†			
2477	Santa Maria	40.00†			
2505	Klamath	10.00			
2559	San Francisco	30.00†			
2561	Fresh Pond	10.00†			
2565	San Francisco	40.00†			
2592	Eureka	90.00†			
2608	Redding	50.00†			
2652	Standards	25.00†			
2665	Santa Ana	40.00†			
2728	Omo Ranch	15.00†			
2762	North Fork	10.00†			
2789	Arcata	10.00†			
2882	Santa Rosa	50.00†			
2907	Weed	15.00†			
2927	Martell	10.00†			
2931	Eureka	15.00†			
3019	Eureka	10.00†			
3074	Chester	20.00†			
3088	Stockton	30.00†			
3161	Maywood	30.00†			
3170	Sacramento	35.00†			

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1396	Golden	167.00
1480	Boulder	8.50
2834	Denver	23.50

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260	Waterbury	40.00

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1145	Washington, D.C.	94.46*
1590	Washington, D.C.	297.84*
1631	Washington, D.C.	74.46*
1831	Washington, D.C.	63.92*
2311	Washington, D.C.	75.65*

FLORIDA

405	Miami	98.25*
531	St. Petersburg	74.22*
627	Jacksonville	3.33*
696	Tampa	20.00
727	Hialeah	8.00
819	West Palm Beach	128.94*
1250	Homestead	95.54*
1259	Ft. Lauderdale	10.00

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547	Athens	12.00
1263	Atlanta	20.00
2268	Monticello	21.00†

HAWAII

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62	Chicago	10.00
174	Joliet	20.00
181	Chicago	5.00†
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272	Chicago Heights	30.00
347	Mattoon	45.24*
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461	Highwood	10.00
742	Decatur	10.00
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1196	Arlington Heights	10.00
1889	Downers Grove	20.00
2087	Crystal Lake	6.00
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1005	Merrillville	15.00†
1076	Washington	20.00†

IOWA

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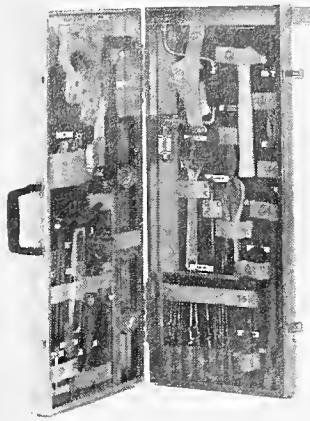
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559	Paducah	21.00
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CLIC Report, continued

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2547	Many	2.00†	1489	Burlington	264.09*
2595	Winnfield	6.00†	1493	Pompton Lakes	20.00
2607	Plain Dealing	15.00†	1743	Wildwood	20.00
3094	Florien	35.00†	2018	Ocean County	100.00
3101	Oakdale	10.00†	2250	Red Bank	171.56*
3172	Dodson	13.00†	2315	Jersey City	20.00
3177	Holden	6.00†	Carpenters Dist. Council of South Jersey		179.25*

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101	Baltimore	19.00
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67	Boston	87.00
444	Pittsfield	21.00
624	Brockton	42.00
1121	Boston-Vic.	40.00
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1331	Barnstable Co.	20.00

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26	East Detroit	10.00
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297	Kalamazoo	91.00
337	Detroit	60.00†
674	Mt. Clemens	10.00
1373	Flint	50.00
1546	Detroit	20.00
2585	Saginaw	30.00
Southwestern Michigan Dist. Council		40.40*

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7	Minneapolis	280.00
851	Anoka	20.00
1865	Minneapolis	15.00
2434	Worthington	2.00

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1409	Greenwood	10.00†
2116	Grenada	5.00†
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2449	Betonia	5.00†
3181	Louisville	11.00†

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1329	Independence	48.00
1792	Sedalia	50.00

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543	Mamaroneck	23.00
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1093	Glen Cove	53.00
1163	Rochester	150.00
1164	New York City	32.00
1292	Huntington	40.00
1345	Buffalo	40.00
1456	New York City	20.00
1483	Patchogue	29.00
1536	New York City	20.00
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2161	Catskill	5.00
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1787	Hamilton	5.00

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2195	Gardiner	10.00†
2942	Albany	15.00
2961	St. Helens	10.00†
2970	Pilot Rock	10.00†

PENNSYLVANIA

8	Philadelphia	11.00
122	Philadelphia	150.00
191	York	92.50

Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
228	Pottsville	21.00	665	Amarillo	20.00†
261	Scranton	100.00	724	Houston	20.00†
321	Connellsville	12.00	753	Beaumont	40.00†
368	Allentown	49.00	973	Texas City	40.00†
454	Philadelphia	189.00	977	Wichita Falls	45.00†
691	Williamsport	10.00	1084	Angleton	20.00†
843	Jenkintown	25.00	1097	Longview	20.00†
972	Philadelphia	20.00	1104	Tyler	30.00†
1014	Warren	65.00	1226	Pasadena	20.00†
1044	Charleroi	27.00	1334	Baytown	20.00†
2274	Pittsburgh	154.00	1421	Arlington	115.00†
2629	Hughesville	4.25	1423	Corpus Christi	20.00†

SOUTH DAKOTA

783	Sioux Falls	14.00
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TENNESSEE

345	Memphis	20.00
1297	Memphis	1.00†
1357	Memphis	20.00
1512	Blountville	126.28*
2461	Cleveland	20.00
2523	Memphis	5.00†
2926	Memphis	2.00†
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14	San Antonio	227.00*†
198	Dallas	100.00†
213	Houston	244.00†
324	Waco	20.00†
379	Texarkana	20.00†
411	San Angelo	10.00†
425	El Paso	15.00†
526	Galveston	40.00†
610	Port Arthur	15.00†
622	Waco	20.00†

1565	Abilene	15.00†
1634	Big Spring	20.00†
1751	Austin	10.00†
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2219	Corpus Christi	50.00†
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2863	Tyler	10.00†
2885	Jacksonville	5.00†
	Sabine & Vic. Dist. Council	20.00†
	North Central Texas Dist. Council	15.00†

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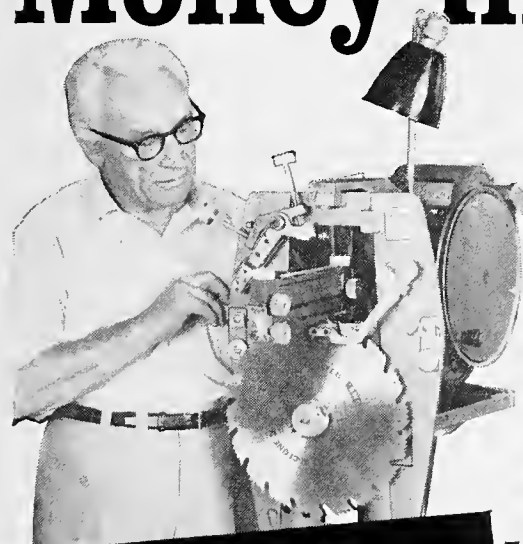
184	Salt Lake City	20.00†
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and vote
in the
1974 elections



Local	City	Amount	Local	City	Amount
VIRGINIA			WEST VIRGINIA		
303	Portsmouth	10.00	128	St. Albans	10.00
331	Norfolk	20.00	1339	Morgantown	10.00
1665	Alexandria	31.00	1574	Weirton	25.00
2033	Front Royal	74.46*	WISCONSIN		
WASHINGTON			264	Milwaukee	127.00
338	Seattle	28.00	344	Waukesha	20.00
470	Tacoma	3.00	836	Janesville	10.00
770	Yakima	20.00	849	Manitowoc	20.00
1195	Seattle	5.00	1573	West Allis	43.25
1225	Ardenvoir	4.00	1594	Wausau	20.00
1849	Pasco	25.50	2073	Milwaukee	11.00
2205	Wenatchee	25.00	2351	Rhineland	5.00
2317	Bremerton	4.00	3187	Watertown	1.00
2498	Longview	100.00	† Includes money contributed at conventions.		
2633	Tacoma	10.00†	* Indicates that local's contribution includes the 1% payroll deduction of full time officers and business representatives.		
2761	McCleary	10.00†			
2805	Klickitat	10.00†			
2841	Peshastin	10.00†			

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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



St. Louis Carpenters give their "fair share" to United Fund.

FAIR SHARE—The Carpenters' District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo., once again has been honored by the area's United Fund for contributing its "fair share" to help the Fund achieve 103% of its more than \$14 million goal. Accepting the Fair Share Award from United Fund Vice President James Meyers, secretary-treasurer of the St. Louis Labor Council, third from left, is Director of Jurisdictional Research Larry Daniels representing Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, who was out of the city. Also at the ceremonies, representing the more than 10,000 District Council members who participated in the drive, were from left, Floor Layers Local 1310 Business Manager Perry Joseph, retired District Council Secretary-Treasurer Irv Meinert, Meyers, Director of Organizing William Field, Daniels, Business Representatives Ed Thein, St. Louis Labor Council President Oscar Ehrhardt and Business Representatives Herman Henke, Leonard Terbrock, and Fred Redell.—*Union Communications Corp. photo.*

FLOOD CONTROL POST—Erwin C. Meinert, retired secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed by the St. Louis Labor Council President to the Meramec Basin Assn. Committee of the

Regional Commerce and Growth Assn. The committee is a labor-management-civic program to construct a series of dams on several Missouri rivers for flood control and recreational activities.

STATE INSPECTOR—Bill Pauly of Local 978, Springfield, Mo., a former business representative for Kansas City Carpenters District Council, has been appointed an inspector in the prevailing wage section of the Missouri State Industrial Commission, assigned to the Southwest Missouri area.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN—Bob Pleasure, assistant general counsel for the United Brotherhood, served, last month, as chairman of a legislative conference conducted by the Council on Labor Law and Labor Relations of the Federal Bar Assn. The conference was devoted to a discussion of legislative proposals to supercede Executive Order 11491, dealing with collective bargaining in the Federal service.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POST—Arnold J. Smith, president of the British Columbia Provincial Council of Carpenters for the past nine years, has been appointed a member of the BC Labor Relations Board.

STRIKE SUPPORT NOTED—The Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Calif., recently presented a special award to Nick Afdamo, recording secretary of Local 1158, Berkeley, Calif., in recognition of his support of a strike of Office and Professional Employees at the Oakland Housing Authority, last year. Afdamo was struck by a car while picketing at the housing authority offices.

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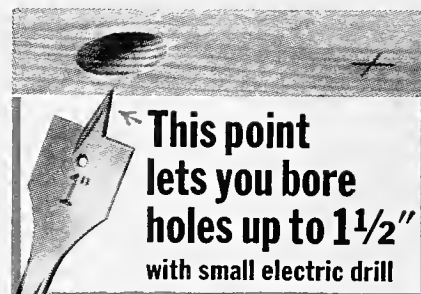
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Kleckner, Harry
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L.U. NO. 51
BOSTON, MASS.
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L.U. NO. 53
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
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Laffan, James
Melgard, Fred
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CHICAGO, ILL.
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Young, Thomas Roy

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Hague, Donald E.
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MACON, GA.
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CHICAGO, ILL.
Pieri, Paride

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Continued on next page

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Continued

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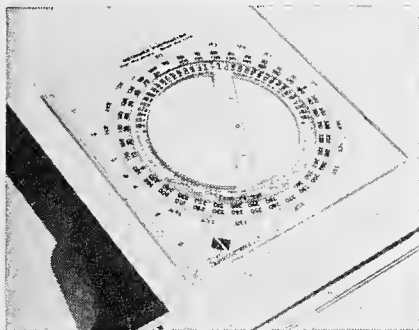


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The first innovation in protractors in many years, a versatile new drawing instrument—a rotating axis protractor which draws or measures any angle to 360° and also functions as a parallel ruling device and variable right triangle—has been announced by Labindustries, Berkeley, CA.

Priced at \$4.95, the new protractor is called the "Rotangle" and is intended for use by mathematics students, draftsmen, small boat navigators, surveyors, engineers, and people who just like to make geometric drawings.

Because any angle may be dialed and the line drawn against the rotated axis, the age-old need for lining up points is eliminated.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Aluminum Box Mfg. Co.	34
Audel, Theo. & Co.	39
Belsaw Machinery	29
Chevrolet Motor Div.	17
Chicago Technical College	31
Craftsman Book	30
Eliason Stair Gauge	29
Estwing Mfg. Co.	27
Foley Mfg. Co.	35
Hydrolevel	39
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	36
Lee Co., Inc.	36
Locksmithing Institute	38
Lufkin Tool, Cooper Group	11
Skil Corp.	13
Stanley Tools	Back Cover

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For further information, contact Charles DeMarzo, Vice-President, Labindustries, 1802 Second Street, Berkeley, CA 94710. Phone (415) 843-0220.

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James P. Zana, Industrial Sales Manager, said: "This trade-in program—which will accept any make hammer, in any kind of condition—will be in effect until May 30. Accessories available include fluted percussion carbide bits, adapters, core bits, bushing tools, chisels, and many others."

Zana listed the Skil hammers involved in the program, and the value of the accessories, at manufacturer's suggested prices, as:

- 2220 Demo-Hammer—\$100 worth of accessories with trade-in,
- 736 Roto-Hammer—\$100 worth of accessories,
- 728 Roto-Hammer and 732 Roto-Set Hammer—\$80 worth of accessories,
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IN CONCLUSION

Detente Is Fine, But Let's Not Be Foolhardy

"Detente" is one of these ten-dollar words which the diplomats, the news commentators, and a few public speakers have been verbally beating to death in recent weeks.

They started using it after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger achieved some sort of *detente* among the Arab nations and Israel a few months ago. They picked it up after Secretary of State Kissinger reached *detente* with the Soviet Union, and President Nixon arranged for the shipment of wheat to Russia. They were able to pick up the word earlier, when President Nixon traveled to China on the heels of Secretary Kissinger to discuss *detente* with Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai.

The word "detente," according to the dictionary, means "a relaxing, especially of international tension." It's what our young people might call "cooling it on the international scene" which is actually a more descriptive way of saying it.

The United States has been reaching detente with several nations in recent months. Even Castro's Cuba has made overtures toward better relations with the United States and its other Western Hemisphere neighbors.

All of which is good, in that international peace is a crying need after more than a decade of tension in Southeast Asia and a cold war with other communist nations which goes back to World War II.

Unfortunately, in the Administration's eagerness to achieve peace in the world, it seems to be going beyond the hard-nose, common-sense line of normal diplomacy and giving away essential resources . . . possibly even jobs.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting in February, spelled out some of the areas of detente where we may overplay our cards, unless we heed the warning signs:

American labor is particularly concerned that we do not give more than we receive in the 1972 US-Soviet Trade Agreement. Much of what Uncle Sam gives to foreign countries is funneled through the Export-Import Bank in Washington, and this international financial institution is pursuing detente with "unseemly haste," the AFL-CIO recently told a Senate Banking subcommittee.

In the past two years, the Export-Import Bank has extended more than \$1 billion in loans and guarantees to the USSR and other East European nations.

"These are long-term, low-interest loans in which the American public, which supports the Export-Import Bank, gets the worst of the bargain," AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller, told senators.

American workers and taxpayers are the first to suffer under some of these international arrangements. (The shipment of surplus wheat to Russia, last year, for example, caused bread prices in this country to go up because of commodity manipulation and temporary shortages of grain.)

The Export-Import Bank has made direct, low-interest long-term loans to the Soviet Union for such projects as a big Kama River truck plant and the construction of an iron ore pellet manufacture of pistons.

The U.S. aerospace industry, with encouragement from the Administration, is dickering with the Soviet Union on a deal which would send American technology to Russia and could reduce this nation's lead in the industry. The Soviets already have a supersonic plane, though the plane has suffered mishaps, and Great Britain has just announced that it has abandoned its work on the Concorde, its own competitive supersonic jet. Now is not the time for Uncle Sam to throw away its hole card in this area of leadership.

According to a copyrighted report in *The Journal of the Armed Forces*, the Soviet Union is seeking US help to build a commercial jet aircraft complex which would employ more than 80,000 workers, or twice the labor force at Boeing or McDonnell Douglas.

The Journal of the Armed Forces says that the export of American know-how is one of several conditions laid down by Soviet negotiators before they will buy up to 30 wide-bodied US jet transports. US manufacturers are anxious to make such a sale, which could bring in \$500 million, because their other sales have slowed down. The deal has been in the talking stage since last October, with Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, and Lockheed involved.

The aerospace deal is only one of several now going on with Communist nations. Many American businessmen and importers rushed through the open door when Communist China indicated a willingness to dicker on commodities and technology. You can be sure their eagerness to bargain with Red China was not prompted by patriotic fervor but by visions of windfall profits.

With State Department approval, they began discussing the import and export of several non-essential products.

It has been estimated that private US business and government agencies spend an estimated \$23 billion a year to develop America's technology. It is foolish to invest all of this money in research, when we give so much of it away in the so-called spirit of detente.

The Hoover Institution at Stanford University in California, recently released a study which suggests that Western technological skills are the very key to Soviet economic and military strength. For the past half century, the economic survival of the Soviet Union "has been in the hands of Western governments," according to a Hoover Institution research economist.

In words which sound a lot like those which describe Western dependence on Arab oil, the Hoover Institution report declares: "The Soviet Union and its socialist allies are dependent on the Western world for technical and economic viability. Any time the West chooses to withdraw its technical and economic subsidy, the Soviet Union must meet the terms laid down by the West or effect within its own system the changes needed to achieve self-generated innovation."

Lack of good central planning is at the heart of the Soviet economic and technological lag, says the report. "In blunt terms, the Soviet economy does not constitute a viable economic system."

Those words, in a nutshell, indicate the disadvantages of state-controlled, stultifying communism over the gambles of the open market place, and the free, economic competitions practiced by the US and Canada will inevitably win out.

It is not hard for me to cite examples to back up this statement:

In the late fifties the Western World was shocked when the USSR sent the first Sputnik into orbit around the Earth. American technologists suffered a traumatic shock as never before. How could the Soviets accomplish this amazing feat?

It wasn't hard to find an answer. The US, the USSR, and many other nations were at that time involved in what was called a Geophysical Year of cooperative scientific studies. The major nations were cooperating in oceanographic investigations, atmospheric studies, a Mohole Project, and many other scientific ventures. A project to put a man-made satellite into orbit around the Earth was on the list, but the priority for it was low. It seemed to many people to be too "way out."

Somehow the Russians realized that, if they could accomplish this low-priority goal, using some of the German scientists they had exported to Russia after World War II and some of their own researchers, they could clearly show Soviet scientific superiority and win a psychological advantage over the West. The United States had begun work on the Vanguard rocket and satellite project and other lesser space studies, and the Russians knew exactly what we were up to, thanks to our free flow of communications in a free society.

So, they literally got the jump on us, and it took us a few years and billions of dollars to recover the lead.

But where is the Soviet space program today and where is the US program by comparison? The Russians have yet to land a man or woman on the moon. They have yet to produce the sophisticated space laboratories which we have orbited for weeks at a time.

We are now exchanging cosmonauts and astronauts in a show of detente, and this is good. But, here again, we must not be softheaded.

Remember Nikita Khrushchev's boast? "We will

bury you." Stanford author Anthony Sutton, who wrote the Hoover Institution report, points out that this boast coincided with the beginning of a massive Soviet program to purchase complete industrial plants from the West. It also coincided with another poor Russian wheat crop and a desire to start raising hybrid Mid-West corn.

Hopefully, as man climbs the ladder of civilization, he will peacefully resolve the conflict between the ideologies of the East and the West, between communism and free enterprise. Until that time comes, however, the United States and Canada, as leading Western nations, must be on their guard and play the game of detente with wisdom.

For the past 50 years, whenever the Soviet economy has reached a crisis point, Western governments have come to its assistance. This has sometimes come about in the name of humanity, as was the case when Herbert Hoover led the relief columns to save starving Ukrainians during the Soviet Revolution. It is coming about today for diplomatic reasons . . . to achieve detente for a war-weary world.

We urge the Administration to tune out some of the siren songs of the multinational corporations and the international windfall investors who are urging "unseemingly haste" and tune in some of the hardnose bargaining-table advice of organized labor. Detente, yes, but foolhardy, no.



William L. Sides
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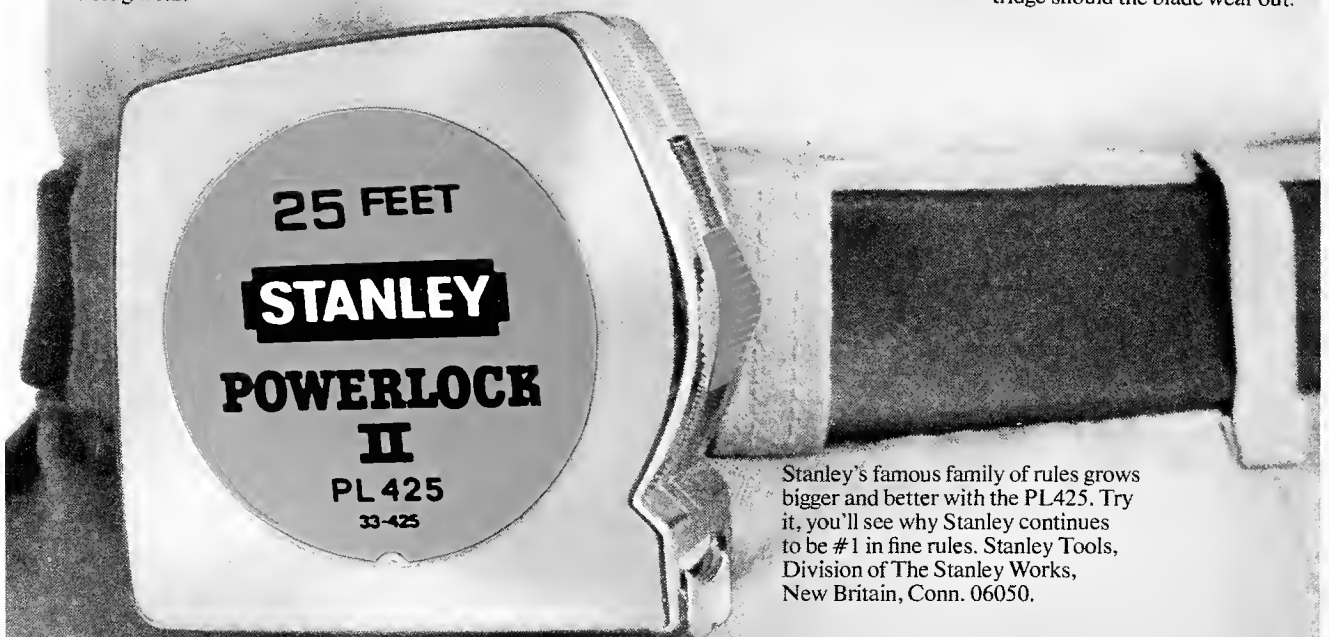
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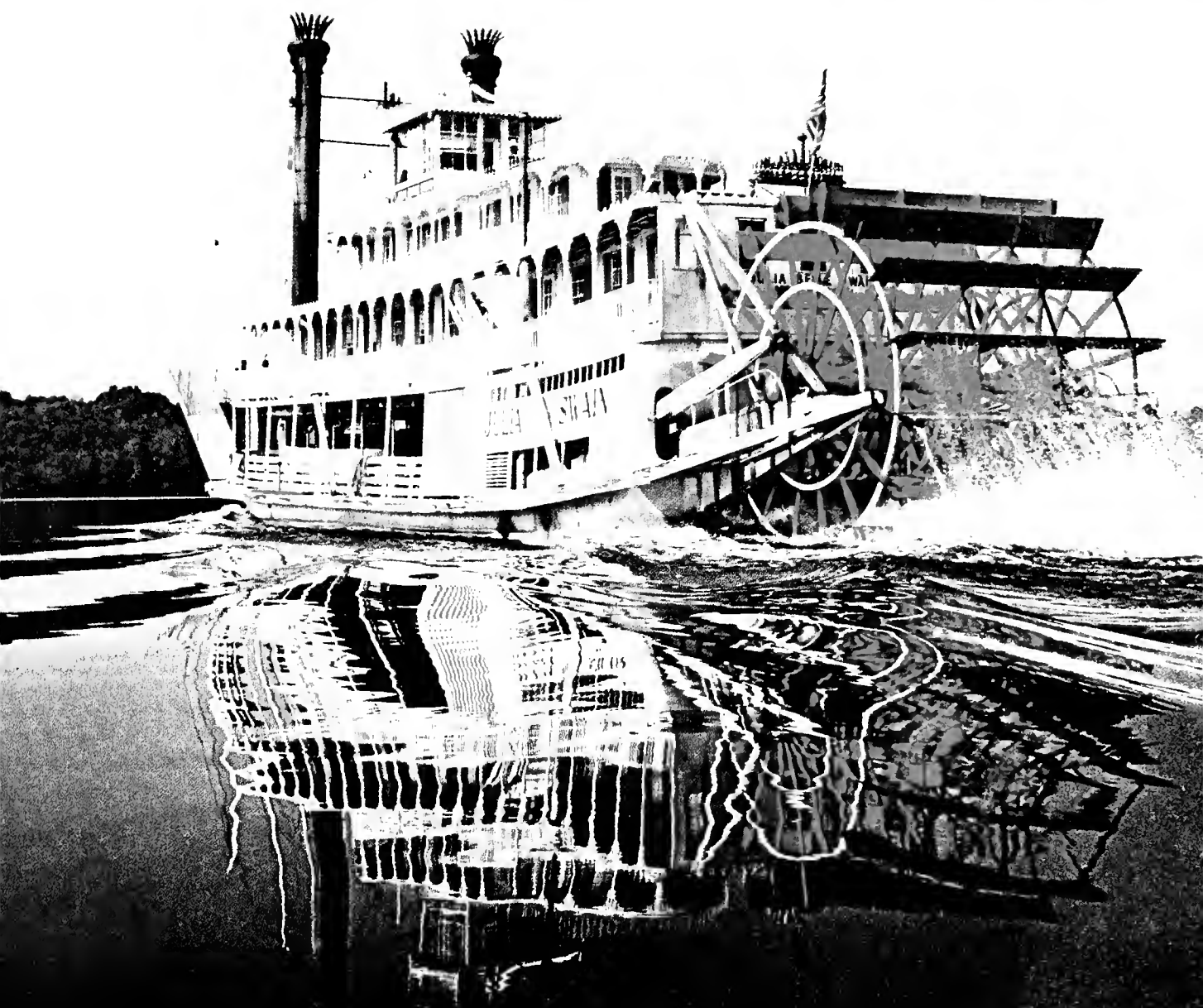
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JUNE 1974

CARPENTER

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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 6

JUNE, 1974



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Roger Sheldon, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Labor's Human Contract With Workers	2
Guiding Principles for Community Services	3
Staff Organizers, Directors Briefed on VOC, CHOP	5
One Million Jobs Lost to Multinationals	6
Georgine Succeeds Bonodio at B&CTD	17
29th Union Industries Show	19

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	4
Canadian Report	Morden Lazarus 8
Local Union News	11
We Congratulate	15
In Retrospect	R. E. Livingston 16
Service to the Brotherhood	21
Plane Gossip	25
Apprenticeship and Training	26
In Memoriam	29
What's New?	31
In Conclusion	William Sidell 32

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THE COVER

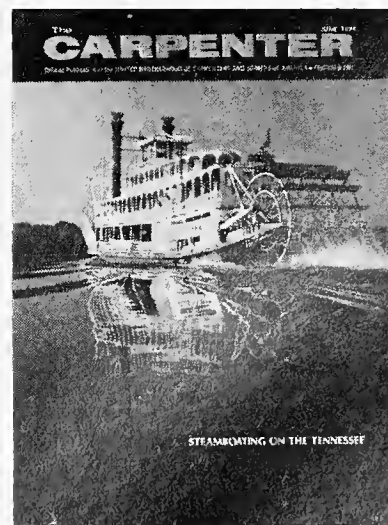
The graceful *Julia Belle Swain*, shown on the front cover, is one of only three authentic steamboats left on rivers in the United States.

Replica of a bygone era when cotton was king and steamboats were the most majestic vessels on American waterways, the *Julia Belle Swain* is a beautiful sight as it steams up Fort Loudoun Lake in Tennessee. The boat, moored at Chattanooga, makes regular excursion trips on the Tennessee River each spring and fall.

The coming of the steamboat in the early 1800's greatly expanded the usefulness of the river. Tennessee Valley farms and villages dependend for almost a half-century on such large and colorful steamboats to carry their products to outside markets and to bring the needed supplies to distant cities. Carpenters and cabinetmakers were employed to create the ornate "gingerbread gothic" woodwork which decorated the decks and wheelhouses of such vessels.

Cover picture courtesy of *Perspective*, publication of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, THE CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



Labor's "Human Contract" With Workers Studied at Community Services Conference

Almost 600 trained community-services specialists assembled in Washington, D.C., early last month, to discuss new tools and techniques for strengthening labor's "human contract" with workers at the grass-roots level.

General President William Sidell presided at the opening session. He urged delegates to the five-day national conference to give increased attention to the personal and family needs of union members throughout North America. These needs would cover such matters as consumer problems, disaster relief, alcoholism, and the needs of the aged.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, keynoting the conference, expressed confidence in

the American system's capability for resolving human problems.

"People say Americans have no heroes," he said. "But we do. Our hero is the American process itself, an open, flexible, democratic society. Due process. Pluralism.

"But the price of progress in a democratic society is persistence and patience to transform our communities and institutions into representative, responsive and responsible instrumentalities in the service of people. This is what the human contract is all about."

Recognizing that in 1974 the American worker may well be a woman, the conference gave particular emphasis to the problems of women workers. Adequate quality

day-care services for children of working mothers came under close scrutiny.

Economist Mary D. Keyserling, former director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Dept., said there is a pressing need to bring about "an awareness of the inadequacy of child-care service, both qualitatively and quantitatively."

She urged delegates to the conference to support a bill to establish a national pre-school child-care program which Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) told the conference he will introduce in the near future.

"The climate has changed" since 1971 when President Nixon vetoed a comprehensive child-care measure after it had passed Congress, she said.

"But legislation is only part of it. Let's get the unions into the picture. You can do much back home in your own communities," she said.

Mrs. Keyserling praised the Clothing Workers for establishing day-care centers for members in various parts of the country. In the Baltimore joint board alone, ACWA has six centers, she noted.

"Good day-care centers more than pay for themselves, in increased productivity and in other ways," she said.

Delegates also heard President Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens speak on pre-retirement planning. Dr. Arthur S. Fleming, Commissioner on Aging for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, discussed problems of the elderly.

Other speakers included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); Judge Earl Warren, Jr., president of the National Consumer Center for Legal



One of the first George Meany awards for union leadership in scouting is presented to Ralph A. Williams of Shreveport, La., at the 17th AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services. L. C. Morgan, left, representing the Louisiana AFL-CIO makes the presentation at the opening session with General President William Sidell presiding. Williams, 73, has served in almost every capacity in the Shreveport Boy Scouts Council. An active member of Typographical Union Local 155 since 1921, he is currently scoutmaster of a troop of 40 mentally retarded boys.—Photo courtesy of AFL-CIO News

Services; and Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.).

The final day of the conference was marked with a dinner honoring Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), this year's recipient of the AFL-CIO's highest honor, the annual Murray-Green Award for distinguished public service.

Afternoon workshops and evening sessions on such topics as the worker in the marketplace, health maintenance organizations and pre-paid legal services were conducted throughout the conference.

At one of the general sessions, President Robert E. Gibson of the National Foundation for Consumer Credit warned of the steady proliferation of credit and its misuse.

"People aren't using it effectively any more," he said. "When people start using credit for day-to-day items such as socks and underwear and groceries, I can predict to you the country is going to be in deep, deep economic trouble."

Elisha Gray, chairman of the Council of Better Business Bureaus, said the council's priority this year is to set up local advertising review boards throughout the country. Although they would have no legal powers, Gray said, "they would have tremendous power in what we call public scorn."

Gordon H. Cole, editor of *The Machinist*, IAM's weekly newspaper, agreed that misleading advertising is of tremendous concern to consumers but of even greater concern is the constant bombardment of the people—particularly low-income consumers—with advertisements and broadcast commercials pushing them to buy things they neither need nor can afford.

Sidney Margolius, syndicated consumer columnist, suggested to Gray that all too often Better Business Bureaus appear to be advocates of the business community. "We appreciate the work you're trying to do; however, we need to be as skeptical as we can," he said.

Ruth Jordan, consumer writer for Press Associates, Inc., took issue with Gray's remark that consumer fraud is "microscopic" in the marketplace. "Consumers don't agree with that," she said.



The array of booklets and leaflets issued by the AFL-CIO Department of Community Services, shown above, indicates the wide range of labor's concern.

Guiding Principles for COMMUNITY SERVICES

The essence of trade unionism is brotherhood . . . members helping other members in times of need. Unions such as ours grew out of "hard times" . . . carpenters helping the widows of fellow carpenters with burial expenses and the care of loved ones . . . craftsmen pooling their resources for tools and for medical and accident insurance . . . workers offering strike assistance to other workers.

To keep this spirit of brotherhood paramount in the labor movement, the AFL-CIO, many years ago, established a Department of Community Services.

These are the guiding principles of the department . . . principles which indicate avenues of community activity for every local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

1. The union member is first and foremost a citizen of his community.

2. The union member has a responsibility to his community. He must cooperate with his fellow-citizens in making his community a good place in which to live, to work, to raise children. He must be concerned about the availability of adequate health, welfare and recreational services for the whole community.

3. Unions have a responsibility for the health and welfare of their members and their families which extends beyond the place of employment. This responsibility includes not only the emergency caused by strike, unemployment or disaster, but extends to helping the employed member meet his personal or family problem.

4. The community has a responsibility to its citizens. It must be pre-

pared to meet those social needs which individuals or families can not meet or meet adequately with their own resources.

5. Unions have elected to finance, support and participate in existing community social service agencies rather than to establish direct social services of their own. To the degree that the personnel and facilities of social agencies serve all the people, they serve the men and women of organized labor, and unions shall be encouraged to continue this policy.

6. Government has the basic responsibility for meeting the broad health and welfare needs of the people.

7. Voluntary or privately-sponsored social agencies and facilities occupy an important position in meeting the social welfare needs of the community. Major responsibilities falling within the scope of voluntary social work are the fields of character formation, child guidance, family counselling and youth activities, as well as in the area of experimentation and pioneering research.

8. It is the responsibility of organized labor to cooperate with other community groups in improving the quantity and quality of social services, while at the same time educating union members about available health and welfare services and how to use them.

9. Assistance in whatever form should be given on the basis of need, regardless of the cause of the need and without regard to race, color or national origin.

10. Prevention of social problems is preferred to the best treatment of social ills.



HOUSEKEEPING COSTS—The cost of running the White House has more than doubled (to \$71,000,000) in three years, according to Press Associates, Inc. The President's office payroll now totals 550, compared with 208 three years ago. However, that figure doesn't include 15 archivists for the Nixon Library, a dozen gardeners and groundskeepers, a score of Army sergeants who serve as chauffeurs for Nixon and his assistants, armed services aides, physicians and a crew of Navy cooks and waiters who serve the dining rooms not only in the White House but in the San Clemente White House as well.

HIGH PRICE OF OIL—Senator Philip Hart of Michigan told the Senate Commerce Committee, last month, that oil price increases in recent months have cost U.S. citizens almost as much as the Viet Nam War for a similar period. On an annual basis, petroleum price increases over the past 15 months have exceeded \$15 billion, not including higher prices they caused in other products, he noted. By comparison, the war cost between \$26 billion and \$30 billion a year.

JOBLESS VIET VETS—The unemployment rate among military veterans of the Viet Nam War period, which had come down in the final months of last year, are up again. Some 290,000 of these veterans were unemployed in the first quarter of this year, an increase of 60,000 over Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for the final quarter in 1973.

MEANY MAKES THREE—AFL-CIO President George Meany was rated third among the twelve "most influential leaders" in the U.S. in a survey conducted by the magazine U.S. News & World Report.

President Nixon was considered the "most influential"—despite "the controversy that surrounds him," the magazine reported. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger came in second.

\$2.4 BILLION IN MILLWORK—The US Census Bureau has just released figures on millwork manufacturing in the United States in 1972, the latest year for which figures are available. The report shows that the nation's millwork plants shipped products valued at \$2.4 billion and they employed 70,500 workers. (Such figures do not cover the large number of millmen who do on-site custom work, etc.)

CABINET MAKER—The recent resignation of U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz creates a record for the Guinness book. With Mr. Shultz's departure, the President has had a greater turnover in cabinet members than any President in history, and that includes all the Presidents who served two full terms and even Franklin D. Roosevelt, who served more than three terms.

WELL, SPORTS FANS—Some Washingtonians are pondering Sportscaster Howard Cosell's recent announcement that he will run for the U.S. Senate from the State of New York. Cosell was asked what his qualifications were. "I was a lawyer," replied Cosell, "and I'm well informed about government. I had a good military career. I'm well versed in labor relations from both management and labor sides of the fence."

SEWAGE PLANT GUIDE—The Environmental Protection Agency has published a booklet entitled "Guidance for Facilities Planning" to help States and municipalities conduct the planning that is necessary to obtain Federal grants for the construction of publicly-owned waste treatment works. A Summary has also been prepared to provide a non-technical explanation of the facilities planning process.



Organizing Director Jim Parker outlines the twin organizing drives of the Brotherhood to staff organizers at a recent conference.

Staff Organizers, Directors Briefed on VOC, Chop Programs

The Brotherhood's professional team of organizers was intensively briefed on the new CHOP and VOC programs at two staff conferences in April.

Forty-two organizers and three regional directors assembled at Dallas.



Above and below, Canadian and U.S. UBC organizers are briefed at the recent conference in Toronto. In the picture above, organizer Abe Saul assists Director Parker in the presentation.

Tex., April 15, for the first of the two conferences. The gathering brought together UBC organizers from the West, Southwest, and South for two days of audio-visual presentations and discussions of ways to implement the simultaneous drives to reach unorganized workers in residential housing and in industrial plants allied to the construction industry.

A second staff conference was held in Toronto, Ont., April 29 and 30. It brought together organizers from Canada and the Northeast states. These sessions were also attended by General Executive Board Members Anthony Ochocki, Raleigh Rajoppi, Eldon Staley, and William Stefanovitch.

Organizing Director Jim Parker told the conference participants that the Brotherhood's organizing team is equal to that of any other international union in the labor movement, but that UBC is not satisfied with that rating.

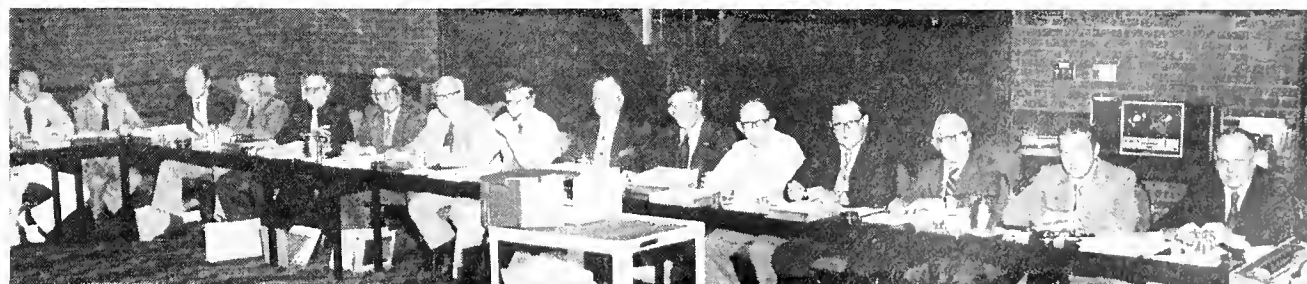
"It's the objective of the General President to attain the best staff of any union," Parker said. "In order to accomplish this goal, the UBC has developed the material and equipment

to enable staff members to achieve the highest professional ability."

Parker told the staff organizers that the new booklet, materials, and organizing aides are tools to be used to help the staff members get away from the old "hit and miss" methods of reaching non-union members.

"We must become as advanced, and more so, in our methods and techniques as the non-union groups who oppose us," Parker said. He reminded the organizers that the Brotherhood closed out 1973 with its largest membership since 1956 and that it must show even greater gains in 1974.

The organizing director stressed that the CHOP program is a mandatory one for all construction local unions. VOC, however, is voluntary and is aimed principally at industrial local unions.





A Ford assembly line in Detroit? No., West Germany. Ford is one of the largest multinational corporations.

The runaway shop has gone global. It is called "multinational" and seeks to benefit from low-wage standards and weak labor laws of foreign countries, particularly the developing nations. The result is—in the name of high profits—a long-term injustice to the host country which holds out tax exemption inducements to attract industry and certainly, an injustice to the workers of North America, who lose the jobs which go overseas. (An estimated one-million such jobs have been lost already.)

Multinationals are interested only in reaping fat profits in this space-age version of a runaway shop. When the labor movement of the host country becomes strong and healthy, able to protect its workers, the multinational often moves on, as witness the case in Japan from which some multinationals have moved and relocated elsewhere.

These moves often backfire on the multinational itself because when it departs, it leaves a reservoir of technological skills which can be utilized to provide competition with the original runaway corporation. Thus the altruistic multinational finds itself competing with some of its former employees, some of the people it trained, and thereby finds its profit situation impaired.

Tax breaks given by foreign countries are especially noticed by American workers in this age of gasoline shortages and energy crisis. Some reform in the tax laws which have been unduly benefitting the multinationals must be accomplished.

One Million Jobs Lost to American Workers As Multinationals Runaway for High Profits



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CANADIAN REPORT

Federal Changes, Same Old Problems

The minority Liberal government headed by Prime Minister Trudeau was obviously on its last legs when the majority in the House of Commons, Conservatives and NDP combined, pulled the rug from under it. The government was defeated on the issue of the 1974-75 budget by 137 votes to 123. The prime minister had little alternative but to call a general election. He set the date as July 8th, bringing to an end 19 months of administration which survived only with the help of the New Democrats.

The Conservatives were anxious to oust the government some time ago, but NDP Leader David Lewis and his supporters in the House of Commons saw no purpose in bringing down the government as long as it brought in progressive legislation which included higher old age pension benefits and family allowances.

But the government was unable to cope successfully with some of the major problems, the most obvious of which was escalating prices of food, housing and other necessities. It made a gesture in the budget in the direction of aiding families to buy their own homes by allowing them to put aside \$1,000 a year for 10 years tax free. The amount saved would eventually be the down payment for a home. But with today's high living costs, saving money is not easy, besides which, who knows if 10 years from now, even \$10,000 will be enough for a down payment on a home if prices keep going up and up?

Finance Minister Turner said he was taking one billion dollars out of the pockets of corporations and putting into the pockets of lower income people for a period of one year. But this was far from enough to convince the New Democrats to support the government once again since he did not rescind the 1973 corporate tax

cuts which gave a handout to big corporations of about one billion dollars a year every year.

A new election will re-elect the same or a new government, but the problems after the election will be the same old ones.

Profiteering Is Third Problem

Solutions to three overriding problems were presented to the people of Canada by their representatives in the House of Commons but have not seemed to evoke clearly defined public reactions.

The three problems have been piled one on top of the other in such disorder that people are losing confidence that they can soon be unscrambled.

The first, which has been with us for some time, is unemployment. The conventional way to overcome unemployment is to pump more money and activity into the economy. After a year or more delay, the government did just this, but its pump-priming came at a time when the trend of inflation was upward.

Nevertheless, the government was convinced by past experience, and by the prodding of organized labor and its political party in parliament, that some inflation was preferable to rising unemployment—which was true except for one unfortunate but externally-activated happening—the energy crisis.

Petroleum prices started moving up, taking along all other prices. Price increases soon reached levels. So the government was faced with two problems—unemployment and inflation.

Then the 1973 company reports came in. If people were suffering from the jobless situation more in some areas than in others, of course, and from inflation, companies were not suffering at all. They are enjoying record profits, and few did better

than those companies involved in the oil crisis—Canadian subsidiaries of multinational corporations.

This third problem—profiteering—was more than a suffering public could stand. Even devoted adherents of the private enterprise system were being critical of a corporate system which seemed prepared to milk the consumer for all they could.

The Liberal government, acting slowly and cautiously up until this point, was provoked to action. It introduced in quick order, an anti-profiteering bill to stem the riding tide of criticism.

But the legislation proposed was a non-starter. The opposition, especially the labor-supported NDP, quickly waved it off as a pig in a poke. *The Financial Times* called it "panicky improvisation . . . so sloppily drafted that the government did not intend it to be implemented, let alone approved by Parliament."

In fact, the government didn't even bother to define the profiteering it would restrain.

At the rate we're going, the three problems will be with us for some time.

Construction Profits Up 182.6%

What the public would define as profiteering are the substantial profit increases reported by most major industries in the first three months of this year compared with the previous year.

Profits in the construction and construction materials industry were up by 182.6%, real estate up 157.1%, chemicals 85.6%, industrial mines 90.8%, merchandising 77.8%, oil refining 83.0%, base metals 98.7%, and steel 43.0%, paper and forest products 52.9%.

The average profits of 162 companies were 53.1%, which was down from 59.2% in the same period of the past year, which is just an indication of how high they had already gone a year ago before this year's rise.

Freezes, 2-Prices Not Solutions

The Conservative Party solution to the inflation problem is a temporary freeze on incomes and prices lasting up to 90 days, followed by assorted controls lasting 18 months or more. But they are having trouble getting

even their own supporters to agree on this in the face of evidence that it has not succeeded elsewhere.

The New Democrats are asking for a two-price system on major domestically-produced foods and minerals, holding down the domestic price in these products while exports would be at market prices; a special low-interest rate of 6% housing for middle and low income families; and higher taxes on corporations.

NDP Leader David Lewis says the government has refused to face up to the fact that there is a direct link between excess profits and escalating prices.

Poor Get Poorer In Price Situation

In the midst of this important debate on policies to deal with current ills, the National Council on Welfare, a government-appointed body, announced that Canada's poor are getting poorer, that poverty feeds on itself.

It said, "The poor pay more because they are poor; and because they are obliged to pay more, they are made even poorer."

The poor have to spend a higher percentage of their incomes on food, so that increases in food prices hit them harder than higher income groups.

On top of this obvious fact, other less obvious trends are hurting them. The very foods which used to be relatively low cost are now more attractive to higher income families so that their prices have risen spectacularly—items like hamburger which has jumped 35% wieners 37%, liver 35%, potatoes 25% and pasta 40%.

As for housing, there is no such thing as a low-cost home in industrial areas. In major urban areas, the middle and upper income groups are buying up old homes close to the downtown core and converting them, often at considerable expense, into what is now called town-housing—an "in-word" for what used to be row-housing.

This kind of rehabilitation has worked wonders on the environment of rundown areas, but has had a devastating effect on housing for low-income families.

The only answer, says the Welfare Council, is adequate incomes through the establishment of a guaranteed income program for all Canadians.

BC Business Agent Fights Loophole

James Sawyer, a Brotherhood business agent in British Columbia, claimed that construction workers were being deprived of their annual holiday pay because of loopholes in the regulations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The union appealed two cases in which carpenters who were laid off were forced to allocate their holiday pay to the beginning of their out-of-work period, thus disqualifying them from holiday benefits for the days they were unemployed.

Sawyer's point is that the worker should be allowed to determine for himself when he wants to take his annual holiday. The problem applies particularly to the construction industry where workers are laid off and change jobs frequently.

Each time they receive holiday pay due them, but they don't want to take holidays in short spells each time a job ends. They want the same right to choose their holiday time as other workers have.

But the U.I. Commission insists that a man use up his holiday pay before he can draw unemployment insurance benefits. Thus the holiday becomes, in effect, unemployment insurance.

One union member filed an appeal against this ruling, but the appeal board upheld the policy. A minority of the board upheld the appeal. Sawyer is going to pursue his point to the top level of the U.I. Commission.

Nickel Firm Fined For Air Pollution

The International Nickel Company, the world's largest nickel producer, has been fined \$1,500 for polluting the air in the Sudbury area of Ontario, where it has its largest mines and smelter. It has been polluting for half a century and denuded the countryside for miles around.

Now its coming afoul of the new environmental regulations. But between 1949 and 1963 it operated a sintering plant which employed about 1,500 people at one time or another, yet only recently are some ugly facts being proved. Of some 600 former sintering plant workers who have been examined, 31 cases of cancer have already been discovered.

The union is pursuing its investigations and wants the whole INCO operation checked for safety.



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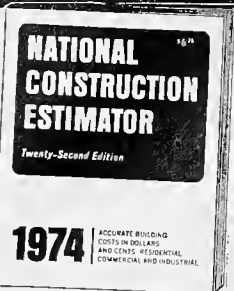
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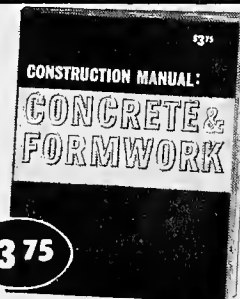


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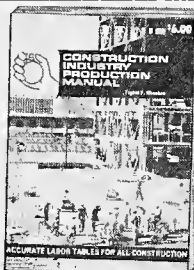
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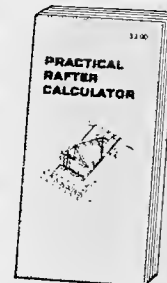
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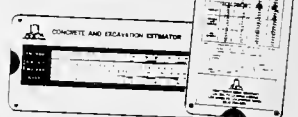
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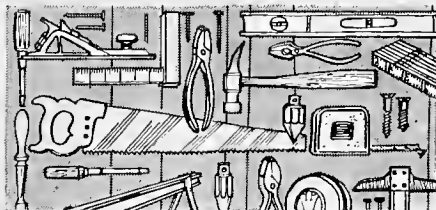
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Southern Industrial Locals Approve Council Defense Fund in Referendum

Fifty-nine local unions of the Southern Council of Industrial Workers, UBC, voted in April to establish a defense fund.

By a vote of almost four to one, members of affiliated local unions supported the action of the Council's Fifth Convention at Atlanta, Ga., last January, calling for such financial protection in time of strike and lockout.

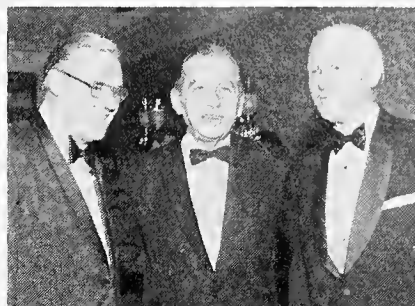
Beginning this month, each member of a Brotherhood local affiliated with the Council will contribute \$1 per month to the Defense Fund, with first payments due in the Council office in Atlanta in July.

Floyd Doolittle, executive secretary of the council, hailed the vote of the membership. He stated that the action of the members indicates to him that they are ready to make the sacrifice necessary to put an end to the substandard wages and working conditions that prevail in the woodworking industry of the South.

The Southern Industrial Council is the second such council in the Brotherhood to establish a defense fund. A highly successful one has been in operation for years in the Western Council of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers.

All industrial councils of the Brotherhood are urged to establish such funds.

Governor Visits

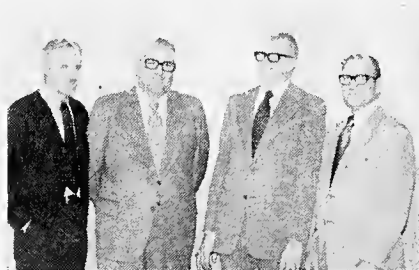


The Building Contractors Employers Association of New York was honored by the presence of Governor Malcolm Wilson at its 35th Annual Dinner held recently at the New York Hilton. Shown with Governor Wilson, center, are Conrad F. Olsen, president, New York District Council of Carpenters, right, and Joseph J. Fater, executive secretary of the Building Contractors Employers Association.

Indiana Industrial Council Holds Special School for Officers

A new industrial council, made up of 14 industrial locals in the State of Indiana, was formed last year, bringing together 3,300 members of the Brotherhood for coordinated work.

Known as the Carpenters Industrial Council of Indiana, with a central office in Marion, Ind., the new organization now has 18 affiliated local unions and a combined membership of more than 3,900. It held a quarterly meeting in January and, following this, a special school for the officers, with General Representative Pavel Urgel as instructor. Representatives Harry M. Williams of Ind. and Walter Barnett of Wis. and Robert Warosh, bus. rep. of the Midwest Millmen's District Council, participated.



Guests of the quarterly meeting of the Indiana Industrial Council included, from left: Gen. Rep. Pavel Urgel; Int'l. Rep. Harry M. Williams; Robert Warosh, bus. rep. of the Midwestern Millmen's District Council; and Int'l. Rep. Walter Barnett.

Boycott Against R & G Sloane Co.

Local 621 of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, has been engaged in a bitter strike against the R & G Sloane Manufacturing Company of Sun Valley, Calif., since March 11, 1973. The company has refused to bargain in good faith and has, instead, intentionally prolonged the strike through reduction of its offers to a point that would reduce the plant-wide average wage by up to 60 cents per hour.

The company has operated its plant during the strike by recruiting illegal aliens and paying bounties to employees for recruiting strike breakers. The company has rejected all good faith efforts by the union to resolve this strike and is obviously intent on breaking the union.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO endorses and supports the efforts for justice and human dignity of URW Local 621 through a national boycott of the products of the R & G Sloane Manufacturing Company of Sun Valley, Calif.—plastic pipe and fittings.

We urge all affiliates to support this boycott through the widest possible dissemination of information to discourage the purchase or use of these products by consumers and contractors throughout the country.



The Industrial Council of Indiana representing 3,300 members in session.

Hutcheson Forest Schedules Tours

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, named after a former General President of the Brotherhood, was donated to Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J., by the United Brotherhood many years ago for ecological research and other studies of a primeval forest.

Located near the university, it's open to the public for conducted tours during much of the spring and summer. Members and their families will find a Sunday hike through Hutcheson Forest an exciting experience. The tours are conducted by botanists, zoologists, and other specialists of the University staff. All the tours begin at 2:30 P.M. on the following Sundays of 1974: June 9, June 23, July 7, July 28, August 18, September 8, and September 22.

Trips leave from the entrance to the woods, which is about a half mile east of East Millstone on Amwell Road (Highway 514). The trail through the woods is muddy in places except in dry weather, so persons should come prepared. The trip through the woods takes about one hour.

Groups of more than ten may not attend the conducted tours. Such larger groups must first write to Hutcheson Memorial Forest, Dr. Richard T. T. Formann, Department of Botany, Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903, for special trips to be arranged at other times.

St. Louis Rejoins B&CT Council

The Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, Mo., representing 22 local unions and the affiliated Carpet, Linoleum, Hardwood and Resilient Tile Layers Local 1310 was welcomed back into the St. Louis Building and Construction Trades Council on April 17 after a nine-year absence. The District Council affiliation was effective April 1.

The executive board of the Building and Construction Trades Council was enlarged to add a representative of the Carpenters District Council. Ollie Langhorst, the council's executive secretary-treasurer, was elected to fill this post.

Union Pin Turns Up in North Africa

Children in Bengasi, Libya, playing in a charred tank, abandoned during Britain's North African campaign in World War II, found an old membership pin of an English construction workers union. Not being able to read English, they asked a British tourist to identify the pin for them. "Why, that's my union," exclaimed the Britisher, "and we're having a reunion of us North African lads next month. This'll be a sensation." After talking with the boys and their teacher, the former tank sergeant promised to send the children the reward they wanted most—six British apple trees to start an orchard. (PAI)

An area estimated to equal two Rhode Islands succumbs to the bulldozer and the cement mixer in the United States every year, according to the National Geographic Society's new book, "Wilderness U.S.A."




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First Pension Checks in Memphis

The first pension checks were recently issued to members of Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., from its local pension fund. Executive Board Member Harold E. Lewis presented the checks.

In the picture at right, Executive Board Member Lewis, left, presents the first check to pensioner J. B. McAllister.

The large group includes, left to right, first row, Executive Board Member Lewis; pensioners A. T. Tutor, J. B. McAllister, J. W. Vaughn, M. O. Lambert, J. J. Waiscott and J. Earlie Evans. Back row, left to right: Howard Welch, James White, and William T. Cox, Jr., Carpenters trustees for the Fund; Roosevelt Morgan, contractor trustee; Roy Pitts and Matt Fahay, representing Fund Administrative Services, which administer the Fund.



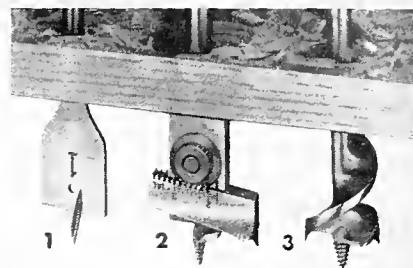
Checks were also issued to the following members, who were not present for the photograph: R. A. Cannon, James M. Green, Wm. N. Hicks, R. W. Jackson, J. E. Roach and E. G. Sewell.



Another 'Barn Raising' on Long Island



Members of Local 1772, Hicksville, N.Y., recently completed the erection of another building at a model colonial village on Long Island. They used the old-style of building erection, using ropes and pulleys to bring the framework together.



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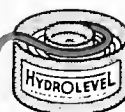
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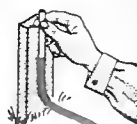
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Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

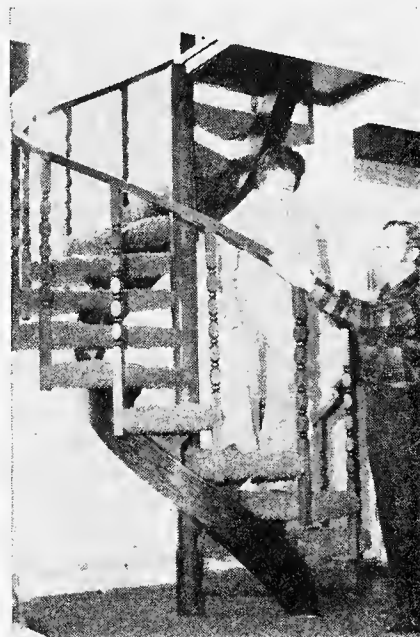
A copy of our report filed with the appropriate supervisory officer is (or will be) available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

You Can Now Buy Metlox and Farah

We have been advised by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department that Metlox dinner and ceramic ware are no longer on the "Don't Buy" union boycott list. A settlement has been reached between the Metlox Manufacturing Co. and the International Brotherhood of Pottery and Allied Workers.

Also, as we advised our readers earlier, the Farah Company, manufacturer of men's clothing, has come to terms with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, ending a long strike, and trade unionists may now buy Farah products again.

Spiral Stairway



This full 360-degree, 9-foot-high wooden stairway was created and built by Kjell Lofstrand, a member of Local 226, Portland, Ore., who is a native of Vasteras, Sweden. With him on spiral stairway is wife Verona, who designed 12-foot drapes behind stairs, covering three-quarter bay window Kjell also built. Kjell, a Local 226 member for 7½ years, used less than \$100 worth of wood, shaping the round center pole from square beam without lathe, and laminating and shaping curves. He was a craftsman in Sweden and Canada before coming to the U.S.

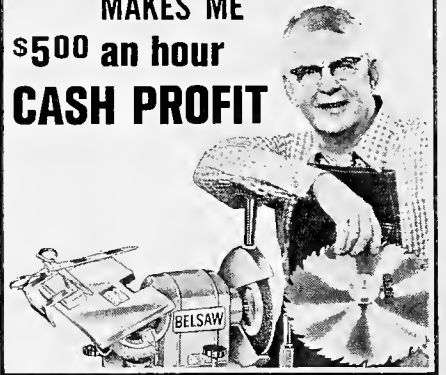
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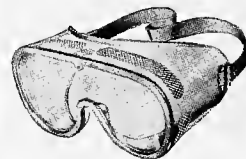
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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

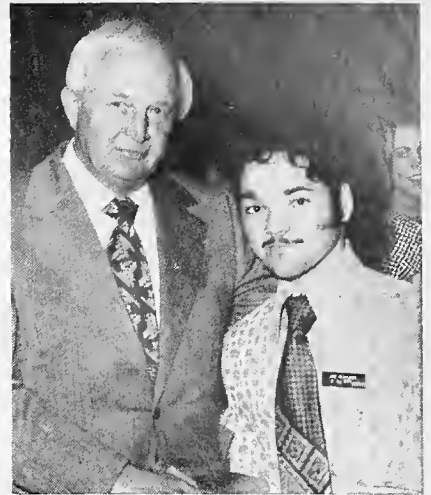
CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—Alan Douglas French, a member of Local 22, San Francisco, Calif., is a candidate for the US House of Representatives from Marin and San Francisco, Calif. A Democrat, he is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and is active in Bay area civic affairs. He entered the political arena for the first time two years ago and made a good, but unsuccessful, showing in his first contest for public office.

CARPENTRY AUTHOR—Stanley Badzinski, Jr., of Local 1573, Milwaukee, Wis., and an instructor at Milwaukee Area Technical College, is author of a new book published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

The book is titled *Carpentry in Commercial Construction*, and it covers form work for concrete construction, storefront construction and finishing, movable partitions, cabinet and fixture work, and other areas of commercial activity.

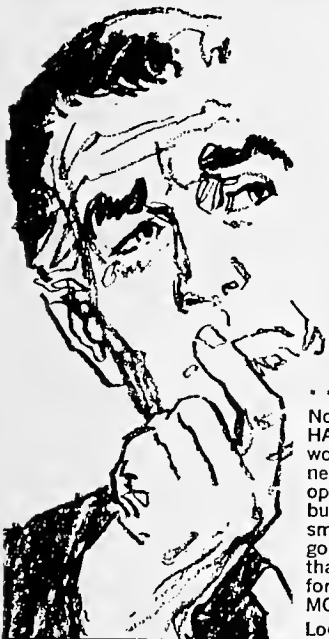
Brother Badzinski is the author of other books in this field.

CONTEST JUDGE—Roger Sheldon, editor of *The Carpenter*, recently served with Actress Joan Crawford, Actor Conrad Bain of the "Maude" TV series, and noted surgeon, Dr. Charles R. A. Gilbert, as a judge in the 1974 National Goodwill Industries Worker of the Year competition.



STATE CAPITOL VISIT—Joe Blaylock, son of Ray Blaylock, recording secretary, Local 559, Paducah, Ky., recently had his picture taken with Norbert Blume, speaker of the house of representatives for the State of Kentucky. The occasion was the visit of a youth group to the State Capitol.

Monterey pine, imported to Chile from its native California, thrives so successfully that it now accounts for more than 60 percent of Chile's lumber, National Geographic says.



What if I'm laid off?
Will automation take my job?
Am I too old to change jobs?
Can I learn a new skill?
Will my job ever pay more?

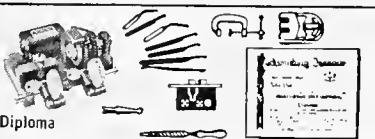
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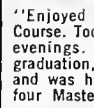
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In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By R. E. LIVINGSTON

General Secretary
and Managing Editor



75 YEARS AGO

June, 1899

Carpenters Bargain For Shorter Workdays

As the 19th Century drew to a close the labor unions of North America were working desperately to achieve the 8-hour day. By June, 1899 Carpenters were enjoying the 8-hour day in more than 100 cities of North America, but there was still much to be done through collective bargaining and legislative action. Two months before, Local 182 of Lima, O. (now in Cleveland, O.) had established the 9-hour day. Local 31 of Trenton, N.J., had secured the 8-hour day on Saturdays with a 9-hour day the other five days of the week—a 53-hour work week. A local union in Cleburne, Tex., had gained the 9-hour day, and Local 259, Jackson, Tenn., had gained a 5¢ per hour increase in wages and a 9-hour day. Brotherhood Secretary Peter McGuire urged all members to continue the fight through collective bargaining.

Carrying The Mail On Struck Street Cars

In the 1890's trolley cars were sometimes used to transport mail to suburban patrons. Some street cars had letter boxes attached to them so that citizens could expedite mail deliveries to and from the center cities. During the spring of 1899 there was a labor strike against the street car companies of New York City, and it was discovered that some companies were trying to run their cars illegally by displaying signs with the words "United States Mail" on the sides of the trolleys.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith warned street car companies that they could only display the words "U.S. Mail" on cars which were actually on mail-delivery assignments.

Brotherhood Wins Court Decision

An independent group which called itself the New York City Carpenters Union had obtained an injunction against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to prevent the Brotherhood from ordering boycotts of contractors who employed members of the independent union. The New York Supreme Court in May, 1899, handed down a decision overturning this injunction. The court confirmed the right of a union to deny the labor of its members to an employer who hires workers who are not members of the union. This was one of the earliest court decisions upholding the union shop principle.

Pittsburgh School Kids Strike For A Half Day

The pupils of the Twenty-Seventh Ward School in Pittsburgh, Pa., banded together and demanded half-day sessions until the end of the school year. The first heat of summer had begun to take effect in the classrooms. School board members sat up until 1:00 in the morning, *The Carpenter* reported, before they decided to yield to the unusual strike demand.

50 YEARS AGO

June, 1924

Cost of Living Was A Problem in 1924

The rising cost of living, which still plagues America in 1974, was also a problem 50 years ago. *The Carpenter* reported that in March, 1924, the cost of food had risen 52% in 10 years in Richmond, Va.; 49% in Baltimore, Md., Charleston, S.C., and Washington, D.C.; 48% in Detroit, Mich.; and 47% in New York.

Wheat shortages had brought the cost of bread up, and consumers were complaining about the prices. Though

the prices seem fantastically low to us today, the farmer who produced the wheat and the baker who produced the bread was not getting their fair share of the retail profits. *The Carpenter* reported that bread cost 10¢ a loaf in Chicago, 8¢ in New Orleans, and 10¢ in New York. The farmer received approximately 1.48 cents of this price, and the bakery workers received less than this. However, the cost of flour represented 4¢ of every loaf of bread.

The Cost of Postage Was Increased Also

The General Secretary warned the financial secretaries and members that they must place 4¢ postage on all first class requests for dues books, clearance cards and all official material. Readers were reminded that postage due mail was returned to the post office when no one was at home, and that mail delivery slowed down by this procedure would cause problems, especially when clearance cards were needed right away.

General Office Prepares For Coming Convention

The 21st General Convention of the Brotherhood was scheduled for September, 1924 in Indianapolis, Ind. The Convention Call was issued in June, and on the following month delegates and alternates were to be elected. General Secretary Frank Duffy spelled out in the June, 1924, issue the rules for the election of delegates.

Member Urges More Planting of Trees

In a letter to the editor, a member from Kansas City, Mo., urged every member of the Brotherhood to support reforestation projects.

"The Carpenters of this country should demand legislation that would require the planting of trees in every state of America," said the member.



BONADIO



GEORGINE

Georgine Succeeds Bonadio at B&CTD

President Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department retired June 1, and B&CTD Secretary-Treasurer Robert A. Georgine was named to succeed him.

The Department's executive council, which accepted Bonadio's unexpected retirement and unanimously chose Georgine as his successor, made no immediate announcement with respect to filling the secretary-treasurer's post.

"I am in good health and I have thoroughly enjoyed my relationship with each and every one of our 17 general presidents and affiliates," Bonadio said, "But I feel the time has come for me to turn over my responsibilities to a younger man."

Bonadio was elected president of the Building and Construction Trades Department by the executive council on May 6, 1971, succeeding the late C. J. Haggerty. Prior to that he had been, since 1954, secretary-treasurer of the Department, which represents more than three million members.

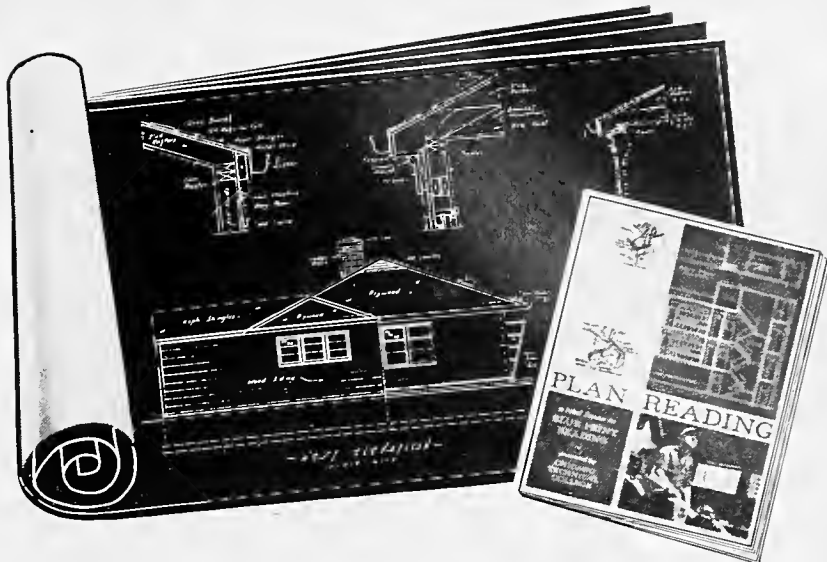
A native of Pittsburgh, Bonadio served his apprenticeship and became a journeyman in the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local No. 122 in Baltimore, Maryland in 1929.

From 1934 to 1948, he was business agent of his local union. During this period he also served offices in the Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council. In January of 1948, he was appointed international representative of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association. He also is a vice president of the Sheet Metal Workers.

Georgine, who is 41, was president of the Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers Union, prior to becoming B&CTD secretary-treasurer in 1971 after Bonadio moved up to the presidency.

A native of Chicago, Georgine became a journeyman in the Lathers in 1953 after serving his apprenticeship in the union's Local 74. After returning from military service in 1955 and 1956, he returned to Chicago and held a number of elected offices in Local 74.

In 1963 he became a representative for the Lathers, later was named an assistant to the union's president and was elected to the top office in 1970.



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 **VAUGHAN**

29th Union Industries Show Draws Thousands in Memphis

The people of Memphis, Tenn.—an estimated quarter million of them—visited the 29th Annual AFL-CIO Union Industries Show held April 29 to May 1 in their city.

The United Brotherhood was again an exhibitor, one of 400 exhibitors in the new Cook Convention and Exhibition Center. The UI show was the first national exhibition to be presented in the new center, and it marked the first time that the people of Tennessee have seen such a demonstration and display of union label products and services.

The Brotherhood displays in-

cluded models of framed houses produced by apprentices, exhibits of safety equipment, flooring materials, and other items produced by members of local unions in the Memphis area. Members staffing the display gave away measuring rules, leaflets, and \$25 savings bonds. Visitors were intrigued by the work of apprentices at the exhibition who turned out small tooth pick holders on a wood lathe.

Two General Executive Board Members, Frederick Bull and Harold Lewis, worked with the Tennes-

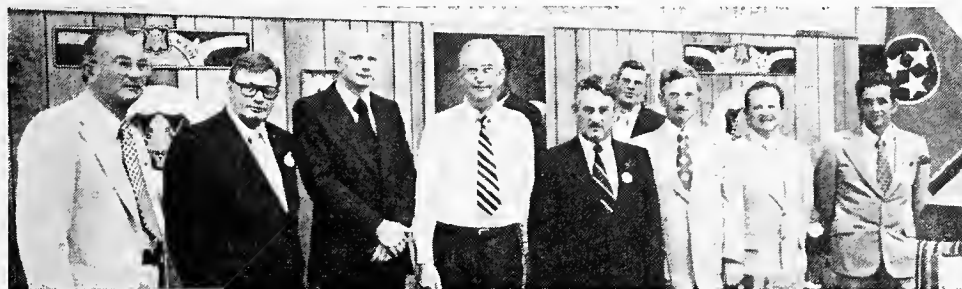
Continued on page 20



General President Sidell thanks Memphis Apprentice Mike Tanner, Local 345, for his work at the show.

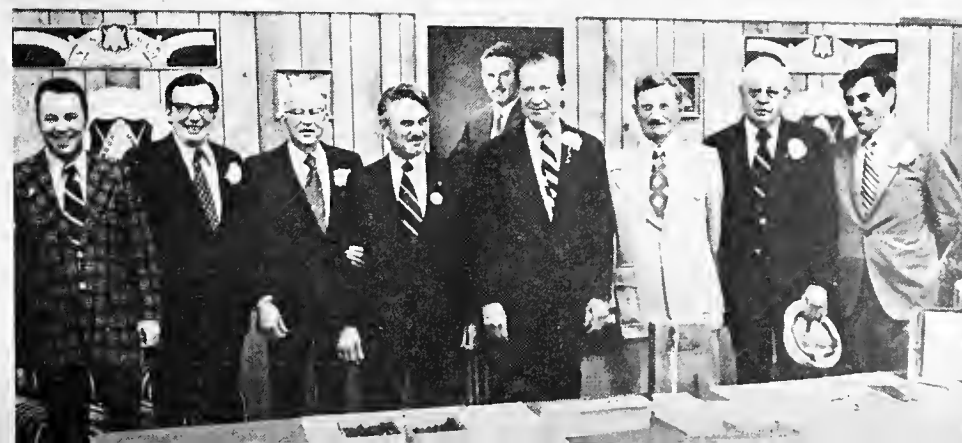
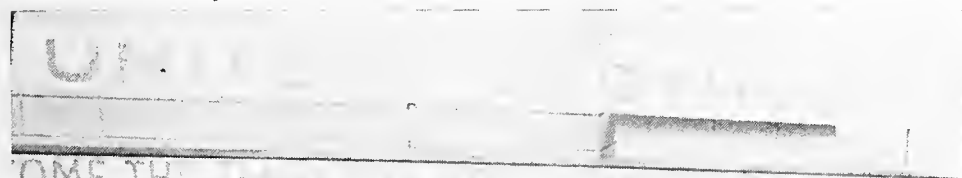


AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Kirkland and Union Label Trades President Walsh examine the giveaway rulers at the UBC display.



Brotherhood leaders gathered at the UBC booth to welcome distinguished visitors on opening day. From left, they include General Executive Board Member Frederick Bull; General Treasurer Charles Nichols; W. T. Cox, Jr., president of Local 345; Howard Welch, financial secretary, Local 345; General President Sidell; W. E. Fortner, vice president and assistant business agent, Local 345 (in the background); First General Vice President William Konyha; James White, business agent, Local 345; and T. A. Jackson, assistant business agent, Local 345.

General Officers Sidell and Konyha with AFL-CIO and civic leaders at the opening of the UI Show. From left, those shown include Michael J. Brennan, secretary-treasurer, Lathers; Lane Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO; Richard Walsh, president of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department; General President Sidell; Russell Train administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; First General Vice President Konyha; Edward J. Murphy, show director; and Bob Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.



Memphis apprentices created more than 3,000 toothpick holders like the one shown above using persimmon wood and a lathe installed at the Brotherhood display. The Brotherhood's union label was affixed to each completed holder as it was given away to a show visitor.

UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

Continued from page 19

see State Council to make the exhibition a success.

Two special visitors to the show had significant comments about it:

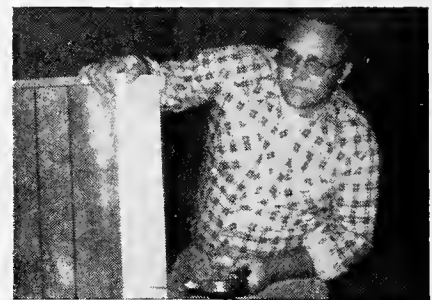
AFL-CIO Secretary - Treasurer Lane Kirkland pointed to the pride with which participating unions presented their contributions to American life and expressed the hope that the public would truly



Members Clyde Carson, left, and Vernon Hartsfield, right, helped install the displays.

hearken to the message. He complimented those industries cooperating in the show for demonstrating their understanding of the significant contribution organized labor makes not only toward industrial success but in increasing the economic and social well-being of all Americans.

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Russell Train, representing the federal government, observed: "Over the many years that this event has been held, it has stood for one basic proposition: that products manufactured by American labor, earning American standards of living, in the employ of companies that recognize the rights of workers to have a collective voice in their own job conditions—that these products are the best, dollar for dollar, that an American consumer can buy."



At top: Alva Jackson, Tom Cox, and GEB Member Harold Lewis assemble a display. Below: Bob Woolner drives a nail into a partition.

TOOL TALK

By Jones



"I agree with what you say, but I just don't like the way you say it."



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3. LB-823 LEATHER BAG



4. LB-483 LEATHER BAG

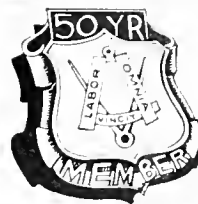
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SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



EL DORADO, ARK.

Local 1683 had an awards banquet for members with 25 or more years in the Brotherhood. There were 19 men with 25 or more, 27 men with 30 or more and six men with over 35 years, three of whom were charter members.

Front row: C. C. Ward, 31 years; E. H. Cottrell, 28 years; J. K. Bass, 34 years; C. H. Freeman, 31 years; Floyd Babel, 31 years; Russell Pierce, 26 years; C. E. Hosman, 31 years; W. G. Whatley, charter member, 38 years; J. O. Taylor, 31 years; B. J. Murphrey, charter member, 38 years; and Loy Swilley, charter member, 38 years.

Second row: W. E. Roberson, 31 years; C. D. Brown, 32 years; O. E. Kinard, 37 years; Oscar Hill, 32 years; W. D. Taylor, 26 years; Robert Hux, 31 years; E. E. Stanley, 31 years; Q. E. Ethridge, 31 years; and A. F. Davis, 25 years.

Back row: B. F. Hannegan, 31 years; Jim Glaze, 32 years; J. C. Lewis, 31 years; W. C. McGaugh, 27 years; L. C. Aycock, 32 years; I. C. Ederington, 25 years; R. L. Evans, 25 years; I. T. Strickland, 31 years; Grady Fuller, 31 years; Lee Cheatham, 31 years; Roy Halligan, 32 years; E. W. Owens, 26 years; O. H. West, 32 years; W. N. Mitcham, 37 years; and C. H. Pickering, 31 years.

Members not shown who were also

awarded pins included: Grady Blann, 29 years; L. W. Davis, 27 years; D. L. Evans, 25 years; Lavelle Futch, 26 years; H. A. Goodwin, 25 years; Jack Hampton, 25 years; J. W. Holder, 27 years; F. E. Holloway, 25 years; Fred Owens, 25 years; J. A. Perdue, 25 years; M. E. Roark, 29 years; W. M. Roberson, 27 years; F. D. Shockley, 28 years; J. F. Stegall, 25 years; F. W. Thurmon, 27 years; L. A.

Witherington, 27 years; G. C. Hux, 29 years; Proctor Hux, 28 years; J. H. Lowery, 29 years; Glen Barksdale, 31 years; J. S. Bates, 32 years; P. A. Brewer, 34 years; T. A. Davis, 31 years; Ben Dumas, 32 years; J. L. Hampton, 32 years; W. M. Holder, 31 years; Clyde Jinks, 32 years; Ed Love, 32 years; Raymond Ogle, 32 years; C. H. Skinner, 33 years; and Coy Ellis, 36 years.



DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

On Monday, February 11, a 25-year pin presentation was held at Carpenters Hall, Daytona Beach.

Pins were presented to 15 members of Local 1725 by Representative Van Pittman and Business Agent for the District Council Jack Garrison.

Shown in the picture, left to right, front row, Franklin Hall, Jerome Bates, Vernon Rowdon, Richard Kuhn, Lester Roscoe, Peter Klein.

Middle row, Left to Right George Dirlam, Leroy Belknap, Wilbur Deitz, Leo Gaylord, H. D. Dennis, Elia Brasol, Max Klein, Lonnie Newburn, and Robert Dowling.

Back row, George Wood, Secretary, Council; Paul R. Baker, Business Agent Local 1725; Van Pittman, International Representative; and Jack Garrison, Head Business Agent.

RED BANK, N.J.

On December 10, 1973, Local Union 2250 of Red Bank, New Jersey held a service pin presentation ceremony for the first time, honoring its 25-, 30-, 35-, 40- and 45-year members.

The top picture shows those receiving 25-year pins. The honorees included:

First row, seated from left: George Andrews, Edward Austin, George Bennett, Daniel Britten, William I. Buchanan, Jr., Robert Burkitt, John Coleman, Charles Cox, Weston Dickerson, Harold Dressler, George Edwards, and Milton Edwards.

Second row, Lester England, Warren Friedrich, Fidele Gizzi, Bryce Haldeman, William Haller, Paul Huch, Robert Jagel, John Jones, Martin Kamman, Patrick Karinja, Saverio LaBella, Joseph Gerhardt, and Robert MacDonald.

Third row, Mario Marino, Kenneth Miller, Gordon Marshall, Kenneth Mount, Edward Nessmen, Harry Nielsen, Stanley O'Hoppe, John Olving, John Orr, Frank Peschek, Andrew Provini, Walter Rapp, and Samuel Richards.

Fourth row, Kenneth Rose, Raymond Sanborn, LeRoy Sass, George Schildknecht, Adam

Schwerthofer, George Sedore, Willard Smith, George Spafford, Thomas Tatlow, Wesley Williams, and Edgar Welch.

Members not present at the presentation but eligible for 25-year pins were: Vincent Beyer, Charles Britton, Raymond Burlett, Thomas Carlock, Arthur Diegert, Paul Denner, Charles Diebold, John Doman, Louis Donato, Erling Ericson, Henry Erving, Louis Grissman, Arnold Haaland, Conrad Hall, Obadiah Hallenbake, Sylvester Hanks, William Harnickar, Nickolas Harvey, Thomas Hennehan, Edward Horn, Edward Irons, Aurelius Jackson, Samuel

25-Year Members



30-Year Members



35- and 45-Year Members



Karinja, Simon Karinja, Ernest Lachenauer, John Lampa, John Macolino, William Maguire, Jasper Morrell, Richard Morris, Emmett Morson, Paul Moschetti, William Neihart, Michael Onuska, Raymond Pinto, Joseph Porcelli, Vincent Porcelli, William Reya, Fredo Schmidt, Louis Schumacher, Clarence Smith, Joseph Smith, John Stenger, Cleve Stone, John Sulenka, George Sunris, John Tatum, Milford VanBrunt, William VanBrunt, Chester Ventress, and Anthony Volpe.

In the second picture are those who have received 30-year pins. They are:

First row, seated: Clarence Applegate, Samuel Bennett, Leon Britton, Frank Bryne, Edward Campanella, George Davis, Peter Durso, Arthur Edmonds, Russell England, Samuel Findler, Stanley Fowler, Thomas Frammes, and Edward Frank, Sr.

Second row, standing, Sigurd Lucassen, president and general representative, Russell Hampton, Herbert Hand, Elmer Havens, William Johnson, Norman Jobs, John Kurtz, William MacKenzie, Sr., Harold J. Martin, John Mason, Thomas Maxwell, Arden Miller, James A. Kirk, Jr., business representative; and Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary.

Third, row, standing, Anton Petrofsky, Malcolm Pesuex, Arthur Newman, Raymond Pierce, Robert Redfield, Joseph Rimkus, George Ruppel, John Saffiotte, Kris Simonsen, William Skiffington, Joseph Strollo, and Charles VanHise.

Members not present at the presentation but entitled to 30-year pins were: Cornelius Allen, Larew Anderson, Leroy Antonides, Albert Aschettino, August Aschettino, Carman Aschettino, Angelo Bartolamette, Ernest Bohn, George Brittingham, Telfair Bryne, Harry Burdge, Cornelius Burdge, Fred Chafey, Ralph Cole, D. Harold Cooper, Anthony Costic, Lester Crawford, Russell Davis, Donato DiPaola, William Doyle, Joseph Elunann, Archie Gifford, Arthur Glashen, Agnew Greenwood, William Hall, Ernest Hamilton, Ralph Hankins, William Hewittson, Leroy Horner, Earl Hulse, Isaac Hulse, Joseph Jackson, Alfred Jameson, Peter Johnson, Henry Kluin, Sr., Weldon Lane, George Larson, Daniel Lawrence, Vernon Layton, Charles LeCompte, George Lee, Peter MacKellar, Harold F. Martin, W. Alvin Martin, Robert McGill, John Mohr, John Mullen, Sr., Robert McLelland, Diamond McKean, Charles Newman, David Osborn, Norman Pharo, Michael Picciano, Charles Pope, Elmer Pullen, Ridgeway Pyott, Fred Quackenbush, Richard Redden, Otto Richter, John

Ritter, Grant Robinson, Ralph Sarapochilla, Robert Sell, Edmund Sickles, David Simpson, Charles Slater, William Smid, Frank Spayd, Phil Stafflinger, Ernest Stires, James Sunris, Joseph Taylor, Orvin White, Larnie Wilburn, William Williams, Charles Wilson, John Wines, and Arthur Youmans.

In the third picture, first row, seated, are those who received their 35-year pins. They included: Kenneth Bennett, Raymond Bennett, Harold Heulitt, Frank Iann, Adolph Johnson, Edwin Michaelson, Russell Schanck, Felix Settembre, and Harry West, Sr.

Those not present at the presentation: Gilbert Banta, Emil Eilertsen, Michael Federico, Joseph Fenton, Aton Guldavsen, Newton Johnson, H. Lee Kirkpatrick, Sr., Elon Lindstrom, Randolph McCann, Ernest Mamberg, Walter Michaelson,

Daniel Pearson, Leroy Querns, Edward Rockafellow, Graham Rockafellow, Lewie Theircelin, George Walling, and John Tramm.

Second row, standing are those who received 45-year pins: Sigurd Lucassen, president and general representative, Crawford Bennett, William F. Buchanan, Thomas Campbell, Michael Daly, Dayton Doss, Harold D. Dressler, Willis Rose, Rollin Smith, Roger Wymbs, James A. Kirk, Jr., business representative, and Charles E. Gorhan, financial secretary.

Two 40-year members eligible for service pins did not attend. They were: Paul Rockafellow, and Charles Unger.

Those eligible for 45-year pins not present at the presentation: Albin Carlson, Michael Fornarotto, Lawrence Greenwood, Michael Kurtz, and John Kuly.



1

FRESNO, CALIF.

The annual pin ceremonial dinner of Carpenters Local 701 was held in Fresno, California, last November 9.

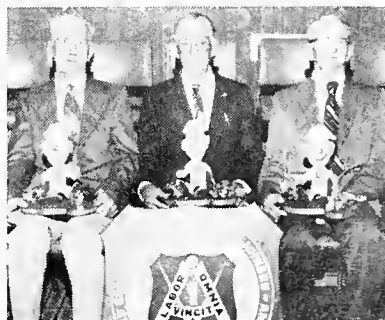
Pins were presented by Wayne Pierce, General Representative of the Brotherhood.

Committeemen were: Don Evans, Al Gasink, Charles Greene and Sam Coffey.

In Picture No. 1 are those presented 25-year pins, left to right, Front: Tony Marino, J. D. McGuire, Donald D. Tudman, Estel H. Wood and Myron D. Johnson. Center: George Bowman, Walter E. Brodowy, Sr., Onnie Cody and F. A. Costa. Back Row: Nathan S. Kitts, George R. Jones, Ned Hogner.

In Picture No. 2 30-year pins, left to right: Ross Madole, Virgil Moore and Clyde H. Young.

In Picture No. 3 Front Row: 35-year pins, left to right, L. J. Elder, C. W. Traxler and Lee Miller. Back Row: Henry M. Miller, president of Local 701, and Wayne Pierce, General Representative.



2



3



4. 25-Year Members, West Palm Beach

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

On April 19, Local 819, held a gala dinner at the Holiday Inn of Palm Beach, honoring members who were recipients of their 25 and 50 year pins.

Honored Guests were Warren Conary, organizer of the Florida State Council of Carpenters, and Mrs. Conary. Honorable Judge Russell McIntosh of Palm Beach County, who has a gold card from the United Brotherhood and Mrs. McIntosh.

Picture No. 2 Recipients of 50-year pins, in alphabetical order.

A. R. Amtower, 52 years of service, Harry Aufderheide, 52; Harry Bouffleur, 51; Clement Chevalier, 51; Joseph Fingen, 51; F. V. Krautler Sr., 52; Louis Sobering, 51; Judge Russell McIntosh, 50. Also honored at dinner, A. R. Carter, 53; M. A. Ingram, 54; Emil Nordstrom, 53; Jay C. Pridham, Sr., 54.

Members receiving 50-year pins but unable to attend are: B. W. Brown, 51; Charles H. Haugh, 51; James Marshall, 51; Reuben N. Snyder, 52; Yancey E. Horne, 55.

Picture No. 3—Carpenters Local 819 Business Representative and

Financial Secretary, Albert G. Petersen, being presented his 25-year pin by Judge McIntosh and President Lewis A. Wilson of Local 819.

Picture No. 4—Recipients of 25-year pins in alphabetical order are:

Robert Bell, Alvin Booth, Roy Brabham, Earl Brownell, Winslow Burke, Albert C. Bursey, Homer Condon, Charles M. Darland, Wallace R. Gray, Robert Griswold, Edward Hachey, George R. Hanscom, Glenwood Knowles, John D. Linden, N. H. Livingston, Richard J. Love, Anthony Marinelli, Tom D. Mulkey, Albert G. Petersen, Ellsworth Schultz, Billy V. Thompson, J. L. Vashbinder, D. E. Williams, L. E. Williams, Roger Wilson, James E. Woody, Einer Zangenburg.



3. Petersen Presentation



1. Warren Conary



2. 50-Year Members, West Palm Beach

Other recent recipients of 25-year pins attending the dinner:

Walter Albelli, John Busara, Ray Beloin, Paul Birch, Lee F. Black, Stephen Bourgeois, W. L. Carter, Stanley Clegg Jr., James E. Crook, Ishmall C. Darville, E. P. Dauenhauer, Delbert V. Dotson, James W. Fitts, Vernon A. Hancock, Leonard A. Harper, Norman H. Henschel, John W. Hibbard, John J. Kiefer Jr., Walter Kinkki, S. L. Moree Sr., Henry O. Neville, Arthur J. Perrin, Noah H. Piper, William Reid, Henry J. Rush, Anton Schepis, Lloyd W. Seale, George Smith, Walter L. Springer, Michael J. Tomczak, George C. Tyre, Harry M. Waldman, William H. Webb Jr., Walter H. Wright.

Members receiving pins but not present were:

Troy Baucom, Everett E. Clark, James E. Eckler, Charles Giles, Edwin F. Giles, Clifford Ghunt, Logan C. Greeson, Robert G.

Hendershot, Stanley L. Kelson, W. V. Kulp, Robert McDonald, J. E. Miller, Harry J. Mitchell, Frank Oswald, Clinton L. Pinder, Anthony S. Skura, Goodman F. Swensen, William A. Tessmer.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

At a recent meeting of Local 1419 Joseph Topper was presented a 50-year pin by President Kenneth Long.

Brother Topper was initiated into Local 78, Troy, New York, in 1923 and transferred into Local 1419 in 1937.





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Summer Casuals?

In Key Biscayne, Fla., streaking may be on the decline but it's still popular in this "second home-town" of President Richard Nixon. A local store announcing it was featuring "streaking uniforms" simply displayed a clothes rack with hangers and no clothes on them. But a sign says "Sale. Streaking uniforms. All sizes. All colors. \$2.98."—Les Finnegan, PAI.

UNITED WE STAND

Give or Take A Foot

The newest anti-Communist joke circulating underground in Red trade unions has it that little Jan was asked by his teacher to define Communism.

"It's about five feet tall," Jan replied.

"How do you know?" asked the teacher.

"Because my father is six feet tall and he says he's had it up to here," said Jan, holding his hand at chin level.—Les Finnegan, PAI.

Quick Quiz

Young Bachelor: I visited a girl last night and as soon as I stepped inside the door her mother started asking questions about my intentions.

Friend: That must have been embarrassing.

Bachelor: Yeah, but the worst part of it was that the girl called from upstairs and said, "Mother that isn't the one."

BE AN ACTIVE UNIONIST

A Bedtime Tale

"I hear you had an argument with your wife, how did it finally end up?"

"Oh, she came crawling to me on her hands and knees."

"Is that so? What did she say?"

"She said, come on out from under that bed and fight like a man!"

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

Audience of One

Darling, I have a confession to make" said the shy young bride at their first breakfast together. "It isn't a big thing, but I feel I should have told you before. I suffer from asthma."

"Thank heavens," said the groom, smiling. "Last night I thought you were hissing me."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH!

At First Sight

"For 20 long and wonderful years," mused the gentleman at the bar, "my wife and I were deliriously happy."

"Then what happened?" asked the bartender.

"We met."

B SURE 2 VOTE!

Delivery Service

The young wife was in the bedroom toweling off from her morning shower, when she heard the back door slam. Thinking it was her husband, she called out, "I'm in here, darling. I've been waiting for you."

To which a deep voice answered, "I think you ought to know, madam, that I'm not your regular milkman!"

=====

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady of Crete
Who was so exceedingly neat,

When she got out of bed

She stood on her head
To make sure of not soiling her feet.



Second String?

As the car stopped on the shoulder of a secluded road, the young man asked his date, "If I try to make love to you, will you yell for help?"

Cooed his date, "Only if you really need it."

I 4 ALL—ALL 4 I

Checking In

Boss: How come you're late?

Apprentice: I got run over by a bus and dragged 200 feet.

Boss: And that took an hour and a half?

FOR BETTER LAWS GIVE TO CLIC

Party of Two

Adam and Eve were walking in the Garden.

"Do you love me?" asked Eve.

Replied Adam nonchalantly, "Who else?"

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

Highest Bidder?

The spirited bidding at Sotheby's in London was halted temporarily when the auctioneer held up his hand and announced:

"One of the gentlemen in the audience has lost his wallet containing fifteen thousand dollars. He has asked me to tell you that he is offering a reward of five hundred dollars for its immediate return—no questions asked."

There was a brief hush in the hall: then a voice from the back was heard: "Five twenty-five!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Classified

Then there was the guy who advertised for a wife and got 200 replies, most of them from men, who wrote, "You can have mine."



APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING



A portion of the two-block-long line around the Chicago District Council Headquarters. (Chicago Tribune photo by Yates.)



A young woman huddled up against the spring weather, waits her turn to apply for apprenticeship and training in Chicago.

Long Lines of Applicants for Apprenticeship in Chicago

The Chicago District Council of Carpenters announced in early April that it was accepting applicants for its Apprenticeship and Training program on Monday, April 15.

By 4 P.M. Sunday, the proceeding

day, young people began arriving at the Council Headquarters at 12 East Erie St. By the time the doors opened at 9 A.M. on Monday more than 600 persons, including four women, had weathered chilly Spring temperatures to apply for

the training program. The waiting line extended 2 blocks around the building.

By noon 250 applications had been accepted, and the District Council continued to accept applications for 11 more days. Applicants who were accepted will begin training next fall.

States and Provinces Begin Apprentice Competitions

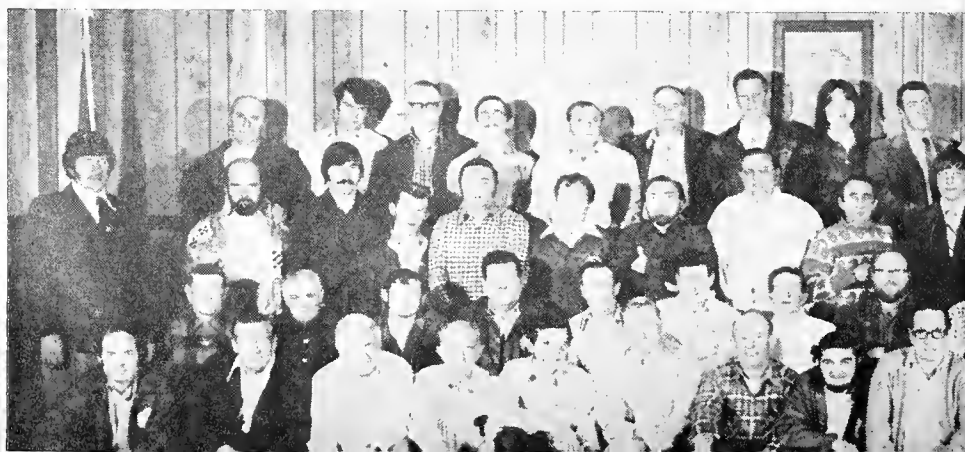
As *The Carpenter* goes to press, 16 state joint apprenticeship groups and one provincial committee have selected state or provincial entries for the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest to be held in Cincinnati, O., November 17-23.

A total of 20 state contests and four provincial contests are still to be held before the November finals, according to First General Vice President William Konyha. Arizona held its written tests on April 1, kicking off the 1974 competition. Saskatchewan is expected to conclude the state and provincial eliminations when it holds its contest in September.

The 1974 international contest will be

held in the new Cincinnati Convention Exhibition Center. There will be an in-

structors and coordinators conference in conjunction with the contest.



Pittsburgh Floor Coverers Hold First Apprenticeship Contest

The Floor Coverers and Decorators Apprenticeship and Educational Training Fund of Western Pennsylvania, based at Pittsburgh, held its Floor Coverers and Decorators Apprenticeship Contest March 23 at the local Carpenters Training Center.

Fourth-year apprentices, scheduled to graduate this month, competed. It was the first such contest to be held by Local 1759, and Secretary Joseph Poplowski reported it to be successful.

Assisting Poplowski were Rudolph Merzlak, chairman; Patrick McHugh, labor member of the committee; James Cirilla, instructor; and others.



Four Pittsburgh leaders who established the competition. From left, they are Joseph Poplowski, Rudolph Merzlak, Patrick McHugh, and James Cirilla.



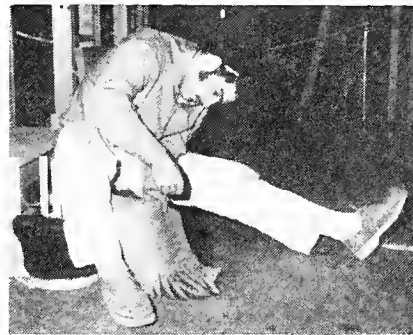
A tile installation tests the skills of Apprentice Joseph L. Betz. Tile installation was one of the primary tests for the apprentices, others are shown below.

Metal Building Erection Shown

W. A. (Bill) Bunsen, superintendent of building erection service at Armco Steel Corporation's Baltimore, Md., district office, conducted a demonstration of metal building erection practices for a recent apprentice and journeyman re-training and education class in Binghamton, New York.

The class was sponsored by Local 281 of Binghamton.

Armco's Metal Products Division regularly presents similar demonstrations and discussions upon invitation from any group interested in or involved with the construction or erection of Armco's pre-engineered steel building systems.



David M. Zirngihl negotiates a "cap stip" as the contest progresses.



Thomas D. Collins installs carpeting in the Pittsburgh contest.

New Castle, Delaware, Local Graduates Shop Stewards

Carpenters Local 626 graduated 105 from shop steward school on February 20.

Shown from left to right, first row, are C. Anastasia, G. Pelkey, G. Ford, B. Dickerson, J. Sartin, E. Luoto, H. Jarrett, K. Powell, J. Horne, W. Hill, P. Foraker, P. Coldiron, J. Golden, E. Sobiecki, T. Minakowski, J. Slawski, A. Foster, D. Krutuleski, J. Shockley, W. Dunfee, R. Quillen, A. Howard, (B.A.), R. McCullough, Business Agent.

Second row: J. Manning, P. Casarino, R. Bried, F. Guns, J. Strimel, P. Carey, W. Dempsey, K. Frye, P. Mangold, J. Burroughs, P. Liberto, C. Walls, C. Joyce, S. Kubic, F. Woodruff, J. Bonner, F. Metchior, R. Crew, R. Essick, H.

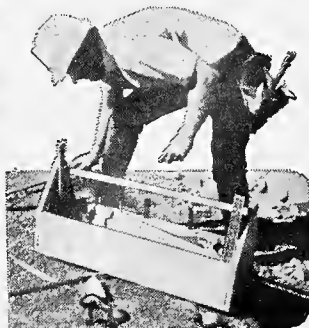
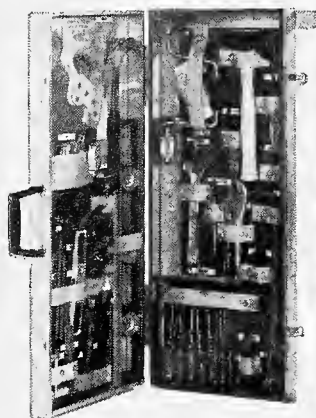
Virture, T. Smitham, R. Roland.

Third row, standing, J. Barba, A. Benevento, E. Atwood, S. Flanagan, G. Garber, W. Turner, G. Sbriglia, H. Fry, W. Sumpf, W. Pote, A. Fry, J. Nuss, D. Brown, D. Nickle, D. O'Neal, R. Forrest, C. Faircloth, S. Bialornicki, A. DeLillio, L. Dorsney, W. Forsyth, V. Osborne, J. Zimath (Pres.), W. Smenkowski.

Fourth row, R. Benevento, T. Biggs, F. Catts, M. Catts, B. Smith, R. White, J. Wilcox, R. Anderson, M. Dean, R. Dietrick, D. Cogdell, J. Diehl, W. Sewell, P. Thorpe, E. Saxton, H. Coleman, D. Coldiron, N. Harris, F. Pedicone, W. Snavelly, J. Chandler, L. Petrucci, H. Foreaker, M. Stipo.



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| 1 Chisels | 1 Sweep Brace |
| 2 hand Saws | 1 Chalk Line |
| 1 Hammer | 1 10 or 12 in. Crescent Wrench |
| 1 25, 50 or 100 ft. Tape | 1 Hatchet |
| 1 6 to 16 ft. Tape | 1 Side Cutter |
| 1 Wood Rule | 1 Vise Grip |
| 1 Keyhole Saw | 1 18 in. Pry Bar |
| 1 Comb. Square | 1 Nail Claw |
| 1 Pencils | 1 24 in. Extension Bit |
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Apprentice Hockey Team Is Winner in League Play

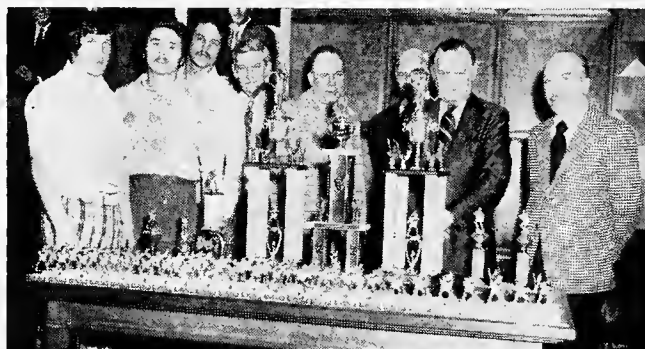


The Trophy-Winning Chicago Team

On Wednesday, April 10, the Chicago District Council hosted a "corned beef and cabbage" dinner in honor of the Apprentice Hockey League, which originated at the Washburne Trade School in Chicago.

The occasion was the second first Place Trophy presented to the "Carpenters" Hockey Team, which, in its two years of existence, has participated in winter and summer leagues and boasts of an undefeated record in nearly 40 league games.

The League itself consists of teams from many of the Chicago apprentice programs.



Shown at a table filled with hockey league awards are, left to right: John Stull, team captain; Gary Cardelli; Dennis Mannella; Duffy Dardar, apprentice coordinator; Clifford Lamaster, coach; Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters; George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council, and Mr. Lasky, Director of Washburne Trade School.

ORGANIZE! Our goal is to double our membership! Hundreds of thousands of non-union workers in our craft and in related industries must be brought into the UBC. In industrial plants throughout the United States and Canada, there are almost one million men and women who work under conditions which threaten the job security of our membership. In residential housing, there are so many unorganized workers that finding a completely union-built home is virtually impossible in some areas of the United States and Canada! Organize!



IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 4 DAVENPORT, IOWA

Enemark, Christian

L.U. NO. 7 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dziedic, Paul
Gronli, Arni N.
Hansen, Harbor
Kallestad, Herbert
Latvala, George E.
Nelson, B. E.
Oas, Reidar

L.U. NO. 11 CLEVELAND, OHIO

Bobovicz, Stanley
Breginal, Charles
Bweka, Anton
Calo, Sam
Dacre, Albert
Dister, Albert
Dusek, James
Evans, Elmer
Fisher, Ercell, O.
Grabowsky, August
Hill, Thomas E.
Humr, Anton
Lambert, Emile G.
McElroy, Stephen
Meyer, George J.
Midgley, Fred
Radke, Richard, Sr.
Shury, James, Jr.
Smith, Will
Thomas, Joe
Throley, Frank
Tipka, James
Turner, John W.
Ward, Gordon
Wright, William B.
Zeleny, Anton
Zweig, Frank

L.U. NO. 20 STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

Wolf, Walter

L.U. NO. 23 DOVER, N.J.

Brink, Russell
Chamberlain, Floyd
Grogan, Thomas
Samuelson, Bernard

L.U. NO. 35 SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Herman, John
Olson, Elmer
Young, Claud

L.U. NO. 36 OAKLAND, CALIF.

Kevern, M. E.
MacKay, Donovan

L.U. NO. 37 SHAMOHIN, PA.

Grzybowski, Jacob

L.U. NO. 40 BOSTON, MASS.

Asp, Klas H.
Chipman, Owen
Fancy, Cecil N.
Hayes, John B.

L.U. NO. 47 ST. LOUIS, MO

Braun, Egon

L.U. NO. 49 LOWELL, MASS.

Heppell, Thomas
Morin, Phillipe

L.U. NO. 50 KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Hensley, Henry
Taylor, W. M.

L.U. NO. 61 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Comner, Omer B.

L.U. NO. 65 PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

Grobleski, Frank
Hirschak, John
Holbrook, Joseph
Keyasko, Frank
Opitz, Steve
Ostergard, Walter
Verelman, Robert

L.U. NO. 69 CANTON, OHIO

Barkdoll, Joseph, Sr.
Baum, Wm. C.
Rindchen, Walter

L.U. NO. 80 CHICAGO, ILL.

Arndt, Herman O.
Bailey, Glen, Sr.
Boone, Roy H.
Bronec, Ludwig
Johnson, William E.
Kearin, Joseph J.
Linder, William
Markovitch, Mike
Medley, Charles D.
Reed, Earl W.
Reed, Thomas B.
Schon, Albert
Seemann, Carl H.
Stack, John P.
Stoeckmann, Reinhold
Stokke, John H.
Wayne, Edward
Wells, Elgin C.

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Continued on
next page

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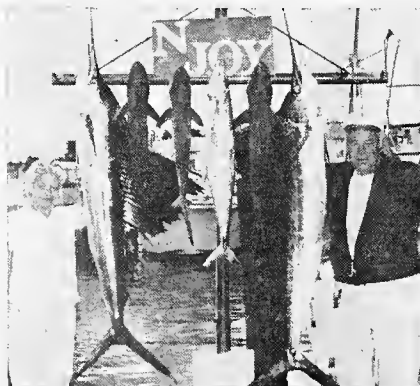
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Seven Years' Luck

Jack Moore, business representative of Local 1138, Toledo, O., right, and wife, Helen, took these two sailfish out of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., on the same day while fishing from a charter boat during their recent vacation.

After seven years of trying their luck in the Florida waters, one morning Jack told Helen that they were going to take the charter boat by themselves, as Jack had a hunch. He told her that "this is our day." The proof is in the picture shown at right.



ORGANIZE! It takes work, — time, — dedication, — manpower, — and know-how! An International Union can't do the job alone! It can't possibly supply enough staff organizers to do such a tremendous and necessary job! Volunteer organizers are needed now.

WHAT'S NEW?



CEILING REPAIRS



Leonald A. Wiens of San Diego, Calif., has developed an Acoustical Ceiling Repair Kit, which he says is ideal for small repairs and "will patch nicks, scratches, and bold spots and is very simple to use."

Wiens was a "pick-up man," performing small repair jobs for a large apartment builder in San Diego. He found that his kit was a time saver in repairing damages caused by movers, repairmen, and every day wear.

A person using the kit fills the large end of a plastic tube with acoustical plaster, dabs the damaged area with glue, places the large end of the tube against the ceiling and blows into the

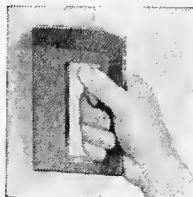
small end of the tube. He gently presses the area gently with a finger to match the surrounding ceiling.

Wiens is marketing his kit for about \$3. For further information write: L. A. Wiens, 8902 Gowdy Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92123.

METAL DETECTOR

A new, lightweight metal detector introduced by the National Instrument Company of Baltimore, Md., provides a simple, low-cost means for locating hidden metal objects, conduit, wires, pipes, reinforcing bars, etc. Tradenamed DETECTIF, this instrument incorporates a sensitivity control that adjusts for the size and the depth of the metal object. The tool is held in the hand and simply passed along the wall or concrete surface. Any metal object in the magnetic field produces an imbalance in a bridge circuit which is amplified, and indicated by a pilot lamp. Both ferrous and non-ferrous metals can be detected.

The DETECTIF measures 3 1/2" x 6" x 1" and weighs only 7 ounces. It is priced at \$11.95 F.O.B. Baltimore. For information write: National Instrument Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md. 21215.



OPTICAL MEASURES



Measurements of distances required in estimating and construction can be made quickly and easily with the new Ranging Optical Tapemeasure. Distances up to 100 feet can be measured by sighting through a viewfinder and turning a dial on the pocket-size instrument.

Readings in feet and/or inches can be made by one person for both vertical and horizontal distances. The Optical Tapemeasure carries a five-year warranty and is shock-resistant with a dustproof interior. Information on the Optical Tapemeasure is available from Ranging, Inc., Hardware Products Division, 90 Lincoln Road North, East Rochester, New York 14445.

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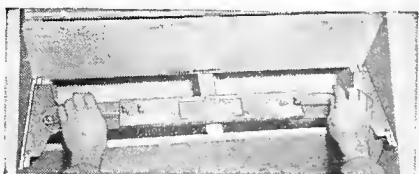


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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Action Leathercraft	20
Aluminum Box Mfg. Co.	28
Audel, Theo & Co.	31
Belsaw Machinery	14
Chicago Tech College	17
Craftsman Book Co.	10
Eliason Stair Gauge	31
Estwing Mfg. Co.	12, 14
Foley Mfg. Co.	18
Hydrolevel	13
Irwin Auger Bit	13
Locksmithing Inst.	15
Lufkin Tool	7
Riechers Roof Framer	9
Stanley Tools	Back Cover
Vaughan & Bushnell	18

"The Life of a Worker in One State Is as Important as a Worker's Life in Another State..."

Construction workers face a variety of changing job hazards—falls, injuries from tools, being struck by falling materials and equipment.

Millmen and the workers in our allied industrial trades face perils when plant machinery is not properly guarded and when the work place is slippery or overheated or noisy or poorly lighted.

These work hazards don't stop at state lines. They might appear wherever and whenever a member of our Brotherhood finds employment.

It is because of the universal nature of occupational hazards that the labor movement of the United States, a few years ago, renewed its demands for a nationwide system of safety inspections and uniform occupational safety and health regulations. Labor asked for . . . and successfully obtained in 1971 after a hard legislative fight . . . the first federal Occupational Safety and Health Act ever achieved.

Basically, the act was designed to push aside all the confusion and all of the imperfections which had developed among state and local safety laws and administrations and establish standards which the entire country could work safely with. It would not usurp state responsibilities; it would, actually, make local and state job protections more effective.

Congress recognized the need for nationwide action when it passed the law, three years ago. A Senate report at that time stated that "the solution to the

problem of assuring safe and healthful work places for our working men and women required nothing less than a comprehensive nationwide approach. . . . The health and safety of the worker is truly a national concern. . . . In a state-by-state approach the efforts of the most vigorous states are inevitably undermined by the shortsightedness of others. . . ."

A House report echoed these sentiments: "The life of a worker in one state is as important as a worker's life in another state, and uniform standards must be required to protect all workers. . . ."

A little more than three years have passed since the Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed. In that span of time, Uncle Sam—when he's free to move and has the inclination—has broken sound barriers, developed atomic energy, launched space programs, and mounted vast armies and fought wars.

But, alas, Uncle Sam, in this instance, has hardly moved off the ground.

In fact, the whole federal occupational safety and health program seems now to be turned around and headed back into the oblivion from which it originated: into the maze of state safety programs, some good but most bad, from which it came.

As AFL-CIO President George Meany told a conference in Washington, D.C., recently, "The Administration, in spite of all of its rhetoric about how important this law was to workers and how high a priority it would have in its implementation, has managed to distort the policies of this act, to starve its budgets, water down its enforcement, and spend its time and money principally in devising new ways of dismantling the federal controls and handing them back to the states where they were in the first place."

The inability of many states to cope with the problems of job safety was the reason for the federal act in the first place. The interstate nature of much employment today makes safety a **nationwide** issue. When construction is started on a natural gas pipeline in the Southwest and moves through several states to its final terminal, must new safety standards apply in each of the states crossed? When a journeyman carpenter or millwright works for a major national contractor and moves from state to state on new assignments must he face different job site standards in each state?

The Interstate Commerce Commission has for many years applied safety standards in trucking and railroading. The Department of Agriculture has applied federal regulations in meat and food inspection. Certainly a man or woman's life demands as much concern as a side of beef in a slaughter house!

Section 18 of OSHA provides a mechanism whereby the states may assume responsibility for the enforcement of occupational safety and health standards in whole or in part. It was the general understanding at the time OSHA was passed that Section 18 would be administered in a fashion which would assure the basic overall purposes of the Act—a federal program regulating health and safety through rigorous uniform standards and enforcement procedures—would not be undercut.

This expectation has not come to pass.

"We find OSHA disgracefully abdicating federal enforcement responsibility," George Meany comments, "giving it back to the states, and this is making second-class citizens in every state where these plans—federally approved plans—are in operation."

From the very beginning of the OSHA program organized labor has found employer groups trying to water down enforcement policies, state bureaucrats trying to hold on to their private domains of control, and Department of Labor underlings eager to relinquish their responsibilities to state and local officials "in the field."

At the present time, approximately 25 state plans for occupational safety and health administration within state borders have been approved by the Department of Labor. The AFL-CIO contends that **none** of these state plans meet federal requirements. (There are some instances of disagreement on this point . . . and it may be that there **are** state programs, predating OSHA, which are satisfactory and life-saving programs. But the fact remains that weak programs in some states can hurt strong programs in others. Standards must be high in **all** states. Emphasis **must** be placed on federal control.)

The AFL-CIO feels so strongly about this matter that it has filed suit in a federal court to prevent any further approval of state plans now under review or further operation of those already approved, until the Administration changes its policies and guidelines to conform with the law.

A year ago, when only nine state plans had been approved by the Department of Labor, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had this to say about these first nine plans: "Not one of them is worth the paper it is written on. All are bare-bone 'developmental' plans, long on promises of future action but woefully short on present performance."

The measure of their inadequacy was that many of them were based on proposals for state legislation which had not even been introduced into state legislation or enacted into law. The tragedy for the American worker is that this pie-in-the-sky, leave-it-to-the-states approach serves as an excuse for the Department of Labor and OSHA to slow down their entire timetable for action.

It was only a short time ago that the United Brotherhood and other Building and Construction Trades Unions were looking around in their own ranks for persons to recommend for posts as OSHA inspectors and administrators. While we were preparing to offer highly skilled and competent construction craftsmen for the federal enforcement team, bureaucrats in Washington from entirely different federal agencies were rushing to OSHA to obtain jobs with higher civil service ratings, whether they had competence in this specialized field or not. And many of them got such jobs.

Meanwhile, millions of American workers face job-site dangers daily. The Labor Department's own figures show this. Final estimates of a recent survey of occupational injuries and illnesses show that on the average, about one out of every 10 workers suffered

some kind of job-related injury or illness in 1972. A total of nearly 5.7 million recordable work-related injuries and illnesses (those requiring first aid treatment) occurred during that year.

Fortunately, among the members of the United Brotherhood, being forewarned of hazards on the job is being forearmed. We can show by accident records of union jobs and non-union jobs that the skilled, union-trained journeyman is basically a safe worker, who looks out for himself and his fellow workers on the job. I am firmly convinced that if there were more skilled, union workers in residential and commercial construction, there would be fewer injuries and fewer health hazards.

But union or not, many work sites in our industry have unexpected hazards. The lumber and sawmill industry, in particular, has a high incidence of job injuries.

It is time that the Administration refocuses its attention on these hazards and the primary goal of overcoming them.

Programs and standards at least equal to the federal level must be assured before the Department of Labor grants individual states the right to enact little OSHA acts of their own.



William Linder
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If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 7

JULY, 1974



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

The Convention Badge, Symbol of Brotherhood	2
Our Strength Depends Upon Our Numbers, Says General President	5
Conventions and Conferences in Vancouver	9
Open Shop Builders Brace For CHOP	13
Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and Laws	17

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	4
Canadian Report Morden Lazarus	7
Local Union News	10
In Retrospect R. E. Livingston	12
Apprenticeship and Training	15
Plane Gossip	16
We Congratulate	27
Service to the Brotherhood	29
In Memoriam	37
What's New?	39
In Conclusion William Sidell	40

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17

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THE COVER

It's convention time again. Every four years, delegates from local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, all over North America, assemble at some major city to deliberate on the problems of the craft, the industry, the working population, and the Brotherhood . . . and to chart a course for the future.

The 1974 convention city is Chicago, Ill. The Windy City's skyline is shown on the lower part of our July cover. Three of the world's tallest buildings are in Chicago: the Sears Tower (seen at extreme left in the lower picture), the Standard Oil Building, and the John Hancock Center.

Also impressive is the convention site, McCormick Place On-the-Lake, shown at the top of our cover. This is one of America's newest and largest convention and exhibition centers.

Connecting the two pictures is a reproduction of the 1974 General Convention delegate's badge . . . a splendid array of color.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



THE CONVENTION BADGE

Symbol of Brotherhood for Generations of Delegates

Badges were originally worn by knights in shining armor and their followers. In the heat of battle, the badges, the shields, and coats of arms helped to separate friend from foe and drew men together in common cause.

Badges are worn today as symbols of membership in an organization and as emblems of rank.

As delegates to the Brotherhood's 32nd General Convention assemble at Chicago, this month, each will wear the badge shown on the front cover of this issue of *The Carpenter*. This bright and colorful emblem makes him one of almost 3,000 leaders of the craft and industry who will have come from many parts of North America to deliberate on the vital issues facing us in the Seventies.

We have assembled at right some of the badges worn by Brotherhood delegates to past conventions. They go back to 1886, just five years short of the founding convention of the Brotherhood in Chicago in 1881.

The badges shown here are all that the General Office is now able to assemble and display in showcases in the General Office lobby. General Treasurer Charles Nichols (who has additional duties as building manager) is attempting to obtain a complete set of badges for display. He asks any member or organization with badges which might be added to the General Office collection to contact him. He will be happy to add to those shown in the array at right.

The badges shown in the picture at right include:

FIRST ROW. 1. The delegate's badge for the 1886 General Convention—a purple ribbon with gold lettering. It became the emblem for two successive conventions. 2. The 1888 General Convention badge. 3. The 1890 General Convention badge. 4. Badges became more elaborate in 1894 for the General Convention in Indianapolis. The lower ribbon was red, white, and blue with gold lettering. A medal reproduction of the official lapel pin was used for the first time. 5. The delegate's badge for the 12th General Convention in Atlanta, Georgia, 1902. 6. A portion of the delegate's badge for the 13th General Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1904. The badge also included a purple ribbon.

SECOND ROW. 1. The General President's badge at the 14th Biennial Convention at Niagara Falls, New York, 1906. This was the 25th Anniversary Convention of the Brotherhood. 2. A portion of the delegate's badge for the 15th Biennial Convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1908. 3. The General President's badge for the 16th Biennial Convention in 1910 in Des Moines, Iowa. 4. The General President's badge for the 17th Biennial Convention in Washington, D.C., in 1912. Note the compass in the lower part of the badge. 5. The medal pin for the badge of the 18th General Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1914. In 1916, during World War I, delegates received a watch fob for the 19th Biennial Convention. 7. A delegate badge to the 21st General Convention at Indianapolis in 1924. The medal disc at the bottom displays the General Offices at Indianapolis.

THIRD ROW. 1. The badge for the 22nd General Convention in 1928 at Lakeland, Florida. 2. The convention was in Lakeland again in 1936 for the 23rd General Convention. The medal at center displays the Lakeland Home. 3. A portrait of former General President William Hutcheson graced the badge of the 24th General Convention at Lakeland in 1940. 4. Conventions were postponed until after World War II. This badge was for the 25th General Convention at Lakeland in 1946, as the war ended. 5. The badge for the 26th General Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1950. 6. The convention returned to Cincinnati in 1954 for the 27th General Convention.





WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

TUSSOCK MOTH BATTLE—The U.S. Forest Service has ordered an all-out attack on the tussock moth, which is infesting some 400,000 acres of forest lands in the Pacific Northwest. The insect pest, which is ravaging valuable timber, is being sprayed with DDT. The regional forester said it was decided to treat infested areas with DDT only after a thorough analysis of all environmental considerations.

HEAVY ADVICE—George Washington appointed the first Presidential advisory committee to assist him in dealing with the Whiskey Rebellion. Since that time, "blue ribbon" Presidential advisory boards and commissions have increased in number, until now there are approximately 1,500 groups which advise the U.S. President and various agencies of the Federal government, according to the Gale Research Company, publishers of an encyclopedia of such advisory organizations.

HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN—Energy Czar John Sawhill suggests that Americans can save fuel by running their air conditioners less this summer. The Federal Energy Office recommends that the thermostats be set at 78 or 80 degrees. Sawhill advises doing away with tight collars and neckties, even at the office, to make higher temperatures more bearable.

REVERSE SIGNAL NEEDED—The Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, which is getting a little tougher with employers than it has been in the past, has ruled that more than sounding a regular horn is necessary for a truck that is backing up.

The Commission ruled, two-to-one, that a reverse signal alarm or an observer is needed when the truck driver's vision is obscured.

The case grew out of the death of a worker who was run over by an asphalt truck while employed by Southeast Contractors Inc., of Birmingham, Alabama. The firm contested the charge against it on the grounds that sounding the truck's horn had given adequate warning. The Commission, however, held that the air horn did not necessarily indicate the truck's direction of movement while a reverse signal alarm would have.

REPUBLICAN STRATEGY?—If House Republican Leader John J. Rhodes has his way, the "threat" of union influence and not the record of the Nixon Administration will be the big issue in November's Congressional elections.

Rhodes outlined a Republican election strategy at a dinner given by the National Right to Work Committee, a group enthusiastically in accord with the Arizona congressman's theme.

He told the employer-financed organization, whose declared objective is to outlaw the union shop, that it must "battle for every ballot" and head off AFL-CIO President George Meany's "stampede for a veto-proof Congress."

MAJOR JOBLESS AREAS—The number of major labor areas with substantial joblessness—6% or more—increased to 45 in May, with the addition of Buffalo and Philadelphia, the Labor Dept. reported.

The last time the figure reached that level was in December 1972. The department surveys 150 major employment centers monthly.

The increase in unemployment in both Buffalo and Philadelphia was due partly to "the lingering effects of the energy shortage and insufficient growth in job opportunities," the Labor Dept. said.

The monthly survey is based on state employment security agencies' employment and unemployment reports.

Our Strength Depends Upon Our Numbers, General President Tells NY State Meeting



State President Campbell presents General President Sidell a plaque expressing esteem for his leadership.



General Secretary Livingston is presented a memento by Council Secretary Milton Frey.



General Treasurer Nichols and GEB Member Rogers at the head table during the opening session.

General President William Sidell carried his personal appeal for greater organizing to New York State, May 1, as he addressed delegates to the state convention at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

"Our strength depends upon our numbers," he told the assembly. "Increased numbers broaden our impact within the various industries in which we are employed. Organizing is the keynote of our offensive in the Seventies."

He warned that anti-union groups are "organized, well financed, and they possess an abundance of expertise."

"These times demand leadership at the local union level, and the district council, state council, and International levels," the General President said. "We cannot reply to anti-union attacks in the old ways. This is the dynamic age of versatility, demanding new approaches to old problems and new problems."

He told delegates that the craft union concept and the labor movement itself are under attack as never before. He cited discriminatory legislation, unfriendly courts, encroachments on our apprenticeship system, and biased actions by Federal agencies as four of several current indicators of prevailing anti-union sentiment.

General Secretary R. E. Livingston, a native New Yorker, who also spoke to the convention, underscored the General President's remarks. He noted, particularly, the attacks on the Davis-Bacon Law, legislation which has done so much to protect the wage levels of building tradesmen for almost a half century. He cited two reasons for the current attacks on Davis-Bacon.

"One, labor is supporting amendments to the law which would extend coverage to demolition and disman-

ting of public buildings, and it is seeking to include subsistence allowances in the wage determinations under the law.

"And, two, the open shoppers and the double-breasted contractors (those who work both union and non-union jobs) are making big gains in picking up major contracts around the country . . . And they figure they could do even better, if Davis-Bacon didn't make them pay decent wages."

The General Secretary told his audience that open shoppers are now in the majority in the State of New York and "card-carrying Building Tradesmen are actually in a minority."

He called attention to data compiled by the Construction Employers Labor Relations Assn. of New York State to show that much more than 50% of all construction in 45 of the state's 62 counties is now being performed on an open shop or non-union basis.

Livingston pointed out that open shoppers are moving out of small residential work and into large industrial and commercial construction, public works, utility, and high-rise residential jobs.

"General President William Sidell and your other General Officers, I might say, have been warning members of this trend for a long time," he added.

State Council President Patrick J. Campbell, who was recently named Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood, presided. Campbell said that the council is doing everything possible "to keep the enemies of organized labor in check." He called upon the local unions of New York State

Continued on page 13

U.S. Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan speaks to the convention.





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CANADIAN REPORT

Canadian Economy Expected to Improve

At mid-year leading economists were predicting that the Canadian economy would come through 1974 in good condition with a real growth rate of 5% after allowing for inflation. This compares with 7% last year, which was exceptional.

The optimistic forecast is based on two facts: first, that the economy was subject to few restrictions. For example, price and wage controls were not introduced, and, second, Canada did not suffer unduly from the energy crisis.

However, two other factors take some of the edge off the pleasant predictions, since unemployment is not expected to decline and prices are expected to continue their upward climb.

To counter such unrestrained inflation, the central Bank of Canada has forced up lending rates on money. Interest rates are at record high levels with mortgages for housing soaring over 10% to levels from 11% to 14%.

This is bound to have a restraining effect on construction, especially residential. Last year's record high of 268,000 housing starts is unlikely to be matched this year. Estimates for this year range from a low of 230,000 to a high of 250,000. The demand is there, but people are bound to have second thoughts about buying homes at grossly inflated prices and paying them off at ridiculously-high interest rates.

Two conflicting forces are ranging side by side in Canada. Huge developments are under way such as immense power projects in Quebec, Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia, and many others are being planned like oil and gas pipelines, petrochemical complexes and oil sands developments.

The senior economists of the Royal Bank of Canada says that this country

will need about \$500 billion in capital investment in the next 10 years. This bank economist sees continued growth and even improvement through 1975 with a recovery in housing construction, and increased spending on business plant and equipment in the construction sector.

Ontario's Minister of Energy Darcy McKeough believes that the problem ahead is not the availability of capital but of labor. This sounds odd to the building trades unions, since unemployment in many areas is still too high despite booming construction.

The Ontario government spokesman said that just one oil sands project like Syncrude Canada, Ltd., in northern Alberta will require 180,000 employees in directly or indirectly related jobs, and most of them will require a high degree of skills. He said he doesn't know where Alberta will find the skilled workers when Ontario Hydro, one of the biggest on the continent, will be hard-pressed to find them for its proposed expansion. This will involve building in the next 10 years the equivalent to all the generating facilities Hydro has built in the past 60 years.

This huge expansion should certainly relieve or eliminate the unemployment problem if people can be matched to the jobs—a big IF. To meet the expected demand for skilled technicians, some industrialists are calling for the training of more people, others for more immigration.

These are just some of the complications in the current situation. By the time this is read, Canada will have a new federal government which will be expected to deal more effectively with all or most of them in the future than it has in the past.

Staley Re-elected CLC Vice President

When the Prime Minister starts selecting his new cabinet this month, the new executive of the Canadian Labor Congress will be about two

months old. At CLC's mid-May convention in Vancouver, President-elect Joseph Morris stepped up into the post from being executive vice-president and has years of trade union experience to help him deal with his new responsibilities.

Joe Morris was brought up in a small logging town in British Columbia while the new secretary-treasurer of the Congress, Don Montgomery, was born in a small Saskatchewan community. Yet both of them have spent their working years in big cities—Morris in Vancouver and Ottawa, Montgomery in Hamilton and Toronto.

One of the two executive vice-presidents, Shirley Carr, polled the highest number of ballots of any Congress officer and is the first woman to hold one of the four top CLC executive posts. The fact that she comes from the Canadian Union of Public Employees is also of some significance. Public service employees at all three levels of government are becoming more and more unionized and more and more vocal in the ranks of organized labor.

The other executive vice-president is Julien Major, who was involved in research and education in the trade union movement in Quebec and held a senior staff post with the United Paper Workers. But his election was due to the strong backing of the Quebec Federation of Labor, which convinced a big majority of the CLC convention delegates that the QFL should have special status within the Congress.

The convention decided that the Congress should reach a special arrangement with the QFL whereby the CLC would turn over a substantial part of the funds now collected from the Quebec-affiliated membership to the QFL. With the money will go the power to control some activities now directed from CLC offices in Ottawa.

The changes in top officers, the expanded rules for or guidelines toward more Canadian autonomy, the decision relating to Quebec, are all signs of changes in thinking in trade union ranks. Leaders have to move with the times.

E. T. Staley of the United Brotherhood and past president of the B.C. Federation of Labour was reelected as one of six CLC General Vice-Presidents. One building trades representative, J. D. Carroll of the Boilermakers, was elected one of 10 vice-presidents-at-large. This gives the building trades two voices on an executive council of 20.

15 Unions Erect Building in 20 Hours

Fifteen building trades unions took part in a novel charitable project in British Columbia which produced a \$100,000 center for retarded youth in what must be world-record time.

The unions became involved with construction industry management in planning and building the structure near Vancouver in aid of the Variety Club of Western Canada, a service club which is dedicated to helping underprivileged youth. All materials and labor were provided on a voluntary basis.

What was novel about the project is that it was built in just under 20 hours from 9 p.m. on a Saturday night to 5 p.m. on the Sunday during a telethon. A lot of planning went into the project before the construction got under way, with Carpenters laying long 2 x 4s on red lines painted on a concrete slab.

In addition to the unions, it is estimated that 175 companies make some

kind of contribution to the \$100,000 project, which, when the on-site workers were finished was 95% complete.

Tax Discourages Housing Speculators

That speculators are one factor in the rapid escalation of housing prices was finally admitted by the Ontario government, which introduced legislation aimed at halting their operations or at least reducing their impact.

There is some question as to whether the taxing of profits made by speculators will be effective enough, but this special tax combined with the high level of interest rates might give pause to the kind of rampant speculation being practised.

Speculators have been buying up homes in new subdivisions almost before the foundations have been put in. They could do this with a small down payment as long as they got a big enough mortgage. The heavy demand for homes has enabled them to dispose of their temporary purchases


at a good profit without much difficulty.

Such quick gains will now be heavily taxed if the speculators don't find loopholes in the law in order to evade it.

"Amateur" speculators have also driven up the price of older homes by similar practises which can only be successful in the tight housing market which exists in most major urban areas of the province.

The federal government has done nothing about its much-publicized intention to pass legislation to protect the new-home buyer against faulty construction. The Canadian Council on Social Development, a non-profit agency, has urged a home warranty plan on a national basis which would be compulsory. The Council wants the warranty to come under direction of federal and provincial governments rather than the building industry itself.

What could eventually happen is that government and industry will agree on a warranty plan but who will be responsible for policing it is anybody's guess.



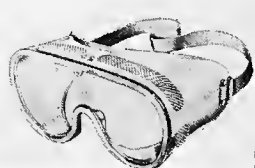
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Brotherhood delegates attending the Canadian Labor Congress Convention.

Conventions and Conferences In Vancouver, British Columbia

Canadian members were busy recently in three major labor conferences in Vancouver, British Columbia, May 10-17. They participated in the Carpenters Canadian Conference, the Canadian Building Trades Conference, and the Biennial Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress.

The Carpenters' own conference covered many issues facing the Brotherhood throughout the provinces and looked forward to the General Convention in Chicago, late this month. There were no changes in the roster of offices. Arnold Smith of British Columbia continues as president, and Robert Reed of Ontario was reelected secretary.

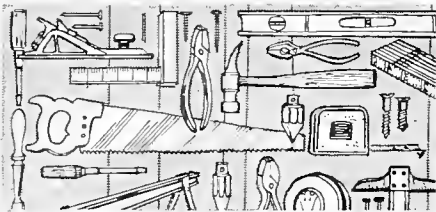
The Building Trades conference drew delegates from all the crafts

and heard speakers from both labor and public organizations. Donald MacDonald, retiring President of CLC, was among those attending the conference.

The 10th Constitutional Convention of the Canadian Labour Congress was the largest ever, with 2,492 delegates registered. The convention took up many economic and political issues. Several resolutions dealing with the autonomy of Canadian sections of International Unions were referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration. Joseph Morris, a delegate of the International Woodworkers of America, was elected CLC President, succeeding MacDonald. General Executive Board member E. T. Staley was easily reelected to the executive council.

PICTURED BELOW, FROM TOP: Secretary Robert Reed and President Arnold Smith of the Carpenters Canadian Conference. Next, GEB Member E. T. Staley with John Carroll of the Boilermakers, chairman of the Building Trades Advisory Board. Finally, Board Member Staley congratulating Joseph Morris upon his election as president of the CLC.





LOCAL UNION NEWS

Milan Marsh Heads Ohio AFL-CIO

Milan Marsh, 45, former head of the Ohio Carpenters Council, is the new president of the Ohio AFL-CIO, having beaten incumbent Frank King by a better than two-to-one margin at the Federation's convention.

King, 62, a former member of the Ohio legislature and a well-known figure in Democratic politics, was elected to head the Federation in 1964, re-elected in 1966, 1968 and 1970 when the term of office was changed to four years.

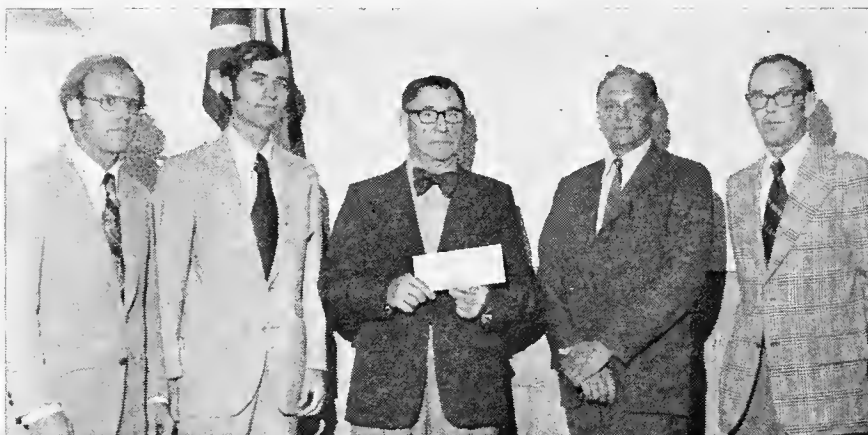
However, in recent years, the Federation has been marked by intense political struggles. The entire four-day convention, attended by more than 2,000 delegates representing some 800,000 union members, was devoted to debate on candidacies and voting.

Ohio AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Warren Smith, running on a slate with Marsh, defeated Floyd L. Chapman, financial secretary of Steelworkers' Local 1124 of Massillon. Smith also is a member of the Steelworkers. The Marsh-Smith slate also swept all elections for the Federation's 34-member executive board.

Challenge of the 70's

ORGANIZE! It means a re-birth of the sincerity, the belief, the fervor, the evangelistic zeal that spurred organized labor in the 30's and 40's! It means re-awakening our membership to the idealism of trade unionism and brotherhood! It means making every member of the UBC a missionary dedicated to converting the non-unionist to membership in our organization! It means enlisting the more than eight hundred and fifty thousand men and women of the UBC into an voluntary organizing army spread across the United States and Canada!

First Pension Check in North Carolina



The officers and members of Local 1469, Charlotte, N.C., accomplished a "first" for their state on May 7, when Don W. F. Mahaney, center in the picture, was presented their first pension check from the area's Carpenters Pension Plan. In the picture, from left, are W. O. Self of McDevitt & Street Construction Co., a trustee of the plan; Marion Reece of Carolina Administrators; Mahaney; David Caudle, business representative, Local 1469, and E. L. Higgins, business representative, Local 2875, Charlotte; both plan trustees.

BAs Study

A Building Trades Business Agents Institute was held recently on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, under the auspices of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, and the Center for Labor Research and Education of the university.

Carpenter BAs attending included: Front row, from left, John L. Brown, Sr.; Norvell E. McClellan, and Luis Adams. Back row, Sterling K. Walburn, Bill Walker, and Olen Keith.

Previous training programs of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center have been held in the Washington, D.C. area.



Open House

Local 1849, Pasco, Wash., recently held an open-house celebration to introduce its new headquarters building. At right, the local executive board is shown assembled in its new board room.



Western Council Files Export Suit

The Western Council of Lumber Production and Industrial Workers and Western States Regional Council No. 3 of the International Woodworkers of America have filed suit in Portland, Ore., against Earl L. Butz, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture; John R. McGuire, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service; and Theodore A. Schlappfer, Chief Forester of Region 6 of the Forest Service.

The two organizations seek to prevent new Forest Service regulations from going into effect which would increase log exports.

The suit was filed May 17th in the U.S. District Court for the State of Oregon, challenging that the Department of Interior and Related Appropriations Act of 1974 is being violated.

Specifically, the suit concerns a regulation—36 CFR, Sec. 221.25(e)—which defines a "historic level" for log exports: by private firms, that used Federal timber to replace the logs they sent abroad, in amounts up to 110 percent of the average sale of export logs in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Both the Western Council and IWA assert that the aforementioned regulation is a violation of the 1974 law passed by Congress which states that no sale of unprocessed timber from Federal lands west of the 100th meridian will be exported or used as a substitute for timber from private lands which is exported by a producer.

The plaintiffs maintain that the regulation is invalid and illegal because it permits a purchaser to obtain timber from Federal lands in quantities up to 110 percent over the average annual volume purchased or exported in calendar years 1971-73.

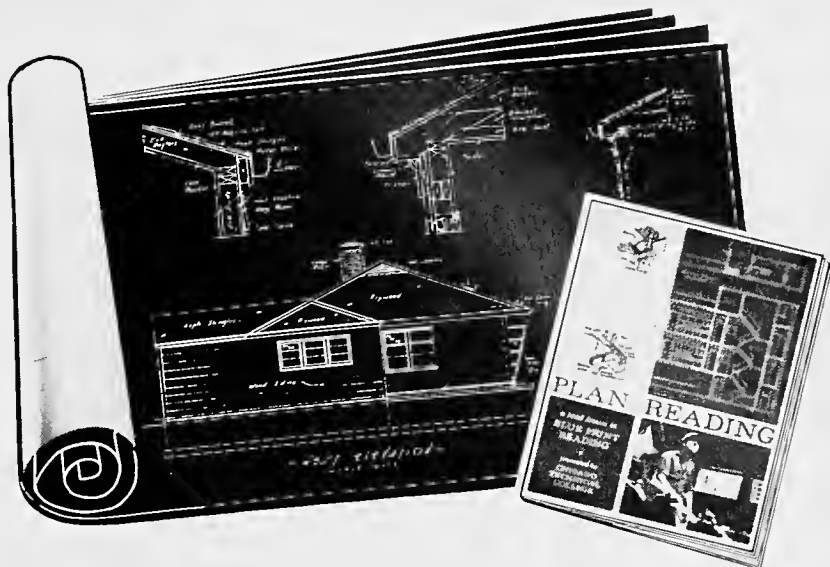
This plainly violates the language of the statute.

Washington State Auxiliaries Meet

The Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries held its 35th Annual Convention, May 6-8, at the Ridpath Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mrs. Arlette Skanes, Tacoma, Wash.; vice president, Mrs. Russell L. (Hazel) Haggen, Bellingham, Wash.; secretary, Mrs. James (Barbara) Foster, Chehalis, Wash.; and treasurer, Mrs. Florence Smith, Bellingham, Wash.

The auxiliaries heard reports on an active year in the Northwest. Speakers urged delegates to lend moral support to the Brotherhood's organizing drives, CHOP and VOC.



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In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By R. E. LIVINGSTON

General Secretary
and Managing Editor



75 YEARS AGO—JULY, 1899

Brooklyn Tobacco Plant Pays Carpenters

In 1899 a large tobacco manufacturing firm in Brooklyn, N.Y., Buchanan and Lyall, employed 21 carpenters in its all-union factory. Before it became organized by the UBC, it was paying employees 30¢ per hour for a 9½ hour day. After a contract was signed, the work day dropped to 8 hours and the wages went to \$3.25 per day, "in accordance with the union rules of the Borough of Brooklyn."

Eight-Hour Movement Still Showing Strength

Building tradesmen in Rochester, N.Y., gained the 8-hour day after a two-week strike and a new wage level of \$1.50 per day for laborers.

The New York State Factory Department warned employers to comply with the new 8-hour law in all city and state contracts.

Immigrants Create Employment Issues

The July 1899 issue of *The Carpenter* reported that "the large influx of immigrants who had been attracted to the United States by the report of prosperous conditions of all lines of business is causing considerable alarm." There was a remarkable increase in immigration from European nations during the first five months of 1899. In January, 1899, a total of 10,683 immigrants were admitted. As shipping activities increased in the spring, the number increased to 40,276 in April and more than 52,000 in May. These were increases of more than 20% over the same months of 1898.

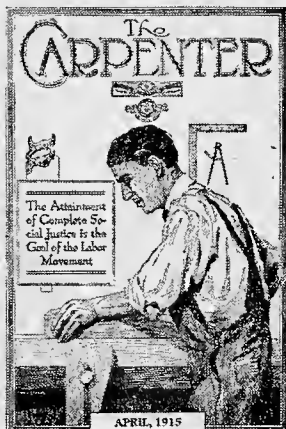
One out of every six of the new comers was an Italian. There were also large numbers of Germans, Hungarians, and Croats. Of the latter, quite a number were found to have been

brought here in violation of the alien contract law and were turned back. Nevertheless, more than 1,000 of "a low class of laborers" from Croatia were admitted earlier in 1899.

The Industrial Commission of the State of New York and the Congress in Washington, D.C. were expected to consider problems created by the growing number of immigrants.

Fairy Tales In German Mines and Mills

"Reports from Germany tell of the appointment of Fraulein Lisa Tetzner, a former school teacher, as "official fairy story teller." Fraulein Tetzner's job is to go from city to city, telling fairy stories to the boys and girls who begin to toil in Germany's mines and mills at an early age. The government thinks that the fairy tales will bring a little romance into the dreary lives of the youthful workers. Governments are good at fairy tales."



In answer to many requests, *The Carpenter* is making available to readers a full-size reproduction of the cover of the April, 1915, *Carpenter*. It is printed in deep sepia ink on gray paper, 8½" x 11½". Copies may be obtained at 25¢ each from: Editor, *The Carpenter*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

50 YEARS AGO—JULY, 1924

Union Seeks 400,000 Members by Convention

General Secretary Frank Duffy, editor of the 1924 *Carpenter*, reported that the Brotherhood had gained 25,807 members during the past year, bringing the total membership to 322,150.

He cautioned, however: "It should be borne in mind that this is only membership in full benefit and good standing, and does not include any members who owe an equal sum to, or more than equal to, three months dues.

"There is no need of any of us to get swelled head or vain about it, even if we do get a good bit of quiet, substantial pleasure in finding things so.

"Our main business must be to see that we hold on to it now we have it. If we were to slip, it would cost us dearly in wages and working conditions. On the other hand, if every member would appoint himself a business agent to get even one new member during this summer, then we could meet in convention this coming September with the 400,000 membership mark attained."

False Ads Lure Members to St. Louis

It was reported by the St. Louis, Mo., District Council that false advertisements were appearing in the newspapers of such cities as Chicago, Atlanta, and New Orleans, luring carpenters to St. Louis.

The first ad was noticed in a Chicago paper. It said: "Carpenters wanted in St. Louis; \$1.50 per hour and all the overtime you want; new Ford plant."

Many Chicago members traveled to St. Louis only to find that no new Ford plant was planned there.

During the Twenties, employer groups often lured workers to a city to increase the number of skilled workmen available and keep wages down.

Open Shop Builders in Philadelphia Area Brace for CHOP Drive, Editor Reports

Open-shop home builders in the four counties of Suburban Philadelphia, Pa., are bracing for a major membership drive by United Brotherhood organizers, according to the real estate editor of *The Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Editor Raymond A. Berens reported that local builders are so worried about CHOP (the Brotherhood's Coordinated Housing Organizing Program) that they have held two "labor law seminars" to prepare themselves for the CHOP campaign.

At one of the seminars, Berens states, David O. Clark, legislative vice president of the Home Builders Assn. of Philadelphia and Suburban Counties and chairman of the Suburban Builders Council, warned fellow builders that trouble was on the way. Clark complained that only a few builders attended an earlier seminar at Valley Forge. Some 100 persons attended the second gathering.

Thomas E. Waters, Jr., an attorney, told the home builders that "the weather is beautiful" and "home building is in high gear." He suggested that the time was ideal—from the Brotherhood's point

of view—for the union to organize residential construction. He urged builders to "take a path of rational discussion" to combat CHOP.

"If you are paying substandard wages, if you use your employees as pawns, if you have sloppy or non-existent supervision in the field, you are going to be organized," Waters told the builders. "It is just a matter of time."

He urged the builders to talk to the "union aides."

"Talk to everybody, but make sure you have a witness," he added.

He warned his audience: "Don't permit strangers to roam your worksite without identifying themselves. Meet them in your office or over cocktails at lunch."

Waters issued a personal disclaimer for his advice to the builders: "Please do not misconstrue my comments—that a union contract is a bad thing per se. That is not so."

However, he urged builders faced with CHOP organizers to contact the Suburban Builders Council, which Berens described as an organization of approximately 60 open shop builders.

NEW YORK STATE

Continued from page 5

to work diligently in support of the twin Brotherhood organizing drives—VOC and CHOP.

John S. Rogers of Suffolk County, newly-appointed General Executive Board Member from the First District, said the present combination of inflation and unemployment is unique in the history of the United States.

"Prices and inflation are running rampant," Rogers said, "and our economic problems must be solved." He

charged that the controls leveled against the building trades were discriminatory and only added to the inflationary trend.

A guest of the convention was Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan, another New Yorker. Brennan called for restraint in wage demands this year because of inflation, but he assured delegates that he continues to serve the cause of workers in his cabinet post, and he indicated that he seeks restraint in prices and profits as well. Brennan described the Labor Department's efforts to create jobs and stimulate the economy.

Also in attendance was another New Yorker who has served in high posts of the Brotherhood—Charles Johnson, Jr., former General Executive Board Member.

General Treasurer Charles Nichols addressed delegates on the increasing need for political action in the states and in Washington to counteract anti-union legislation introduced this year. He called for continued support of CLIC, the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. Delegates collected contributions in support of CLIC's 1974 program.



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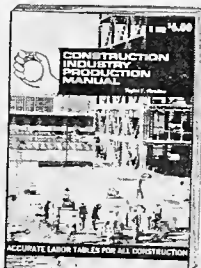


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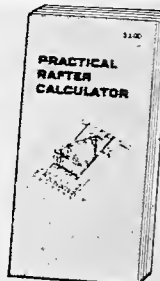
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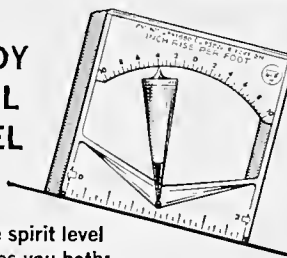
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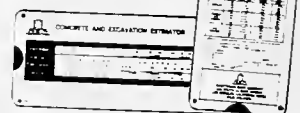
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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Transition Carpenters in Kentucky Aid Civil Authorities After Tornado

Military veterans learning carpentry in the Brotherhood's Transition training program at Fort Knox, Ky., were asked to assist in disaster work during the recent rash of tornadoes in Kentucky, Ohio and other parts of the Middle West.

Ten men about to graduate in Class 111 at Fort Knox were busily completing work on manipulative projects at the training center, when James A. Jones, chief education officer for Transition at the military base, asked for volunteers to report to Civil Defense Headquarters at Brandenburg, Ky., where a tornado had hit the previous afternoon. All the men responded.

When they arrived at the disaster site with their instructors, they quickly began shoring up walls and ceilings in damaged homes and helping people move personal belongings out of the buildings which were beyond repair. They assisted the Red Cross in establishing a medical clinic and even assisted the local undertaker at a temporary morgue. One of their first jobs was to erect a temporary headquarters for the civil defense director.

Instructors Elmer Gatewood and Wandell Phelps reported that U.S. Senator Walter Huddleston and Congressman Bill Natcher personally thanked the men for their emergency work.

"We feel that this experience was an excellent way to end the class," the two instructors commented. "Such experience will be an asset to them in the future."

Sopko Named to NY Council

Three new members have been appointed to the New York State Apprenticeship and Training Council by Gov. Malcolm Wilson. Among the three is William A. Sopko, business manager of Local 964, New York City.

The new members are three of seven who represent employees on the 15-member council.

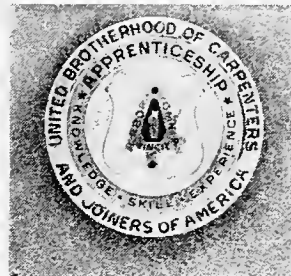
Contest Reminder

The 1974 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest is scheduled to be held in Cincinnati, O., November 21-23.

A carpentry apprenticeship conference has been scheduled for the three days immediately preceding the contest—November 18-20—similar to the one arranged at the 1973 contest in Omaha, Neb.

Many states and provinces are now conducting elimination contests to find international contestants.

Apprentice Pin Ready

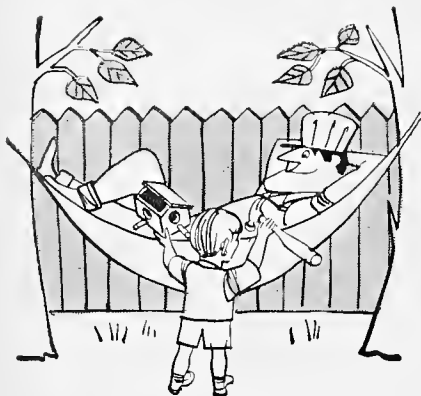


Under a resolution adopted by the Brotherhood's 31st General Convention, the Apprenticeship and Training Department has produced and is making available a lapel pin (shown greatly enlarged above), which may be worn by all duly-qualified apprentices.

All in a Day's Work . . .



—Lee Sokol



Flat on Her Face

One member's wife came home from shopping and said to her husband, "Dear, I have to have \$2,000 for a face lift."

After the member hit the ceiling and bounced back, he asked: "Why?"

She replied: "I met a friend in the supermarket, and she said that I look like my old self again."

—George Steinecke,
Patchogue, L.I., N.Y.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Take a Rain Check

The local weather forecasters held a banquet, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Midity, Izzy Warmenuff, Anna Mometer, Arthur Mometer, O. Howie Shivers, and Loraine Gage.

—Dillon A. Wilkens,
Local 1846, retired,
New Orleans, La.

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

Making Do

A carpenter we know asked his wife to bring him a 16 penny nail.

She said she couldn't find one . . .
"Would two 8 penny nails do?"

—A. Lohrbach, Santa Ana, Calif.

R U A UNION BOOSTER



Making Tracks

Cowboy: "Hey, you're putting the saddle on backwards!"

Dude: "You think you're so smart. You don't even know which way I'm going to travel."

This Month's Limerick

There once was a man named Paul,
Who thought that he knew it all.
He started to work . . . then thought,

"What a jerk!"
To be working any . . . at all!"

—Mrs. Paul Bowerman,
Corona, Calif.



Back to Abnormal

After the doctor checked the patient, he asked: "Have you been living a normal life?"

"Yes, doctor."

"Well, you'll have to cut it out for a while."

WORK SAFELY—ACCIDENTS HURT

Picnic Pooper

The pious but cranky old lady was disturbed because her neighbors had not invited her to the picnic. On the morning of the picnic, one of her neighbors called to ask her to go along.

"It's too late," she snapped. "I've already prayed for rain."

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Things to Come

Fortune Teller: "You'll be poor and unhappy until you're forty."

Carpenter, hopefully: "And then what?"

Fortune Teller: "By then you'll be used to it."

UNION-MADE IS WELL-MADE

Gotcha Covered

"Is it serious, doctor?"

"There's nothing to worry about. Everything you have is covered by hospitalization."

ALWAYS C D UNION LABEL

Man Overboard

"Mommy, can I swim in the ocean?"

"No, dear, the water is too rough."

"But daddy's swimming."

"Daddy's insured."

TELL M U R UNION!

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Getting married is a good deal like going into a restaurant with friends. You order what you want; then, when you see what the other fellow has, you wish you had taken that.

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Hale and Haley

The sixth grader wrote in his report: "It was Nathan Haley who said, 'I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.' This has come to be known as Haley's comment."

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Shaving Mug

The new barber nicked a customer badly in giving him a shave. Hoping to restore the man's feeling of well-being, the barber asked solicitously, "Do you want your head wrapped in a hot towel?"

"No, thanks," said the customer, "I'll carry it home under my arm."

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Your Money's Worth

Son: "Good news today, Pop!"

Father: "How's that, Son?"

Son, pointing out the door to the family car just wrecked: "You haven't been wasting your money on those automobile insurance payments!"

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

to the

CONSTITUTION & LAWS

"All amendments to the Constitution and Laws submitted by Local Unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than sixty days preceding the holding of the Convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our Official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

In accordance with this constitutional provision (Section 63 E), the following proposed amendments are published in the July 1974 issue of THE CARPENTER. The Thirty-Second General Convention of the United Brotherhood will convene in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, July 29, 1974.

SECTION 9

Submitted by Local Union 2235, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, the trend in organized labor is toward the one man one vote concept; therefore be it

"Resolved, that in future elections for our General Officers that they be conducted by a referendum vote of the membership."

Submitted by Midwestern Millmen District Council; Local Union 937, Dubuque, Iowa; Local Union 992, Janesville, Wisconsin; Local Union 1435, Ladysmith, Wisconsin; Local Union 1594, Wausau, Wisconsin; Local Union 1488, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 1801, Hawkins, Wisconsin; Local Union 2344, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 2686, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Local Union 1559, Muscatine, Iowa.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, it has been the past custom to elect District Board Members by a vote of all the delegates at the General Convention, and

"Whereas, the delegates from each District have a better knowledge of each of the candidates for District Board Member as to who is qualified for office,

"Resolved, that with the beginning of the Thirty-Second and thereafter District Board Members be elected by the vote of the delegates from their individual districts only who are in attendance at each convention, and

"Resolved, that Section 9, Paragraph B, be so changed."

Submitted by Local Union 743, Bakersfield, California.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph B:

"Whereas, our great Brotherhood was founded by men with strong will and a belief in democracy, and

"Whereas, Senators and Congressmen are elected by the districts they represent, and

"Whereas, each district has brothers capable of great leadership, and

"Whereas, the members of each district are aware of the great quality of their leaders; therefore be it

"Resolved, that there be a change in the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters starting in 1982 that each District Representative shall be elected by the delegates of their respective districts."

Submitted by Local Union 430, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 9, Paragraphs B, G and H:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America considers itself a Democratic organization, and

"Whereas, the election of International officers is determined by a majority vote of the delegates to the International Convention; therefore be it hereby

"Resolved, Section 9, Paragraph B, be changed to read: 'The election of General Officers shall be by majority vote of all members of the United Brotherhood at a special called meeting during the month of June of the International convention year, sealed tally sheets to be counted on the fourth day of the convention by the Election Committee,' and be it further

"Resolved, Section 9, Paragraph G, be changed to read: 'A member to be eligible for nomination for new office must be a journeyman working at the trade or employed by the Organization and a member in good standing of his Local Union for a period of twelve (12) consecutive months prior to his nomination and a member in good standing of the United Brotherhood for a period of five (5) consecutive years prior to his nomination,' and be it further

"Resolved, to add new Paragraph H: 'A member to become nominated for a General Officer must have his nomination supported at a special election within his own Local Union prior to March 31st of the Convention year and the International Office notified of said nomination by registered mail by March 31st of said year. Said notification will be accompanied by communications supporting his nomination from five local unions within his home state or province not affiliated within the same district council or province; three local unions from states or provinces other than his home state or province, no two from any one state or province. All communications shall be signed by the Local Union President and Recording Secretary and be stamped with the seal of the Local Union.'"

Submitted by Local Union 333, New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph D:

"Resolved, that the General President be elected by a vote of all members and the General Executive Board be instructed to make necessary

changes in the Constitution to make a referendum vote necessary for the election of General Officers."

Submitted by Local Union 333, New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 9, Paragraph G:

"Resolved, that a candidate for any office in the United Brotherhood be less than 65 when nominated."

SECTION 13

Submitted by Southern Council of Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 13, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, many district councils have contracts negotiated where the employers could mail the monthly dues directly to the council office, and

"Whereas, local unions in the industrial group are experiencing a high rate of turnover and this turnover includes the officers of the local unions making it almost impossible in some cases to keep a financial secretary in office long enough to train him in the performance of his duties which causes the council representatives to spend too much of their time in keeping books and training officers of local unions that he does not have time left to perform the other duties required of him, and

"Whereas, councils could do a much better job of maintaining the books of the local unions if they were centralized and at a more economical cost to the members if they were allowed to do so; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Section 13 D and 36 D be amended to allow the General Secretary to keep a correct accounting between a District Council for those affiliated local unions who desire that the District Council centralize the accounting for them, and be it further

"Resolved, that where a local union does not desire to comply with the above and continues to not take care of their accounting that the local union be ordered to comply with the above."

SECTION 30

Submitted by Local Union 1020, Portland, Oregon.

Add a new Paragraph to Section 30:

"Whereas, the unification of Local Unions in some areas would provide better service for the entire membership, and

"Whereas, District Councils are required to provide services which should be handled by the Local Unions, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the following paragraph be added to Section 30 of the General Constitution and Laws:

"D. All Local Unions shall employ at least one full-time representative unless dispensation is granted by the General President. If this Section is not complied with, it shall be the duty of the General President to revoke the charter of the Local Union not in compliance."

SECTION 31

Submitted by Utah District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 31, Paragraphs B and C:

"Whereas, the General President has instructed the officers within the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that organizing shall be mandatory, a must, a duty and obligation, and a necessity for survival, and

"Whereas, to accomplish the goals set forth by the General President on the CHOP and other organizing programs, and

"Whereas, overcoming the State Council, Provincial Council, District Council, Local Union and memberships resistance with fears of diminishing jobs, and

"Whereas, most offices and officers are political in nature, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the following changes be made in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America so that Section 31, Paragraphs B and C, read as follows:

"B. All officers shall serve for a term of not less than three years, nor more than four years, when and where permitted or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed.

"Neither the President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary, nor Recording Secretary can act as Trustee.

"C. Every Local Union whose members are employed in the construction industry shall have a full-time Business Representative and such assistant Business Representatives as may be necessary. Where Local Unions are affiliated with a District Council, the services of such full-time Business Representative and assistant Business Representatives may be provided by and through the District Council. Where employment of a full-time Business Representative would be an undue financial burden upon any Local Union not affiliated with a District Council or where conditions in any area permit, two or more Local Un-

ions have jurisdiction in adjacent areas may agree to employ one Business Representative and such assistant Business Representatives as may be necessary to service their members.

"All Business Representatives shall be required to participate in any training program for Business Representatives which shall be established by the United Brotherhood. Business Representatives and assistant Business Representatives may be elected or appointed by Local Unions or District Councils.

"Where the Business Representatives and assistant Business Representatives of a subordinate body are elected, their qualifications, nominations and election shall be governed by the provisions of this Section. Such elected Business Representatives and assistant Business Representatives shall serve for a term of not less than three years nor more than four years. An appointed Business Representative or assistant Business Representative must meet the qualifications of this Section."

Submitted by Twin City Carpenters District Council.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph E:

"Whereas, many local unions have money contributed to a vacation fund and the designated time for taking a vacation must be agreed upon with the contractor, and

"Whereas, some members serve in the Military Service such as the National Guard and could be on a training program or called for duty in some disaster area; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the first sentence of 31 E read as follows: A member cannot hold office or be nominated for office, Business Representative, Delegate or Committee unless present at the time of nomination, except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out on official business or prevented by accident or sickness or on vacation or in military service from being present; nor shall the member be eligible unless a journeyman working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or employed by the organization, and has been twelve consecutive months a member in good standing immediately prior to nomination in the Local Union and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three years immediately prior to nomination unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."

Submitted by Coos Bay District Council.

Amend Section 31, Paragraph J:

"Whereas, through collective bargaining increasing amounts of vacations are being negotiated throughout our industry, and

"Whereas, by contractual agreement much of this vacation time off must be taken in June, July or August by large numbers of our members, and

"Whereas, a portion of these members must take their vacations in June which is the month designated for elections of officers of local unions under Section 31 J, and

"Whereas, this has the resulting effect of depriving these members of either their right to vote or the right to go on vacations with their families; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 31 J of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to allow members who are unable to attend the June meeting of their Local Union because of scheduled vacations to cast absentee ballots for election of officers."

SECTION 36

Submitted by Southern Council of Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 36 D:

"Whereas, many district councils have contracts negotiated where the employers could mail the monthly dues directly to the council office, and

"Whereas, local unions in the industrial group are experiencing a high rate of turnover and this turnover includes the officers of the local unions making it almost impossible in some cases to keep a financial secretary in office long enough to train him in the performance of his duties which causes the council representatives to spend too much of their time in keeping books and training officers of local unions that he does not have time left to perform the other duties required of him, and

"Whereas, councils could do a much better job of maintaining the books of the local unions if they were centralized and at a more economical cost to the members if they were allowed to do so; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 13 D and 36 D be amended to allow the General Secretary to keep a correct accounting between a District Council for those affiliated local unions who desire that the District Council centralize the accounting for them, and be it further

"Resolved, that where a local union does not desire to comply with the above and continues to not take care of their accounting that the local union be ordered to comply with the above."

SECTION 43

Submitted by Local Union 1308, Lake Worth, Florida.

Add to Section 43:

"Whereas, apprentices need all the encouragement the Brotherhood can give them, and

"Whereas, many boom periods of employment causes local unions to initiate applicants that are not qualified as journeymen, and

"Whereas, these applicants not qualified, in many cases, have to be led by apprentices who are not getting journeyman scale, and

"Whereas, the General Executive Board has seen fit to receive per capita tax from applicants that do not pay their applications off in the required amount of time specified in Constitution and Laws, and

"Whereas, these applicants cannot pass examinations required by the Brotherhood; be it

"Resolved, that these applicants be kept on permit until such time as they become qualified to pass such tests, and be it further

"Resolved, that district councils and local unions set permit fees that are not exorbitant that these applicants pay and that these fees in each case be approved by the First General Vice President and be it further

"Resolved, that per capita tax on these applicants be paid to headquarters for all the time that they are on permit, and be it further

"Resolved, that out of the initiation fee paid by the applicant \$10.00 would be paid to the General Secretary and would not be refunded to applicant if he was never initiated into the local union, and be it further

"Resolved, that if this resolution passes the wording become an addition to Section 43."

Submitted by Southern Colorado District Council of Carpenters; Local Union 1506, Los Angeles, California; San Diego County District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is proceeding on a course of organization which is intended to accept prac-

tioners of carpentry into the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, these individuals may be less than competent journeymen and may be assigned to the various apprenticeship programs as necessary, and

"Whereas, various government agencies are intent on harassment of legitimate training approaches, and

"Whereas, the new candidates for membership would respect an organized well-planned training concept; be it then

"Resolved, to change the wording of Section 43 A, second sentence from 'After having completed four years as an apprentice and qualifying . . .' to read 'After having completed apprenticeship and qualifying . . .'"

Submitted by Local Union 1592, Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, our International Brotherhood has established a comprehensive apprenticeship program in general and the various subdivisions of the Brotherhood have instituted very comprehensive programs locally at considerable cost to the individual local unions; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the last sentence of Paragraph A of Section 43 be deleted and the following substituted: 'The initiation fee for an apprentice shall be the percentage of the journeyman initiation fee equal to the percentage of journeyman wages received.'"

Submitted by Local Union 1308, Lake Worth, Florida.

Amend Section 43, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, apprentices come into our program better educated and more mature in some respects, and

"Whereas, building methods are changing and becoming more automated, and

"Whereas, these automated building techniques do not require the hand skills as was formerly required, and

"Whereas, components such as manufactured cabinets, pre-hung doors, roof trusses are now being used in construction, and

"Whereas, these components do not require the technical knowledge to install; be it

"Resolved, that four years in Section 43 A be changed to three years, and be it further

"Resolved, that percentages in Section 43 A be changed to 30% for first year, 60% for second year, and 90% for third year."

SECTION 44

Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A:

"Resolved, all beneficial members 65 years of age with 30 years membership in the organization and not working be exempt from paying per capita tax to the General Office."

Submitted by Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the cost of living has increased so greatly, and

"Whereas, the pension to our retired members has decreased from General Headquarters, and

"Whereas, these retired members are on a fixed income; therefore

"Resolved, that Local 65 proposes a change be made in our Constitution, Paragraph A, Section 44, line 1: Minimum dues in all local unions shall be established in an amount of Four Dollars (\$4.00) per month to be paid by all members excluding retired members with at least twenty (20) years membership in the United Brotherhood, and further

"Resolved, that an increase in the per capita tax be placed on the active members of the United Brotherhood to offset losses incurred by not charging per capita tax on the retired members."

SECTION 45

Submitted by Local Union 964, New City, New York.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, it is our feeling that with today's rising cost of living many unions are finding it difficult to meet their financial obligations on the small amount of dues that some of them charge their members, and

"Whereas, we believe the changes we have suggested will stabilize dues throughout the nation and enable all locals to operate more efficiently; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 45 A read as follows: 'Minimum dues in all Local Unions shall be established in an amount of Four Dollars (\$4.00) per month to be paid by all members. The monthly dues for active members shall be two (2) hours pay plus thirty-five cents (35¢) per capita tax per month, which must be an adequate sum to enable the Local Union to operate in an efficient, proper and solvent manner in the service and best interest of its membership. Whenever

in the judgment of the General President, the dues established by any Local Union or per capita tax by a District Council appear inadequate to enable the Local Union or District Council to function properly and in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, he shall have the authority to make a survey of the finances of such Local Union or District Council. Upon completion of the survey he shall submit a report to the General Executive Board. The General Executive Board is authorized and empowered upon the basis of the survey to establish the proper amount of such dues. The General Executive Board is also authorized and empowered to establish a minimum fee to be paid by each member for a working card.'"

Submitted by Southern Council Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the minimum dues for all local unions, as set forth in Section 45 A is \$4.00 per month, and

"Whereas, many local unions will not take necessary action to raise their dues to a sum to enable them to operate in an efficient and solvent manner, and

"Whereas, in our organizing efforts the potential members are told that the dues will be that set by the local union or district council having jurisdiction over the particular area, and

"Whereas, applicable dues are in most cases much more than the \$4.00 minimum dues outlined above and the employer representatives are using this as a weapon to defeat our purposes; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the minimum dues outlined in Section 45 A be changed to \$6.00 per month."

Submitted by Midwestern Millmen District Council; Local Union 937, Dubuque, Iowa; Local Union 992, Janesville, Wisconsin; Local Union 1435, Ladysmith, Wisconsin; Local Union 1488, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 1801, Hawkins, Wisconsin; Local Union 1594, Wausau, Wisconsin; Local Union 2344, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 2686, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the present minimum dues as provided in Section 45 A of \$4.00 per month is not adequate for a Local Union to be an effective Local Union, and

"Whereas, such \$4.00 minimum

dues do not provide for adequate monies to enforce and maintain a labor agreement; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 45 A be amended to provide for a minimum dues of \$7.00 per month."

Submitted by Houston & Vicinity District Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, there has not been any general per capita tax increase in the past twelve years, and

"Whereas, the overall cost of existing has increased approximately 50% over these years, and

"Whereas, it takes proper funding to maintain a strong organization where other crafts cannot encroach on the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, to fulfill and carry out the CHOP Program that has been so expertly and prudently outlined to us by the General Officers will also require proper funds for supervision and record keeping by the General Office; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the per capita tax to the International Union be increased \$1.25 monthly for all members on the local's roll and also that Section 45, Paragraph D of the Constitution be amended to read, 'Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary Ten Dollars (\$10.00) on each new member admitted, except first year apprentices, Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents (\$4.25) per month for each member in good standing, Two Dollars and Seventy Cents (\$2.70) of which shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood. One Dollar and Forty-Five Cents (\$1.45) together with monies received from new members to be placed in the Pension Fund. The balance of Ten Cents (10¢) together with any income derived from the Home and its properties shall be placed in the Home Fund for operation and maintenance of the Home.'"

Submitted by Midwestern Millmen District Council; Local Union 937, Dubuque, Iowa; Local Union 992, Janesville, Wisconsin; Local Union 1435, Ladysmith, Wisconsin; Local Union 1488, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 1533, Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

sin; Local Union 1559, Muscatine, Iowa; Local Union 1594, Wausau, Wisconsin; Local Union 1801, Hawkins, Wisconsin; Local Union 2344, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 2686, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, there is a great need for the establishment of a Strike Fund for the members of the United Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, there is a need for proper regulations as to what and when strike benefits are to be dispensed to the members on strike and/or lockout, and

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood does not have any firm guidelines for assistance to members when on strike and/or lockout and such financial assistance many times is delayed; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 45 D be amended to provide and establish a United Brotherhood Strike Fund by an assessment of each member of the United Brotherhood of \$1.00 for the establishment of the Fund and thereafter a per capita tax of 10¢ per month per member, and be it

"Resolved, that if additional funds are needed a special assessment shall be authorized by the General Executive Board on all members, and be it further

"Resolved, that such strike donation shall be paid at the rate of \$50.00 per week per member at the end of the third week of strike and/or lockout for the third week. Such benefits shall be submitted to the District Council and/or Local Union on a weekly basis thereafter as long as such strike and/or lockout continues, and be it further

"Resolved, that the General Treasurer be authorized to remit such monies as so provided above."

Submitted by Southern Council Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph G:

"Whereas, the Southern Council of Industrial Workers has a jurisdiction of nine states and out of these nine states, eight have a right-to-work law, and

"Whereas, many of our local unions are experiencing massive lay-offs for indefinite periods of time which under the present terms of our General Constitution will result in loss of membership, and

"Whereas, our industrial members must depend on employment from a single employer because our local unions

do not operate hiring halls as do construction local unions, and

"Whereas, many of our members have allowed their membership to lapse during the lay-off period and upon return to work the local unions must undergo a reorganizing program, and

"Whereas, the local union must collect the back dues in order to reinstate the member which results in the member not rejoining due to the amount of money involved; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 45 G of the General Constitution be amended allowing industrial members who are on lay-off due to plant shut down to be exempt from payment of dues during the lay-off period."

Submitted by California State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 45, Paragraph K:

"Whereas, Section 42 N of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America provides that a member be in 'good standing' at the time of voting, and

"Whereas, Section 45 K provides that a member who owes three months' dues is not in good standing, and

"Whereas, this does not take into consideration that members may owe less than three months' dues but still have a long-standing arrearage, and

"Whereas, this causes confusion and the question arises in local unions and district councils as to who is eligible to vote, and in closely contested elections this creates hardship and sometimes the necessity to conduct a second election; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 45 K of the General Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood be amended to read as follows: 'A member who owes three months' dues or who has not squared his arrearage in full shall not be entitled to the Password, or a set, or office in any meetings of a Local Union or District Council and is not in good standing.'"

SECTION 46

Submitted by Will County and Vicinity District Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Section 46, Paragraph A, second sentence (page 45) now provides as follows: 'To be qualified to receive a clearance card, a member must have been a member of

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for at least sixty (60) days,' and

"Whereas, the requirement of a mere sixty (60) days makes it possible for people to join the Brotherhood in one jurisdiction and immediately move elsewhere and after sixty days transfer to our jurisdiction and thereby deprive a brother from work who has belonged to a jurisdiction many years, and

"Whereas, this almost instantaneous transfer is a manifest injustice to faithful members depriving them of work they are in all justice entitled to, and

"Whereas, if the words and figures 'sixty (60) days' were replaced with 'five (5) years' it would inure to the common good of the Brotherhood; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Section 46, Paragraph A, second sentence (lines 5-8) be amended to read as follows: 'To be qualified to receive a clearance card, a member must have been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for at least five (5) years.'"

Submitted by Local Union 964, New City, New York.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, we believe a member working outside his jurisdictional area should be required to present his due book to the District Council or Local Union issuing a work permit showing his current month's dues paid, and

"Whereas, the cover of the due book also has pertinent information such as when and where initiated, date of birth, social security number and amount of initiation fee paid, and

"Whereas, this is a valuable means of identifying the man as a bona fide union member; therefore be it

"Resolved that Section 46 C read as follows: 'A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction and who does not wish to transfer membership, shall before going to work, secure a Working Permit in writing from the Local Union or District Council in the jurisdiction where work is secured. The member shall present his dues book with current month's dues paid to the Financial Secretary and shall pay for such Working Permit a charge of not more than the monthly dues of the Local Union or District Council, and if less than two years a member shall pay any difference in initiation fee and shall be

subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council.'"

Submitted by Southern Council Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, many members of our industrial group from the mill and shop local unions are required to travel in the performance of their jobs into the districts of jurisdiction of other local unions and district councils, and

"Whereas, Section 46 C provides that a member who works in another local union jurisdiction must secure a working permit and pay foreign dues and if a member for less than two years the difference in initiation fee, if any, and shall be subject to all assessments levied by that local union or district council, and

"Whereas, all our members are being admitted into membership following organizing campaigns without the payment of initiation fees through special dispensation by the General President and the Southern Council, and

"Whereas, many of our union employers are complaining about these conditions and added expense, and

"Whereas, the General Executive Board has taken action to relieve part of this burden we feel that more needs to be done; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the delegates in attendance at the 32nd General Convention to amend Section 46 C of the General Constitution to relieve our members from the responsibility of payment of the difference in initiation fee, if any, and assessments to local unions when they are in other areas."

Submitted by Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the building and construction industry has undergone many changes, and

"Whereas, one of the most dramatic changes is in the mobility of the members due to our excellent highway system and the easy and speedy means of travel that it offers, and

"Whereas, many local unions and district councils charge the full month's dues for working permit as allowed in Section 46 C of the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America thus placing a very

heavy dues burden on the member; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Constitution and Laws of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, Section 46 C, be changed to the following: 'A member who desires to work in another jurisdiction and who does not wish to transfer membership shall, before going to work, sign all necessary authorizations in effect, then secure a working permit in writing from the local union or district council in the jurisdiction where work is secured. The member shall pay for such working permit a charge of not more than two dollars per month and if less than two years a member shall pay any difference in initiation fee and shall be subject to all local assessments levied exclusively for direct trade purposes by and for the use of the Local Union or District Council.'"

Submitted by the Miami Valley Carpenters District Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph F:

"Whereas, our Brotherhood has found it increasingly difficult to expand its membership in a manner correspondent with the growth and development of our great nation, and

"Whereas, local unions and councils across the land have organized thousands of new members our growth has remained relatively the same because of losses of existing members, and

"Whereas, by contrast various 'rump organizations' which include District 50, CLA and particularly ABC have made tremendous gains and now seriously threaten the craft unions, and

"Whereas, today's construction industry is so highly competitive it is our considered opinion that future success depends on the ability to furnish experienced tradesmen, trained through apprenticeship and/or journeyman upgrading programs which we are doing in this district; however, we find we have lost numbers of qualified tradesmen and graduate apprentices to manufacturing companies where they are now employed as maintenance men performing work previously done through outside contractors, and additionally we have found ex-members who, being unable to find union work and faced with personal economic pressures, have abandoned our organization to take employment with various rump companies, and

"Whereas, in effect we have been training tradesmen for the benefit of 'others', and

"Whereas, our General Constitution

permits any member of sixty or more days to clear his membership from piledrivers to carpet layer or cabinet maker to millwright, etc., with no local union option to examine the qualifications of such members, and

"Whereas, we have observed that members from the more rural areas clearing their membership into industrial areas more often do not possess the skills necessary to perform the work, and

"Whereas, the presence of such persons in the local causes higher competition for the available work, creates problems within the local and contributes to the problem of qualified tradesmen seeking other sources of employment, and

"Whereas, the employer who hires these nonqualified individuals becomes dissatisfied with the union and he tends to look elsewhere for employees, and

"Whereas, it is extremely frustrating to apprentices who are obliged to attend school and then while working for lesser wages have to 'lead' these individuals on the job; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 46 F be amended to provide if the Local Union into which the member is clearing is in a different division or subdivision of the trade as set forth in Section 42 F, the member may be given an examination by a committee of three, appointed by the President of the Local Union or District Council where his clearance is presented, before his clearance card may be accepted."

Submitted by Detroit and Vicinity District Council.

Amend Section 46, Paragraph H:

"Whereas, Section 46 G of the General Constitution and Laws requires that a Local must accept the clearance card of a member subject only to the exceptions as stated in the Section, and

"Whereas, the Financial Secretary of the Local accepting the clearance card must immediately report same to the General Secretary and the Financial Secretary issuing the clearance card, whereby the Local becomes responsible for payment of per capita taxes to the General Secretary, State Council, District Council and possibly other affiliated bodies, and

"Whereas, it is possible that a member who deposits his clearance in a Local may never pay dues to the Local thereby causing the Local financial loss as well as unnecessary bookkeeping; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 46 H be amended to provide that Local accept-

ing a clearance card may require a member to pay a sum of three months dues before the member is accepted into the Local."

SECTION 47

Submitted by Kansas State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters needs to retain members once organized, and

"Whereas, the General President has ordered the Financial Secretary to 'close the back door', and

"Whereas, the industrial members of the Brotherhood who work usually at a lower wage scale and who retain seniority rights even though laid off and are dropped from membership for nonpayment of dues and charged a new initiation fee when called back to work by their employer and charge of such re-initiation fee and dues unemployed places a financial burden on these members; therefore be it

"Resolved, that this the 54th annual Kansas State Council of Carpenters convention do hereby vote in favor of the following changes in the United Brotherhood Constitution to be submitted to the General Convention in July 1974. Change Section 47 A to read as follows:

"1. Members who wish to sever their membership with the Brotherhood shall make application in writing to the Financial Secretary of the Local Union for such card to be called 'leave of absence card.'

"2. Any member of a Local Union who refuses full-time employment when offered or leaving employment within the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood or works at any other craft or occupation where jurisdiction conflicts with that of the Brotherhood shall be given a leave of absence card and cannot remain a member of the Brotherhood.

"3. A leave of absence card shall be issued to any retired member requesting the same; however, a Local Union may provide in its bylaws that such retired members who have been issued leave of absence cards may continue as honorary members with the privilege of attending meetings with union but no vote.

"4. Members granted a leave of absence card shall not be entitled to the privilege of attending any local union, district council, state or provincial council meetings or convention and shall not be entitled to any rights, privileges or donations of this Brotherhood.

"5. There shall be a charge of \$1.00 to any member issued a leave of absence card and it shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary of the Local Union to record their transaction on the member's ledger sheet, due book, and monthly account sheet and shall be forwarded to the General Secretary.

"6. To be eligible for a leave of absence card a member must have paid to the Local Union issuing the leave of absence card all dues, fines or assessments legally levied by the Local Union including dues for the month in which the leave of absence card is issued.

"7. A member wishing to rejoin the Brotherhood shall deposit his leave of absence card to the Local Union issuing such leave of absence card. The Local Union shall accept the member's leave of absence card and collect dues for the month in which the leave of absence card is deposited. The Local Union shall not charge an initiation fee on the deposit of a leave of absence card.

"8. A leave of absence card shall be printed in triplicate, the original to be submitted to the General Secretary, one copy to remain in the Local Union possession, and one copy to be given to the member. Leave of absence card shall read as follows:

"This is to certify that Brother _____ whose name appears on this card in his own handwriting has paid all dues, fines and assessments legally levied by Local Union _____, and has been granted a leave of absence in good standing from the UBC this date _____, Financial Secretary _____, Local Union _____. Seal of Local Union.

"9. A leave of absence card shall be granted only to members employed in the industrial jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. For example, cabinet shops, modular and mobile home factories, production mill and shops, etc."

Submitted by Local Union 1308, Lake Worth, Florida.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the construction industry will not at all times give employment to all the members in local unions, and

"Whereas, this unemployment sometimes lasts for long periods of time causing a hardship to these members unable to work at the trade, and

"Whereas, the Brotherhood should strive to keep these members; be it

"Resolved, that Section 47 A be amended 'Any Local Union may waive that portion of the initiation fee to which the Local is entitled on any member resigning if he applies again for readmission to that Local Union which to such action was taken at time of resignation.'"

Submitted by Midwestern Millmen District Council; Local Union 937, Dubuque, Iowa; Local Union 992, Janesville, Wisconsin; Local Union 1435, Ladysmith, Wisconsin; Local Union 1488, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 1533, Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Local Union 1559, Muscatine, Iowa; Local Union 1594, Wausau, Wisconsin; Local Union 1801, Hawkins, Wisconsin; Local Union 2344, Merrill, Wisconsin; Local Union 2686, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood in previous conventions has taken action to provide for withdrawal cards and/or out-of-work cards by laid off members, and

"Whereas, no such program has been submitted to the United Brotherhood for adoption by the General Executive Board, and

"Whereas, Section 47 A shall be amended to provide the following:

"Resolved, that a member, upon payment of a \$1.00 who is on laid-off status from his employer, shall receive a lay-off or out-of-work card. This card shall be in effect for a period of not longer than one year, and the member can upon return to work be placed in good standing upon presentation of the lay-off card to the Local Union from which such was obtained. All benefits shall not be in effect while on such lay-off card."

Submitted by Twin City Carpenters District Council.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, many members seek an honorary withdrawal card from the United Brotherhood through their Local Unions for various reasons, and

"Whereas, they can only be readmitted as a new member; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the second sentence of Section 47 A be changed to read as follows: A member who resigns can only be readmitted by paying dues owed if less than one year or as a new member if over one year."

Submitted by Local Union 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amend Section 47, Paragraph A:

"Whereas, the intent of a member seeking a withdrawal card is to sever his connection with the United Brotherhood with honor and dignity, and

"Whereas, the member must relinquish all seniority held in the Brotherhood up to that time, and

"Whereas this procedure eliminates any member seeking a withdrawal card from becoming eligible in time for the Brotherhood's 30-year pension, and

"Whereas, all members pay into the General Office pension through their local dues payments, and

"Whereas, this method seems to have little merit or dignity in establishing a strong union movement among members, and

"Whereas, it often works to the detriment of the locals concerned insofar as members simply let their dues fall behind for six months and being thrown out of the union, and

"Whereas the local has to pay the per capita tax on these until they are dropped and thereby is penalized; therefore let it be

"Resolved, that Section 47 A be amended to read as follows: starting after the word 'can' in line 5 the following words shall be inserted to finish out that sentence 'be readmitted with all rights and privileges and seniority restored as were held prior to resignation upon payment of a nominal fee of \$10.00 to the General Office and \$10.00 to the Local Union.'"

SECTION 49

Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 49, Paragraph C:

"That the beneficial member's Funeral Donation as per Section 49, Paragraph C, be raised from the present donation of \$600.00 to \$1,200.00."

SECTION 51

Submitted by Local Union 808, New York, New York.

Amend Section 51, Paragraphs A, C, E, and F.

"Resolved, Section 51 A be amended so as to help a member who becomes disabled. In its present form it discriminates and punishes a member who, because he accepts a disability donation, must be reduced to non-beneficial status thereby forfeiting all of the rights of the beneficial member.

"Resolved, Section 51 C be changed

to read 'Permanent disability shall be granted to any beneficial member who has received a disability award from Social Security.' This criteria is now used to determine eligibility for disability donations and pension by our own District Council.

"Resolved, Section 51 E and F could and should be eliminated completely if the above amendment is adopted."

SECTION 54

Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph A:

"A member shall not be less than 60 years of age to be eligible for the Home and Pension Fund; and 20 years a member not working to receive 50% of the Pension."

Submitted by Local Union 739, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and B:

"Whereas, the continuing increase in prefabrication and use of substitute materials has caused quite a reduction of on-the-job carpenters, and

"Whereas, this reduction of the work force usually is to the detriment of the older members; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 54, Paragraphs A and B of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be amended to read as follows:

"Paragraph A. A Beneficial member shall not be less than sixty years of age to be eligible for the Pension.

"Paragraph B. A Beneficial member shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years to be eligible for the Pension; and be it further

"Resolved, that the proper action be taken to insure the finances necessary to consummate this resolution."

Submitted by Local Union 5, St. Louis, Missouri.

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and D:

"Whereas, the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Section 54, Paragraph A, is not consistent with the Social Security requirements for pension eligible, and

"Whereas, the cessation of the operation of the Home and ultimate sale of the property should yield an amount of money which, when ap-

plied to the Pension Fund as it rightfully should, will allow for substantial increases in benefits, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph A, be amended to read: '... not less than Sixty-Two years of age ...' and be it further

"Resolved, that Section 54, Paragraph D, be amended to read, '... a Pension not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per month, payable quarterly.'"

Submitted by Minnesota State Council of Carpenters.

Amend Section 54, Paragraphs A and G:

"Whereas, the Laws of the General Pension Fund contain an inequity by not allowing a member to draw his first pension check until the first quarter following his 65th birthday, and

"Whereas, there is no provision for an earlier payment than age 65; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Laws of the General Pension Fund be amended to allow a member to draw his first pension check for the first month after he reaches the proper age and further amended to allow for early retirement at age 62 with 30 years of service, and be it further

"Resolved, that the per capita tax be increased in an amount sufficient to cover these increased costs."

Submitted by Blue Mountain District Council of Lumber Production and Industrial Workers.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, a referendum was sent to each beneficial local union for vote of increasing per capita tax to the Pension Fund in the amount of \$1.25 per month per member in order to continue payments of pension for the next ten years in accordance with Section 54 D of the Constitution in an amount not to exceed \$30.00 per month, payable quarterly, and

"Whereas, the referendum vote sent out February 1, 1973, was defeated and no increase of per capita was granted to the Pension Fund, and

"Whereas, it was not possible to continue the \$30.00 per month pension per retired member due to defeat of referendum and due to the number of retired members on the pension rolls and the amount of pension payments were reduced to an amount of \$22.00 per month, and

"Whereas, from year to year the

number of retired members will increase with no increase in per capita tax and the pension amount will decrease accordingly, and

"Whereas, the pension set out in Section 54 D is not economically sound and not economically possible without increase in per capita tax, and

"Whereas, the majority of all beneficial local unions have pension plans that far exceed the pension amount of Section 54 D, and

"Whereas, a referendum was sent to all beneficial local unions: shall the General Executive Board and Board of Trustees upon taking steps which in the judgment of the Board Members will provide proper care for all present occupants of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida, for the rest of their natural lives, be authorized to discontinue operation of the Home and to sell, convey, or encumber the Home and real estate on which it is located, and

"Whereas, the report of the tabulating committee of November 2, 1972 granted the General Officers and their staff to resolve the Home and real estate in Lakeland, Florida, and

"Whereas, retired members that remain in the Home are to be cared for the rest of their natural lives; now therefore be it

"Resolved, that monies received from the sale of the Home and real estate provide necessary care for retired members now at the Home for the rest of their natural lives, and be it further

"Resolved, the remainder of monies received over and above the amount and costs for care of those remaining in the Home be placed in the Pension Fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and be it further

"Resolved, that Section 54 D of the General Constitution and Laws be discontinued and withdrawn as of January 1, 1984, and no member would receive pension benefits in accordance with Section 54 D that becomes 65 years of age with thirty years of continuous membership on or after January 1, 1984, and be it further

"Resolved, Section 54 D be amended so that members reaching age 65 with thirty years of continuous membership will not be entitled to pension benefits on or after January 1, 1984, and be it further

"Resolved, that this resolution be adopted at the 32nd General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to

be held in Chicago, Illinois, July 29 through August 2, 1974."

Submitted by Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D:

"All pensioned members with 30 years membership have their pension raised from the present \$22.00 per month to \$70.00 per month."

SECTION 55

Submitted by Local Union 808, New York, New York.

Amend Section 55 by adding new Paragraph F:

"Resolved, if a member or officer is found guilty of violating the Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood, he or she shall not be permitted to run for or hold any local or district council office or business representative for a period of time to be determined by the delegates present at this convention."

SECTION 56

Submitted by Local Union 430, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph D:

"Whereas, the Bill of Rights within the Constitution of the United States of America which has its foundation on the Domesday Code of Law which is the foundation of all Parliamentary Law guarantees to all citizens the right to a "Fair and Speedy Trial" and protects against double jeopardy for the same offense, and

"Whereas, at present it is possible to have more than one set of charges presented for the same offense, and

"Whereas, at present it takes up to ninety days from the onset of charges for the trial to take place; therefore be it hereby

"Resolved, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at its 32nd General Convention assembled change Section 56 D to eliminate thirty (30) days of the time necessary from the filing of charges to the start of the trial, and be it further

"Resolved, that if more than one member charges another member for the same offense, these charges be lumped together and be presented as one formal charge."

Submitted by Local Union 808, New York, New York.

Amend Section 56, Paragraph D:

"Resolved, Section 56 D should be amended to read 'more than 180 days

prior to the filing of charges.' In its present form it does not allow enough time for an unusual situation."

SECTION 59

Submitted by Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties District Council.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the problems of negotiations and strikes differ in the various geographical jurisdictions encompassed by the United Brotherhood, and

"Whereas, those various jurisdictions can more easily assess the capabilities of their own membership to participate in the financial requirement of paying two hours pay for each day worked during a strike as required under Section 59, paragraph C, and

"Whereas, the harmony of the organization is disturbed by the membership failing to have the opportunity of deciding by a referendum vote whether or not they want to establish a strike fund with the financial requirement described under Section 59, paragraph C, and

"Whereas, the Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties Carpenters' District Council feels that the democratic process is interfered with by not permitting each District Council or Local Union to establish its own financial standards for the payment of strike assessments; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 59, paragraph C, be amended to change the meaning of the second sentence to permit each District Council or Local Union to establish its own amount of a strike assessment as follows:

PRESENT:

Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress shall pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount not less than two hours pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund.

PROPOSED:

Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress shall pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount decided through a referendum vote of said District Council or Local Union for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund."

Submitted by Local Union 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, it was the intent of the District Council and/or Local Unions to provide for members unemployed because of the strike, and

"Whereas, payment of strike benefits to members would be deferred until sufficient funds had been received which could place undue hardship upon needy members, and

"Whereas, a dues check-off established prior to a strike or lockout could provide funds for more immediate dispersal; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 59 C be amended to read as follows: 'Where a bargaining area consists of one or more District Councils and/or Local Unions, they shall adopt rules for the governing of strikes and lockouts in that area as provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress may pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount not less than two hours pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund or may pay for such funds through a dues check-off in accordance with provisions given special assessments. Such fund shall be used to provide benefits for members unemployed because of the strike and to pay bills and other expenses incurred in connection therewith.'"

Submitted by Carpenters District Council of Washington, D.C. & Vicinity.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, the present strike assessment of two hours' pay for each day worked during a strike creates hardships upon, and inequities among, the members working and often discour-

ages members from working during a strike thereby defeating the purpose of having members working during a strike, and

"Whereas, it is often difficult to collect the strike assessment owed by members working during a strike; therefore be it

"Resolved, that Section 59 C shall be amended to read as follows: 'Where a bargaining area consists of one or more District Councils and/or Local Unions, they shall adopt rules for the governing of strikes and lockouts in that area as provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress shall pay to the District Council or Local Union an amount not less than twenty percent (20%) of their gross pay for each day worked during the strike for the purpose of establishing a strike and defense fund. Such fund shall be used to provide benefits for members unemployed because of the strike and to pay bills and other expenses incurred in connection therewith. The United Brotherhood shall strive to incorporate into all collective bargaining agreements to which it is signatory, strike assessment check-off provisions which would become applicable in the area in which the strike is in effect during the time that the strike is in effect.'"

Submitted by Local Union 182, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph C:

"Whereas, in order that the membership of a District Council may spread the cost of a strike over the period of each contract under a check-off system, and

"Whereas, in order that the membership may vote on maintaining a strike fund or not; be it

"Resolved, that the Constitution be amended to read as follows: 'Where a bargaining area consists of one or more District Councils and/or Local Unions they may adopt rules for the governing of strikes and lockouts in that area as provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Members affected by a strike but who are permitted to work in a bargaining area where a strike is in progress shall be governed by the above-mentioned rules. Such a fund, if adopted, shall be used to provide benefits for members unemployed because of the strike and to pay bills, and other expenses incurred in connection therewith.'"

Submitted by Twin City Carpenters District Council.

Amend Section 59, Paragraph F:

"Whereas, many local unions have money contributed to a vacation fund and the designated time for taking a vacation must be agreed upon with the contractor, and

"Whereas, some members serve in the military service such as the National Guard and could be on a training program or called for duty in some disaster area, and

"Whereas, many members work out of state or in areas out of their jurisdiction; be it therefore

"Resolved, that the third sentence of 59 F read as follows: And any member failing to be present and vote when so notified, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident, or on vacation, or in military service, or working out of their jurisdictional area, shall be assessed not less than One Dollar (\$1.00) or more than Five Dollars (\$5.00).



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



PLANT SAFETY AWARD—George Voyiatzes, a member of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers Local 2687, Auburn, Calif., has been selected by Rich Odekirk, manager of D. G. Shelter Products, Auburn Millwork Division, to receive the annual award for outstanding achievement in safety contributions. George has been with the Auburn plant since 1947 and is a very active member of the company's safety committee. Participating in the presentation were, left to right: Don Strong, safety director; Rich Odekirk, plant manager; George Voyiatzes, award recipient; and Gary Souza, assistant safety director.



SAFETY CITATION—John J. O'Connor, third from left, business agent, Local 608, New York City, recently received the first "Certificate of Appreciation" from Thomas W. Tobin, president, Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York. Taking part in the ceremony were Robert M. Anderson, CSP, left, safety director, Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, and Arthur Nusbaum, vice-president, Tishman Realty & Construction Company, Inc.

O'Connor was honored for his five years of outstanding service to the Joint Safety Committee of the New York City Construction Industry, comprised of an equal number of representatives from the BTEA and B&CTC. Tobin is vice-chairman of the committee; Nusbaum, chairman.

The work of the Joint Safety Committee has received strong praise from both labor and management leaders as well as from Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender.

Continued on next page

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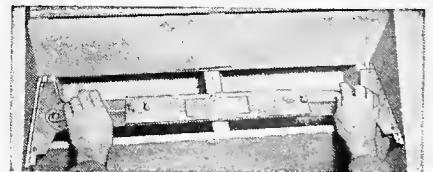


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We Congratulate

Continued from page 27



PARK COMMISSIONER—Anita Rosenberg, 9, is congratulated on her appointment as honorary commissioner of the Chicago Park District by, from left, Comr. Edward J. Rosewell, Vice-President William A. Lee, President Patrick L. O'Malley and Ald. Anthony C. Luarino (30th). Anita's father Mike Rosenberg is a member of Carpenters Local 504. Lee is president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council.

BANK SCHOLARSHIP—Scholarships for labor leadership courses at the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois have been presented by the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago to seven union officers and members. (The Amalgamated Bank was founded in 1922 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.)

One of the recipients is Roland C. Johnson, financial secretary, Carpenters Local 1889, Downers Grove, Ill.

The scholarship program, and a similar one for union members at Roosevelt University, is one of many union services continued to be offered to the trade union movement by the Amalgamated Bank. This is in keeping with the Bank's half century of service to union members.

ASSISTANT D-A DAUGHTER—Christine Adams, daughter of Joseph Adams, Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y., was recently sworn in as assistant district attorney in Mineola, N.Y.

Always look for the union label and union shop sign when you shop for goods and services. This is the United Brotherhood's official union label, which appears on many tools, cabinets, and other products of the craft.

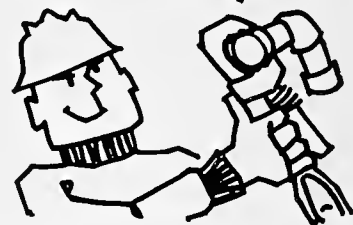


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The Brotherhood has launched a major organizing drive among workers in residential housing. The housing industry has more than a 1/2 million unorganized workers within our jurisdiction. It represents the largest pool of unorganized carpentry workers in the United States and Canada. Get behind CHOP today!

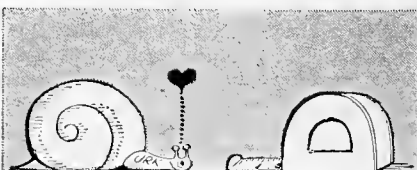
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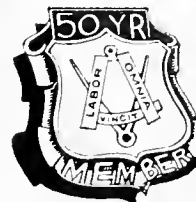
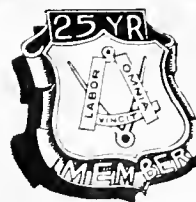
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TOOL TALK—Submitted by Ken Sifer, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

WICHITA, KANS.

Local 201 recently celebrated its 75th anniversary and honored its 25- and 35-year members with a dinner and dance.

25-YEAR MEMBERS

Front row, L. E. Parks, Eddie Weilert, Robert Reid, and William Barlow.

Second row, Karl Karlstrom, Ted Tracy, Noble Bassett, and John Harrison.

Third row, Charles De Shazo, Alva Caldwell, Emmons E. Morris, Elliott Ukena, Ted Stormont, President Harold Clark, and Harlan Uhrich.

Fourth row, Edward L. Kandt, business representative; Morris Eastland, secretary of the Kansas State Council; and Harold Clark, president, second from right in top row.

Those receiving pins but unable to attend were: H. P. Anderson, Frazier Brown, Frank Carpenter, Frank Carter, C. C. Cobble, John Dauber, Vern Dodson, Ward V. Mead, Bob Mullins, Lester Rhodes, A. J. Richardson, Forrest Spencer, Audie Whiteside, and Mount Schenck.

35-YEAR MEMBERS

Pictured left to right, Edward L. Kandt, business representative, James Payton, Walt Siedhoff, Ivan Harwick, Leo Benoit, and Leroy Phillips, Morris Eastland, Secretary, Kansas State Council and local president, Harold Clark.

Receiving pins but unable to attend were: Clarence Dameron, Herman Flueh, Albert L. Manning, William H. Mixon, W. F. Pierson, and Keith Wolever.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.

Early this year, Local 139 celebrated its 75th anniversary and presented membership pins. The pictures shows some of the members who received their pins and the local officers.

From left to right, front row, are Business Agent Thomas Biffano; former Business Agent Albert Beck, Sr.; Treasurer Donald Rista, 20 years;



Wichita, Kans.—25 Year Members



Wichita, Kans.—35 Year Members



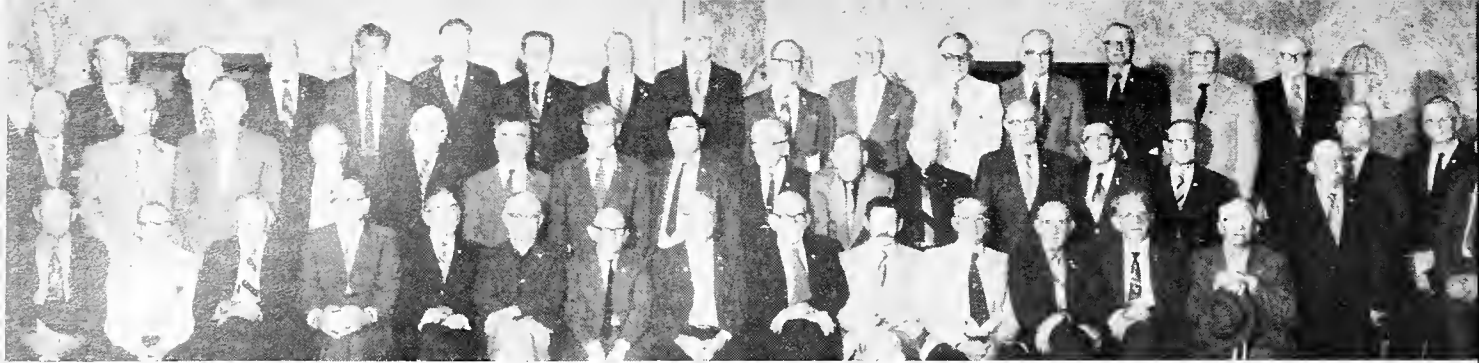
Jersey City, N.J.

treasurer; Andrew Kertis, 20 years; Stuart Kopp, recording secretary.

Second row, George Johnson, 25 years; John Lynch, 25 years; Business Agent Albert Beck, Jr.; President Thomas Hyland, 25 years; Edward Schlattman, 25 years; Leo Campbell, vice president; William Hyland, 25 years; Stanley Jurewicz, financial secretary, 25 years.

Members not present but who received their pins were William Culet, 65 years; Charles Olszewski, 60 years; Demi Sposa, 60 years;

Arthur Johnson, 60 years; Mandus Johnsen, 55 years; Albert Erickson, 50 years; Patrick Morris, 50 years; Herman Kernan, 50 years; Leonard Grandell, 35 years; Alble Johnsen, 35 years; Paul Baffa, 25 years; Louis De Carolis, 25 years; Frank Giaino, 25 years; John James, 25 years; Zygment Kwiten, 25 years; Eugene Mahan, 25 years; Julio Sampron, 25 years; Michael Servino, 25 years; John Taggart, 25 years; Robert Hansen, 20 years; Warren Tobiason, 20 years.



2. Springfield, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

On March 1 Carpenters Local 978 honored 97 of its members who had membership in the Brotherhood of 25 to 49 years with a dinner for the members and their wives.

Pins were presented by Frederick N. Bull, Sixth District General Executive Board Member.

In attendance were Henry L. Brown, president, Kansas City Carpenters District Council, and Jack Moore, president, Springfield Central Labor Council.

Picture No. 1, left to right, Henry L. Brown, president, Kansas City Council; W. C. Pauly, program chairman and 36-year member; Frederick N. Bull, Sixth District General Executive Board Member; J. L. McKee, 45 years; E. B. Miller, 48 years; H. W. Werner, 49 years; and Henry Oberlander, 48 years.

Picture No. 2, 25- to 37-year members.

Picture No. 3, General Executive Board Member Bull congratulates and presents a pin to Wallar Moore, oldest living member of Local 978.

Those attending and receiving pins included—45-year pins: J. L. McKee, 45 years; E. B. Miller, 48 years; Henry Oberlander, 48 years; and H. W. Werner, 49 years. 35-year pins: W. C. Pauly, 36 years; Herman Stracke, 37 years; and Robert H. Toothman, 36 years. 30-year pins:



3. Bull and Moore

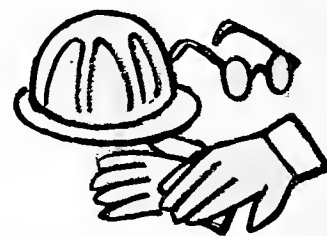


1. Springfield, Mo.

Hershel Bacon, 31 years; A. J. Bayliff, 33 years; Marlin Blood, 33 years; Fred Bodenhamer, 34 years; Glen Bussard, 32 years; Ed Carr, 32 years; Alvie J. Coble, 32 years; Robert S. Crighton, 31 years; Hobert F. Crippen, 31 years; Earl Detherow, 32 years; Owen Eslick, 32 years; Ivan Gillham, 32 years; Clyde Glenn, 33 years; Virgil Guinn, 32 years; C. M. Harmon, 34 years; Joseph E. Harmon, 31 years; Paul B. Holt, 32 years; C. James Horst, 32 years; Fred Jackson, 32 years; Barney Johnson, 31 years; W. W. Jones, 31 years; Glen Kelb, 32 years; Sherman Ledbetter, 32 years; E. R. Lilley, 32 years; Simeon L. Maples, 32 years; Floyd R. McCart, 32 years; E. J. McMullin, 33 years; Wallar Moore, 32 years; Paul Roseman, 32 years; Russell Scandrett, 33 years; Carl Schumacher, 33 years; Lewis A. W. Simpson, 33 years; Cecil Smith, 31 years; Forrest Smith, 31 years; Harland Smith, 32 years; Guy Sparkman, 33 years; Virgil Stout, 32 years; Donah B. Stover, 31 years; Sylvester VanDoren, 32 years; Lester E. Vaughan, 33 years; Lawrence Walker, 33 years; Fred Wheeler, 32 years; W. H. Wilken, 33 years; Eugene Willis, 31 years. 25-year pins: Lester Gann, 25 years; Roy Campbell, 25 years; and John C. Smith, 25 years.

The following members were also eligible to receive pins but were not present: 45-year pins: Carroll Woodward, 46 years. 40-year pins: A. C. Batson, 43 years. 35-year pins: B. W. Nicholson, 36 years; C. W. Purdy, 35 years; Harry B. Shaw, 36 years. 30-year pins: Ira Allcock, 31 years; Walter Batson, 32 years; J. L. Cheek, 31 years; A. B. Chilson, 31

years; Elmer Clayton, 32 years; H. Lee Cobel, 31 years; William B. Cowen, 31 years; Irvin E. Ellis, 32 years; Claude Evans, 33 years; Glenn L. Fawcett, 32 years; Herman J. Gershefske, 33 years; Chase P. Graham, 33 years; James D. Harmon, 32 years; Ward Haslip, 32 years; Fred L. Hengel, 31 years; Elmer Hinkle, 32 years; L. M. Hunt, 32 years; Ed Jeffrys, 32 years; George Johnson, 34 years; O. A. Keltner, 33 years; E. E. Lewis, 32 years; Harry Lewis, 31 years; Calvin K. Lowe, 32 years; Homer Maness, 33 years; Howard M. McCoy, 33 years; Donald W. Patterson, 31 years; Carl B. Rhea, 31 years; W. H. Routh, 31 years; John H. Shine, 32 years; James W. Stokes, 33 years; William W. Strain, 33 years; J. T. Turpin, 33 years; Sherman Walker, 32 years; Hubert B. Watkins, 31 years; L. H. West, 33 years; Eric Williams, 32 years; Joe Williams, 31 years; and James B. Wright, 32 years.



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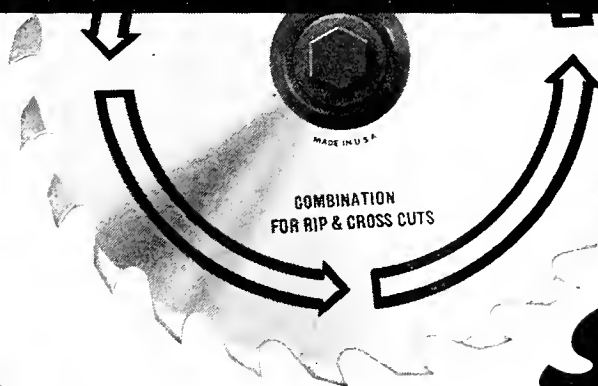
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The same high quality materials and workmanship that go into Skilsaw® circular saws go into Skil saw blades.

When you insist on blades with the Skil name, you know you're getting heat-treated alloy steel or carbon steel hardtooth blades. For excellent performance and long life.

Why risk disappointment with anything else?

SKIL®

Nobody was ever sorry he bought the best there is.



Skil: 50 years of great ideas is just the beginning.

LA GRANGE, ILL.

Members of Local 1128 were recently presented service pins at a special called meeting at National Hall, Brookfield, Ill.

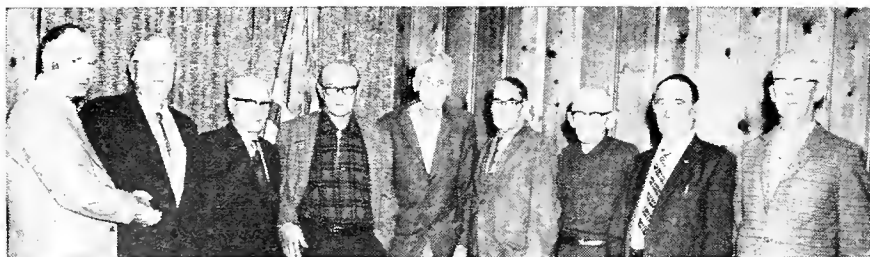
45-years and over—Rudy Perisich, president and international representative; Clarence Brown, 60 years; Hans Thompson, 50 years; John Kendall, 50 years; Edwin Neimeyer, 50 years; Wm. B. Stillwell, 45 years; Fred W. Liedtke, 50 years; Elmer J. Schuth, 45 years; and Edwin Anderson, 45 years.

Not present but also awarded pins were: Fred Kleven, 60 years; Wilford Kohlstrom, 60 years; Geo. B. Lundgren, 60 years; A. M. Bowermaster, 50 years; Paul Conrad, 50 years; I. Hultman, 50 years; H. W. Gatz, 45 years; Rudy D. Janca, 45 years; Arthur Ring, 45 years; T. W. Swanson, 45 years; and Walter Vaisin, 40 years.

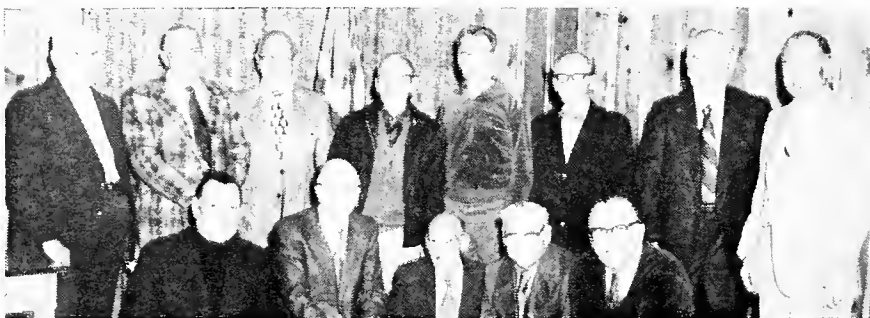
35-year members, front row, Stanley L. Pica, Sr., Ralph Compton, Harold F. McManigal, Norbert Lambert, and Charles F. Lozar. Rear, Leo Dumas, Wm. O. Link, Einar Klang, John Kosiewicz, Stanley A. Lundin, James Myslivecek, William Molyneux, and Rudy Perisich, president and international representative.

Not present—Morand Bradley, Willard Brown, William Ernest, John Filipenko, George Hudetz, Stanley Jurack, Clarence A. Lambert, John Maves, Brewer Nysten, Ernest Schlitz, Jr., Robert W. Tunning, and William J. Willms.

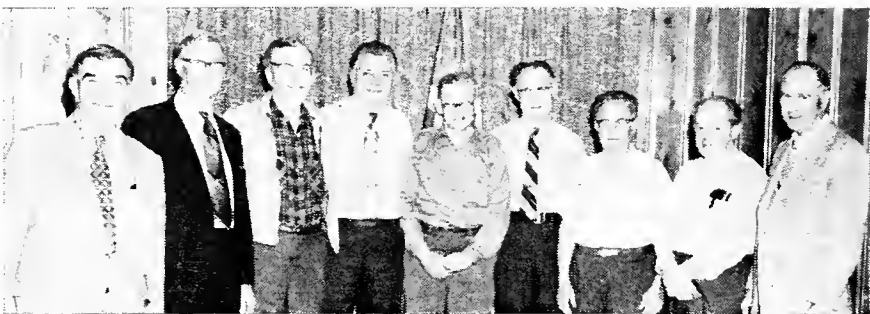
30-year members—left to right, Joseph J. Schultz, Erwin Drallmeir, Fred L. Mackeben, Lambert A. Hofstra, Fred H. Gauger, George



LaGrange—45 Year Members



LaGrange—35-Year Members



LaGrange—30 Year Members

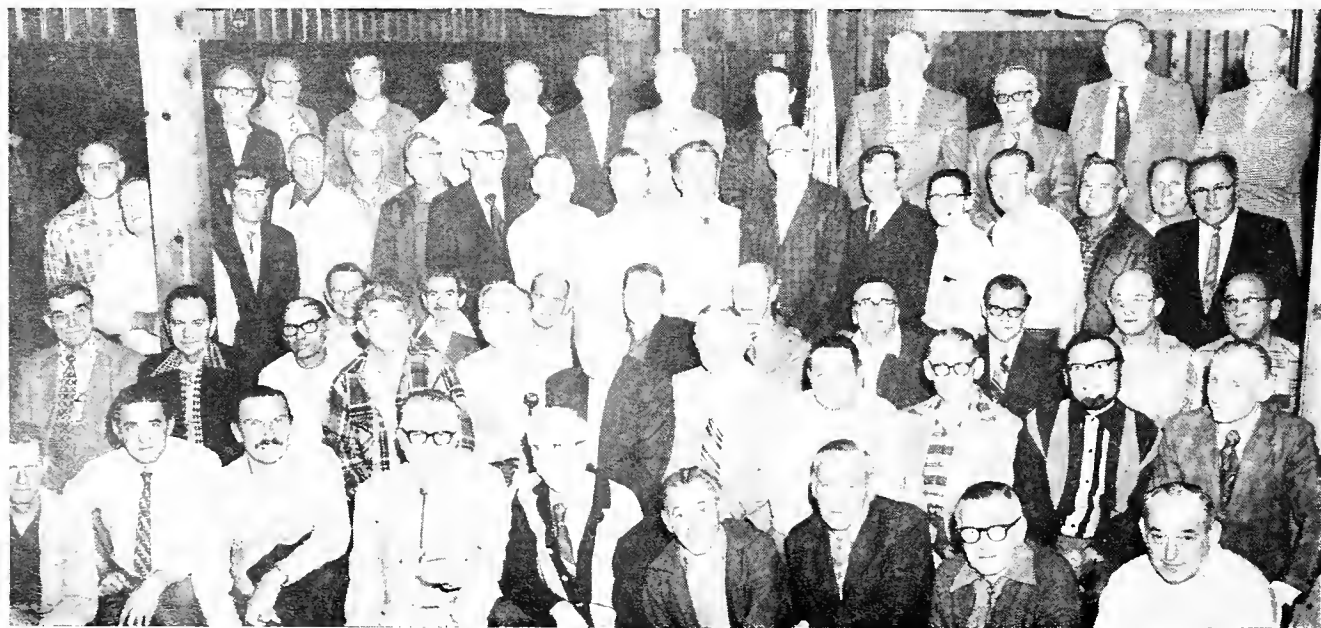
Hodack, Phillip L. Caruso, Otto Pangrle, and President Perisich.

Not present—Richard Burgraf, Robert Chapman, James Delaney, Earl Forquer, John Jardis, Clifford H.

Lundin, Bernard Powers, George Sulda, Harry E. Vanbukom, and Louis Viren.

25-year members—John H. Allgaier, Lewis Altine, Leonard

LaGrange—25-Year Members



Anderson, Wilbert Anderson, Herbert Anhalt, Leo S. August, Robert R. Ball, Harold G. Benson, Walter W. Bledsoe, Herman Block, John M. Blum, Sam Brasile, Edward A. Cihak, Ted A. Crawley, George Dodson, Sigurd Dronen, Lawrence V. Eighnor, C. W. Eldridge, Joseph F. Farrell, Arthur C. Grahne, James J. Hajost, Alvin A. Heath, John A. Haglund, Ralph Holyoke, Charles Honsik, Wm. Jardis, Clarence E. Knack, John R. Kohn, Carl Kosiewisch, A. T. Kozacek, Leroy H. Laechelt, Edward Lejsek, Roy A. Lundquist, James R. McManigal, John R. Malik, John E. Maynard, John R. Miles, Edward T. Morton, Norman Outman, Milton S. Picha, Richard Picha, Walter Radnis, Tom J. Rinkus, John R. Sartore, Roger M. Schultz, Vinton G. Seavey, Joseph A. Slauber, Oscar B. Soderholm, Jr., Joseph M. Sovu, George Supanich, Willard Thompson, Isaac Thurman, Andrew Van Dyke, Joseph Vashuski, Charles Vitkus, Matt Vukovich, Lars A. Wickstrom, John R. Wilmouth, and Rudy Wojdyla.

Not present—Ken Ackenberg, Robert H. Austin, Walter Baltis, Gunnar Benson, Walter R. Bogenholm, Milton Boula, Lewis Casassa, Charles A. Castle, Raymond Ciccone, Richard A. Cope, Leonard W. Eyre, Peter Ference, Robert B. Fleishman, William Forest, Anthony Franzese, Guy R. Franzese, Paul F. Garside, Arthur Gauger, Barney R. Goad, Eugene W. Goetz, George Gorski, James J. Henza, Dorr Henry, Frank Herold, Joseph J. Klein, Clifford Kohlmeier, George E. Koprek, Adrian V. Lamarche, Herman R. Lueck, Edward Lynd, Fred Mackeben, Eugene R. Macro, Robert A. Meyer, Arthur L. Molenar, Paul J. Mrock, Robert Nuckreiner, Don M. Novotny, Ralph Palmer, Walter O. Paulson, Ethel S. Phelps, Duane Reisser, Lawrence E. Ryan, Clifford Schiefelbein, Edwin R. Slauber, Frank Smrz, Richard Spaulding, Howard F. Spuehler, Herbert F. Strauman, Frank Wakefield, Gilbert P. Welch, Harry W. Wendall, Edward Wilcanic, Ole Wood, and Walter Yuswak.

MANSFIELD, OHIO

On February 1, 1974 Carpenters Local 735 held its annual old-timers recognition night. Five 25-year pins and one 65-year pin were presented.

The old-timer receiving the 65-year pin was Frank H. Fischer, who will have 67 continuous years in the United Brotherhood this year. Brother Fischer was also presented with a plaque naming him as Carpenter of the year for Local 735 for 1973.

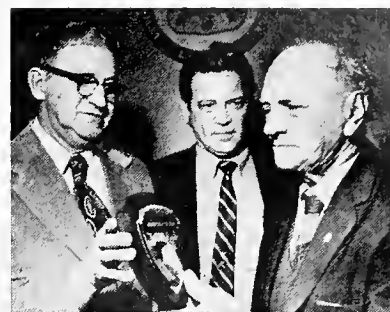
Brother Fischer still attends all union meetings, unless prevented by

sickness, which is seldom. Brother Fischer was initiated into the United Brotherhood on Apr. 12, 1907. The local has another member, Charles Lovering, who will have 55 years in the Brotherhood this year.

In the small picture President Davis Ellis, left, presents Frank H. Fischer, right, with a 65-year pin and a special plaque naming him Carpenter of the Year for Local 735. Herman Bogantz, business representative, center, looks on.

In the large picture are Local 735 members with 25-years and more. Front row, seated, Frank H. Fischer, 67 years; George Mitchell, oldest member, 36 years;

First row, standing, William Sweezie, 31 years; William Bogantz, 28 years; Paul Spoon, 25 years; Joe Reed, 28 years; James Zarcone, 28 years; Dale Lewis, 33 years; Charles Colyer, 28 years; Herman



Ellis, Bogantz, Fischer

Bogantz, business representative, 26 years.

Second row, standing, John Bromenschenkel, 26 years; Charles Campbell, 32 years; Verne Cole, 33 years; Robert Grove, 33 years; Raymond E. Au, 25 years; Richard Surhan, 28 years; Gale Smith, 33 years; and Joe Loris, 38 years.



Mansfield, Ohio, Pin Recipients

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIF.

At a special called meeting of Local 1453, Wiley Howard, General Representative, presented a 45-year pin to William Penn.

The other picture shows, left to right, Wiley Howard, General Representative; Cyril Fritz, financial secretary treasurer of Local 1453, and Charles Trenta, Secretary of Orange County District Council, combining pleasure with business as Brother Fritz hunts for the pins hidden by Wiley Howard. This was for presentation of the 25-year pins.



Above, Penn and Howard.



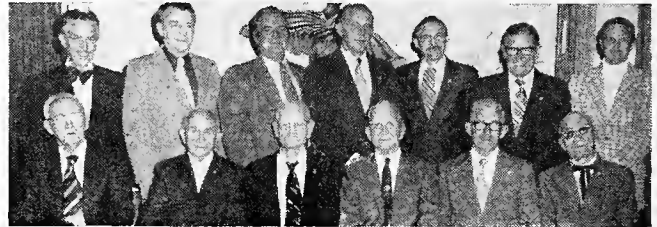
Left, Howard, Fritz, and Trenta.



Los Gatos—Kababa, Haapiniemi, Rebeiro



Los Gatos, Pin Recipients



Lake Worth, Fla.

LOS GATOS, CALIF.

Here are photographs of members who were recognized by Local 2006 in honor of their longevity of membership in the United Brotherhood.

In the first picture Henry Kababa, president of the Santa Clara Valley District Council, left, commends John Haapiniemi for 55 years of membership. John Rebeiro, executive secretary, Santa Clara Valley District Council, is at right.

(Unable to be present was Herbert H. Almquist, 56 years membership.) In picture No. 2 all members shown have 25 years of membership, except as noted.

Front row, left to right: Edward Trinidad; Victor Tinsley; Frank Kertes; John Haapiniemi (55 years) and Albert Martinez.

Second row, left to right: Ivan Earl; Norman Slifkoff; Frank Evensizer; Thomas Reed; Don R. Rose; and William Wright.

Others eligible for 25-year pins but not present: Anthony Berthelot, Frederick King, William Martin, Lawrence Pauls, Leo Scherschel, John L. Sethmann, Marshall Davis, Leo Lopresto, Joseph Michon, Jack Robinson, Edwin Schivo, Benj. French, Douglas Magleby, Floyd Olson, Paul Ruffo and Charles Smith.

LAKE WORTH, FLA.

Local 1308 recently presented service awards to its members at a banquet held at the Famous Restaurant in Lake Worth. Jack Sheppard, International Representative, and Art Hallgren, vice president of Florida AFL-CIO made the awards.

In the picture, front row, left to right: Herbert M. Schuette, president of Local 1308; Peter Wesner, 60 years; John Newman, 65 years; Leroy Lucier and Alfred Buscher, 25 years; Harmon L. Lovett, former business representative of Local 1308, 35 years. Back row: Kenneth H. Moye, business representative of 1308; Jack Sheppard, International Representative; Art Hallgren, vice president of Florida AFL-CIO; Ollie Mehtala, Joseph Boelhower, Alphons Majewski, and Maurice McClurg, all 25 years.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

Here are photographs taken at a recent party, of members who were awarded service pins.

In the group picture are members who received 25-year pins. They are George Bean, David Horst, Clifford J. Karos, Harold Kudrna, John A. McGovern, Elmer L. Mochel,

Donald A. Molitar, James B. Scriber, and Ralph C. Weiten.

Appearing on the left in the other photograph is Otto F. Vix, receiving the congratulations of Arthur Prokaski, president of Local 1889, for 50 years of service to the Brotherhood. Brother Vix served this local as recording secretary for 45 years, a truly remarkable record.

Receiving a 25-year service pin, but not appearing in the picture was Joseph J. Bogolin.

A recently-retired brother, Edward Shalek, left, visited the Local 1889 office and was presented with a past officers pin (conductor) by Lester W. Nelson, business representative.



Downers Grove—25-year Members, left; Vix and Prokaski, upper right; and Shalek and Nelson, lower right.





Morgantown, N.C., Veteran Members



Morgantown Banquet

MORGANTOWN, N.C.

Local 1673 held a banquet at the local Ham House in Drexel, N.C., to honor its 20-, 25-, and 30-year members. There were seven with 20 years of service, two with 25 years of service, and five with 30 years of service.

In the picture, standing, left to right: William Glassbrooks, 27 years; A. H. Mosteller, 23 years; William E. Miller, treasurer, 23 years; Arthur W. Franklin, 23 years. Seated, Glen R. Clay, 31 years; Ernest R. Stephens, president, 31 years; Arthur L. Stewart, vice president, 30 years.

In the second picture are members and wives who attended the banquet.



Cedar Rapids—25-Year Members

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Local 308 recently held a 70-year pin presentation.

In the picture below, Gene Shoehigh, general representative, congratulates Rudolph Faltis, 70-year pin recipient, as Calvin Kennedy, president, Local 308, looks on.

There was a 50-year pin presentation also. Participating in this, left to right, were: Front row, John Armon, Henry Geiger, Hans Ewoldt, Clark Zimmerman, and Joseph Navratil.

Back row: Gene Shoehigh, general representative, and Calvin Kennedy, president of Local 308.

In the 25-year pin presentation were, left to right: Front row: Aaron Carpenter, John Christensen, John Minor, Oran Parks, Chester Reisner,



Cedar Rapids—50-year Members

Raymond Glasgow, and James Carpenter.

Second row: Karl Kohl, George Lanka, Albert Allsup, Fred Peterson, Carl Rinke, Lavern "Tad" Gretten, John Godar, and Everett Peters.

Third row: Lyle Domine, Reginald Steoger, Lester Rock, Martin Ehret, Burton Welch, Dwight Winter, and Martin Halbasch—also, Calvin Kennedy, president of Local 308 and Gene Shoehigh, general representative.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Local 513, Port Alberni's 33rd annual banquet was the occasion to honor retiring President Runar Nose; center, who was retiring after 36 years of activity in the trade union movement in the Port Alberni area. E. T. Staley, Executive Board Member, right, and Tom Turner, also are shown. Mike Marken another long time member, was presented with a 25-year pin.



Cedar Rapids—Faltis



Vancouver—Nose, Center



Vancouver—Marken, Right



E. A. Roof



Velma Fenaes

LAWTON, OKLA.

On December 11, 1973, Local 1585 presented 46 members with service pins—15 members with 25-year pins, 20 members with 30-year pins, seven members with 35-year pins, two members with 40-year pins, one member with a 50-year pin, and one member with a 55-year pin.

Those not shown in the pictures received pins by mail or the pins were personally delivered by the business representative. Those not shown are:

25 Years—A. C. Bohannon, Albert Chapman, Edward Franklin, B. W. Melton, E. A. Mitchen and T. E. Ramsey.

30 Years—T. G. Benton, Joe Bryan,

C. V. Clifton, E. E. Cummings Jr., Faith Green, L. W. Jarvis, Vernon F. Lee, Charley Leslie, R. C. Lorange, James Lyle, G. A. Moore, and John Richardson.

35 Years—Ray Wirth.

40 Years—B. W. Howard Sr. and James Tabor.

55 Years—M. A. Smith.

Pins were presented by Business Representative Dorsie L. Jones and the Executive Committee composed of D. L. Jones, Jr., president; Thomas H. Rucker, vice president; Carlton D. Stokes, recording secretary; Doule E. Pollard, treasurer; R. A. Whisenhunt, conductor; E. E. Sims, warden; and Trustees Darwin D. Davenport, B. W. Howard, Jr., and Frank J. Stuevers.

In the first picture is a veteran of 50 years—Edward A. Roof.

In the second picture, Mrs. Velma Fenaes accepted a 35-year pin for her father, John I. Plaxco, business representative of Local 1585 for 23 years, who passed away on November 22, 1973.

In the third picture are 35-year pin recipients: M. O. Wells, Dow Tedder, James Walker, F. N. Ward and A. M. Gilliland.

In the fourth picture are 30-year recipients: W. B. Crawford, Raymond Read, S. G. Farmer, G. W. Hastings and S. L. Pruitt, (partially shown).

In the fifth picture, 30-year recipients E. E. Sims, Roy Reece and Willis D. Cook.

Finally, here are 25-year recipients: Front row, Allen Tinklepaugh, L. E. Pearson, Ike Williams, C. L. Blair, and R. A. Whisenhunt. Back row, B. W. Howard Jr., Frank J. Stuevers, T. G. Rogers and W. A. Murphy.

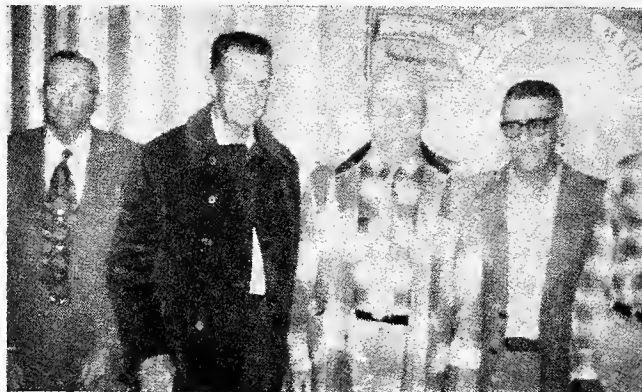
EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures in for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the pictures from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row.

Please indicate titles of officers and guests also.

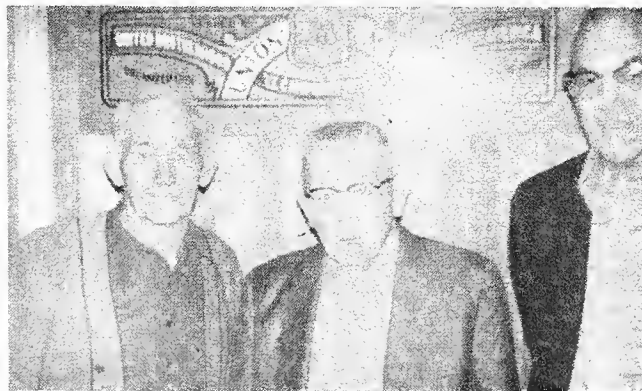
It is particularly important that you write or type all of this material legibly, so that names will not be misspelled.



Lawton, Okla.—35-year Members



Lawton, Okla.—30-year Members



Lawton, Okla.—30-year Members



Lawton, Okla.—25-Year Members



IN MEMORIAM

**L.U. NO. 7
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Huisenfeldt, George
Norling, Wallace
Rydeen, John

**L.U. NO. 13
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Hionis, Peter
Hynes, Michael L.
Lynch, Ernest J.
Now, John G.
Olsen, Adolph N.
Stanton, Harmon

**L.U. NO. 15
HACKENSACK, N.J.**

Isgro, Dominick J
Moser, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 22
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**

Andersen, Emil
Anderson, Carl C.
Carleton, David
Ferrando, Frank J.
Johnson, LeRoy
Joki, Emil
Jordan, C. H.
Martin, Hector
Newell, C. E.
Pohler, Arthur
Poppin, John J.
Pucci, Eugene
Rodriguez, Manuel
Spruit, Sydney
Stafford, Edward W.
Von Korff, Oleg D.

**L.U. NO. 37
SHAMOKIN, PA.**

Korbicz, Paul

**L.U. NO. 50
KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

Cowden, Samuel R.
Davis, Elbert L.
Rather, Fred H.
Webster, W. O.

**L.U. NO. 61
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Ahlstrom, E. G.
McBroom, H. E.
Price, Edwin
Root, Samuel E.

**L.U. NO. 67
BOSTON, MASS.**

Brown, Chester
Haight, Robert D.
Melanson, Frank P.
O'Malley, Martin
Reynolds, Edward

**L.U. NO. 69
CANTON, OHIO**

Casper, George Harry
Kleski, Fred
Livesay, Harry

**L.U. NO. 101
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Anderson, Warner
Bowman, Theodore
Erskine, Charles
Kilby, Bruce
Love, Robert F.

Overman, Kenneth W.
Roberts, William J.
Robertson, Vernon
Sheffield, John J.
Wilfong, Harold

**L.U. NO. 103
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

Johnson, Clarence C.
Mathis, H. C.
Ogle, G. M.
Parrish, Major
Powell, J. H.
Wesley, C. E.

**L.U. NO. 105
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Aigler, Donald
Artelj, Anton
Belfiore, Joseph
Belpulsi, Patrick
Bevington, Kenneth G
Cherosky, James J.
Clark, Joseph H.
Fasciano, Michael
Glover, William
Griggs, James
Gross, Otto
Holub, Joseph A.
Hudson, Edwin
Johnson, Allan
Kelly, Thomas E.
Kukla, John
Kunkleman, John
Lenarcic, John
Lentz, Arthur
Owens, Harry
Salvatore, Edward J.
Seelinger, Frank
Sell, Theodore W.
Stoll, John C.
Williams, Walter E.

**L.U. NO. 109
SHEFFIELD, ALA.**

Baker, J. C.

**L.U. NO. 131
SEATTLE, WASH.**

Ammons, Vern L.
Anderson, Carl E.
Bennett, Lester
Cerino, Joseph
Delin, E. J.
Elkins, James T.
Field, Otto
Finch, Wayne L.
Haas, Christian
Higbee, Frank
Hill, Nestor
Lieseke, O. W.
Lunde, Konrad
McLeod, Angus
Olson, Henry F.
Robitaille, Kenneth F.
Shoberg, William G.
Thorson, Thomas C.

**L.U. NO. 132
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Santmire, E E.

**L.U. NO. 133
TERRE HAUTE, IND.**

Cottrele, Sherman
Gill, John
Gunnison, Paul
Layer, Raymond
Richey, Emery

Samm, Herman
Smith, Marion
Wilson, Cecil

**L.U. NO. 181
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Leir, Knut K.
Nielsen, Evald
Weiber, Norbert W.

**L.U. NO. 191
YORK, PA.**

Forry, Elmer
Myers, Percy S.

**L.U. NO. 198
DALLAS, TEX.**

Baumgartner, H A.
Cawley, G. G.
Kant, Odis S.
Muckelroy, P. Y.

**L.U. NO. 201
WICHITA, KAN.**

Lacy, Jesse J.
Miller, Ed

**L.U. NO. 213
HOUSTON, TEX.**

Bennett, H. O.
Evans, Bert M.
Hodge, E. R.
Loupe, Roy J.
Masters, James B.
Moore, James D.
Murfi, John R.
Perkins, Eugene
Thompson, Henry, Sr.
Seward, P. G.
Steele, Estel
Sutton, W. B.

**L.U. NO. 225
ATLANTA, GA.**

Outlaw, Roy B.
Payne, Odell
Pritchett, Walter F.
Wallace, Wm. C.

**L.U. NO. 226
PORTLAND, ORE.**

Albrecht, Robert G.
Diekmeyer, C.
Hansen, Carl R.
Holmgren, Carl
Kruse, Fred R.
McCall, Oliver K.
Samways, Frank
Townsend, Albert L.
Wallace, Donnie V.

**L.U. NO. 246
NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Rudnick, Samuel
Zullo, Paul

**L.U. NO. 253
OMAHA, NEBR.**

Hughes, Joseph A.

**L.U. NO. 257
NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Kapler, George
Rostad, Alfred
Yannotti, Lawrence

**L.U. NO. 278
WATERTOWN, N.Y.**

Shaver, Don

**L.U. NO. 287
HARRISBURG, PA.**

Bartush, Adam S.
Bear, William
Rodgers, Delvin G.
Sgrignoli, Jerry
Speck, Dailen

**L.U. NO. 302
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.**

Ashworth, Norman Lenville
Scherffius, Cleveland H.

**L.U. NO. 345
MEMPHIS, TENN.**

Bass, E. E.
Burnwatt, C. W.
Carr, Don D.
Cates, W. V.
Childers, G. A., Sr.
Curry, T. L.
Foster, Jake
Hodges, Alfred V.
Kelly, W. N.
Lester, Lee
Lloyd, B. H.
Long, Wm. A.
Miller, James G.
Pemberton, G. L.
Pruett, Harris
Reed, Eddie E.
Smith, James E.
Thurmond, W. I.
Valentine, George C.
VanMiddlesworth, Leonard

**L.U. NO. 353
ROCKAWAY BEACH,
N.Y.**

Brunner, John F.
Stratton, Charles, Sr.

**L.U. NO. 362
PUEBLO, COLO.**

Jenkins, Charles F.
Malcherek, John O.
Pedersen, Clifford

**L.U. NO. 379
TEXARKANA, ARK.
TEX.**

Bentley, Jesse E.
Bowen, Wilson H.
England, Sam R.
Garrett, Millard

**L.U. NO. 419
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Albrecht, Jack
Nell, John
Pahr, John
Wuegner, Carl

**L.U. NO. 422
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.**

Brandt, Elmer L., Sr.
Cochran, C. Melvin
Kukieza, Louis R.
Patrie, George C.
Stewart, A. Floyd

**L.U. NO. 488
BRONX, N.Y.**

Breen, John
Burgeson, Gus
Gernert, Siegfried
Hagen, Gunnar
Kulekofsky, Joe

**L.U. NO. 531
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.**

Gay, Ray

**L.U. NO. 576
PINE BLUFF, ARK.**

Fullbright, Austin
McGarity, J. J.
Lawson, Frederick
Slocum, K. S.
Webb, W. M.

**L.U. NO. 586
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.**

Bullington, Grover L.
Colvin, Ernest L.
DeLeonardis, Diodoro
Hillman, William
McMahon, Silas "Sol"
Stanley, Roy R.
Zenker, Henry

**L.U. NO. 622
WACO, TEX.**

Hutchins, James P.

**L.U. NO. 626
NEW CASTLE, DEL.**

Baker, Earl
Halas, James F.
Pasily, Walter

**L.U. NO. 787
BROOKLYN, N.Y.**

Andreasen, Tom
Knutsen, John
Olsen, Rasmus

**L.U. NO. 950
LYNBROOK, N.Y.**

Clifford, Alonzo

**L.U. NO. 973
TEXAS CITY, TEX.**

Jones, H. H.
Sauers, E. W.

**L.U. NO. 982
DETROIT, MICH.**

Borland, Robert

**L.U. NO. 1098
BATON ROUGE, LA.**

Baughman, F. A.
Brent, William L.
Courtney, James F.
Martin, Eathern
Wright, O. F.

**L.U. NO. 1128
LA GRANGE, ILL.**

Wood, Ole

**L.U. NO. 1138
TOLEDO, OHIO**

DeAmicis, Wm.
Miller, Cecil S.
Ruffer, Clarence

**L.U. NO. 1142
LAWRENCEBURG, IND.**

Hill, Clarence E.
Morehead, John Hobert

**L.U. NO. 1159
POINT PLEASANT,
W. VA.**

Dotson, William A.

Continued on next page

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from preceding page

L.U. NO. 1185
CHICAGO, ILL.
Paganini, Alfred A.

L.U. NO. 1235
MODESTO, CALIF.

Kulina, John A.
Pittz, Raymond N.
Roberts, Fred D.
Sipes, W. T.

L.U. NO. 1393
TOLEDO, OHIO

Clayton, Edmund V.
Poupard, Arthur
Sangston, Jack W.

L.U. NO. 1400
SANTA MONICA,
CALIF.

Addington, William S.
Heald, Ralph P.
Jefferson, Earnest
Loether, Herman
Piette, Michel
Warren, Joseph

L.U. NO. 1407
WILMINGTON, CALIF.

Valdovino, Raymond

L.U. NO. 1408
REDWOOD CITY,
CALIF.

Boicelli, Silvio

Bongio, Egidio
Day, Hamilton
Emmert, Jesse
Gibson, Curtis
Hammer, Charles
Hopkins, Nat
Kirkbride, George
McMillan, Harry
Mills, Chalmer
Ralton, Russell
Reynoso, Ben, Jr.
Small, Frank
Skinner, Herbert
Swanstrom, Oscar
Thompson, Art
Villalta, Gus

L.U. NO. 1456
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Syvetsen, Fredrik

L.U. NO. 1469
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Hunter, Neal C.

L.U. NO. 1471
JACKSON, MISS.

Bray, E. G.
Sheperd, J. C.

L.U. NO. 1527
WHEATON, ILL.

Edstrom, James R.

L.U. NO. 1533
TWO RIVERS, WISC.

Henrickson, Ray W.
Krzek, Carl A.
Moore, Thomas J.
Morency, Edward C.
Swejkar, Victor F.
Wanek, Ray R., Sr.

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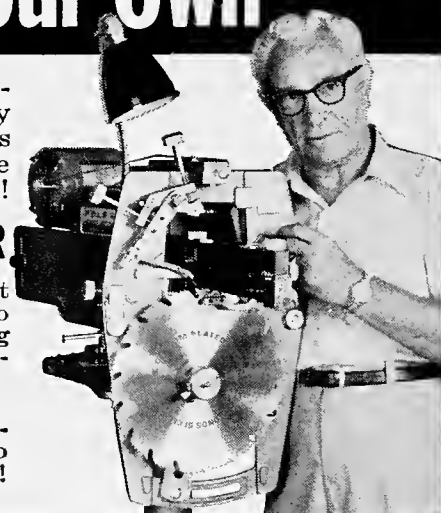
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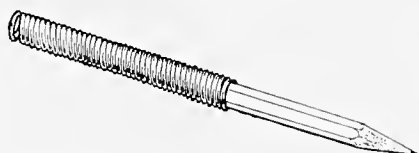
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SAVING STUBS



George G. Huckabay of Local 753, Beaumont, Tex., offers a suggestion on how to get more use out of pencil stubs. He suggests that you cut off a length of screen-door spring and insert the stub into the open end, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

WHATEVER THE TEXTURING JOB... GOLDBLATT HAS THE machine

THREE

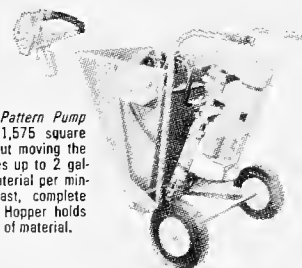
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INDEX OF ADVERTISING

Audel, Theo & Co.	27
Chicago Technical College	11
Craftsman Book Co.	14
Eliason Stair Gauge Co.	27
Estwing Mfg. Co.	8
Foley Mfg. Co.	38
Goldblatt Tool Co.	39
Hydrolevel	28
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	28
Locksmithing Institute	13
Lufkin Tool	6
North Amer. School of Surveying	13
Skil	31
Stanley Hand Tool ...	Back Cover
Vaughan & Bushnell	31

IN CONCLUSION

Preparing for 1976 ... And Beyond

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS FOR THESE TIMES

A few weeks ago school gymnasiums all over North America resounded to the commencement addresses of hundreds of our leading citizens, as the Classes of 1974 prepared to go out and achieve success in the workaday world.

"A penny saved is a penny earned," Benjamin Franklin's words were repeated for our graduates.

"Be sure you're right; then go ahead." Davy Crockett's words echoed through the commencement halls.

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights . . ." The words of the Declaration of Independence were read time and again.

How many young graduates heard those words and drew strength and hope from them?

How many saw them as self-evident truths?

And how many viewed them as worn-out phrases prepared by an older generation for the perpetuation of the status quo?

I ponder these questions, this July, as those of us in the United States commemorate the 198th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—just two years short of the nation's bicentennial . . . and just a few weeks before the 32nd General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We Americans are testing our Constitution in this year of 1974. In some states we are voting up or down a proposed amendment to our Constitution on women's rights. We are re-examining, after 20 years, the Supreme Court decision on civil rights and the schools. We are redefining the separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches of our government and considering a Presidential impeachment.

All of us are studying and many are redefining, the limits of public and private morality.

My fervant hope is that we will have resolved all . . . or almost all . . . of these pressing issues when we commemorate the 200th birthday of the United States.

I want to see every American's head held high and proud on July 4, 1976.

* * *

Certainly there is much sincere and dedicated work which must be done, if this nation is to be back on course by that date.

And while we are about this noble purpose, we must re-examine and restate the rights of the working population of this nation and of the unions which strive to represent it.

The free labor movement of the United States grew out of the basic American freedoms defined by this nation's founders, two centuries ago. In less than a century it has become a strong, motivating force in North America, what Senator Hubert Humphrey recently called our "cutting edge for social progress."

Many graduates of the Class of '74 will, hopefully, soon be in its ranks, bringing to it new vitality. Many will become apprentices in our own craft and industry, and these young people will be expected to help us meet the challenges of the Seventies and beyond.

The strength of the United States is in its Federal Constitution and in that document's first ten amendments, The Bill of Rights.

Likewise, the strength of our United Brotherhood is in its Constitution and Laws and in the rights of its members guaranteed thereby.

* * *

The center pages of this issue of *THE CARPENTER* contain proposed amendments to our International Constitution, sent into the General Office by local unions and district councils all over North America. In spite of their gray and official appearance, these pages are the most important pages in this issue of the magazine. They help to define the demo-

cratic spirit of our Brotherhood and the inherent rights of our members.

The Brotherhood faces a troubled road in the years ahead. Rising costs make it increasingly difficult for the General Officers and their staffs to get full value for the members' dues money in representation, negotiating, organizing, and servicing. Open-shop contractors, well financed and well protected by anti-union state and municipal laws and ordinances, are underbidding and otherwise taking away jobs from our members. Adverse court decisions are denying unions their rights to use National Labor Relations Act processes in traditional and democratic ways.

* * *

It was in 1774 . . . exactly 200 years ago . . . that this whole business of American freedom crystallized. The First Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, Pa, in that year and delegates to that courageous assembly took a hard look at oppressive taxation, at the invasion of the rights of private citizens, and at many other oppressive colonial actions by the King of England. They drew up a "Declaration of Resolves."

They stated that the inhabitants of the English Colonies in North America were entitled to "life, liberty, and property" . . . and they had never ceded any of these rights by coming to the new continent.

Perhaps, we, too, should draw up a "Declaration of Resolves" for 1974. Ours might read something like this:

Whereas, the American trade union movement has demonstrated for almost a century its ability to improve the standard of living of American wage earners and their dependents through collective bargaining, and

Whereas, the trade unions of North America continue to stand up for those too weak to stand for themselves in matters of improved health facilities, protection of personal rights, improved housing, clean government, aid to the underprivileged, and other public matters, and

Whereas, American labor firmly believes and practices the principles of democracy as expressed in the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution,

Therefore, be it resolved . . .

1. That every American worker has the right to obtain work befitting his abilities, his ambitions, and the opportunities of the marketplace—not the so-called "right to work" of anti-unionists, with its low wage levels and the oppressive work rules of open-shop management.

2. That every American worker has the right to

bargain through a bona fide trade union for better wages and working conditions and not through a "company union" or false, rump organization created by management to circumvent true grassroots, worker representation.

3. That trade unions be recognized as representative American Institutions, freely entered into.

4. That every qualified American worker has the right to join a trade union, and he or she must not be deterred by quotas of race or creed.

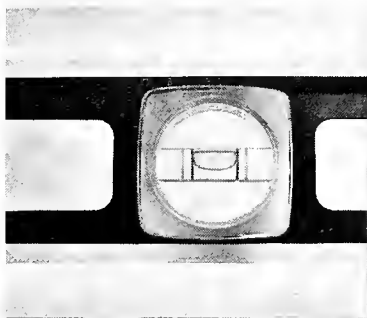
5. That the American worker bears far too heavy a burden of taxation, and much of this burden must be shifted to those more affluent Americans able to pay.

I'm sure each of us could add additional resolves to those above. They would all add up . . . in this month of July, 1974 . . . to a restatement of our National purpose . . . life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness . . . worthy goals for all of us in the Challenging Seventies.



William Linder
GENERAL PRESIDENT

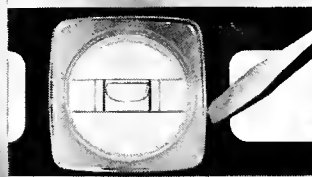
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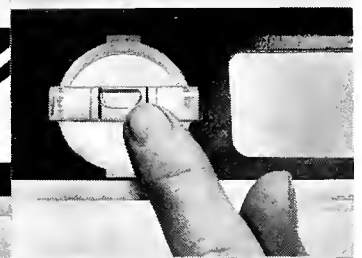
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The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



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Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 8

AUGUST, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Roger Sheldon, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Peter McGuire Is the Father of Labor Day	2
Other 'Origins' of Labor Day	5
Death of Former Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr.	7
CHOP Organizers Get Special Training	8
Car Operating Expenses Jump 18-23% Sidney Margalius	9
Low and Medium Income Hit Hardest	15

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	10
Canadian Report	12
In Retrospect R. E. Livingston	14
Local Union News	16
Plane Gossip	20
Apprenticeship and Training	23
Service to the Brotherhood	25
In Memoriam	29
What's New?	31
In Conclusion William Sidell	32

THE COVER

Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States, was born in a simple two-room cottage in the village of West Branch, Iowa, 100 years ago—August 10, 1874. Although he spent only his first 10 years of life there, these years on the banks of the Wapassinoc Creek left an indelible impression upon this man whose life of public service took him to all parts of the world and won himself distinction everywhere.

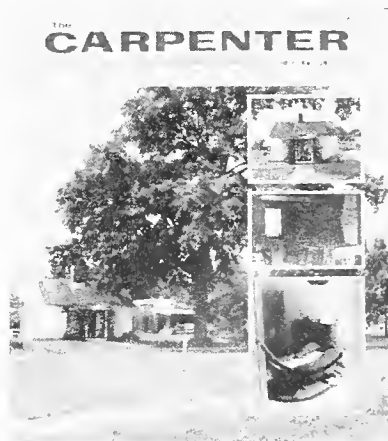
The birthplace is now a national historic site administered by the National Park Service. The pictures on the front cover show his parents' cottage and a bedroom with some of its early furnishings.

A small picture shows the interior of the blacksmith shop near the cottage, where Herbert Hoover's father struggled to earn a meager living for his family.

The Hoovers were Quakers, and a Quaker meeting house and a cemetery, where the President's parents were buried, are nearby.

The Hoovers lived in the small house on our cover until 1879, when Jesse Hoover sold both it and the blacksmith shop and moved his family into a larger dwelling farther down the village street.

When the birthplace cottage was restored in 1939, as much as possible of the original furniture belonging to Jesse and Hulda Hoover was acquired for the house.



POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

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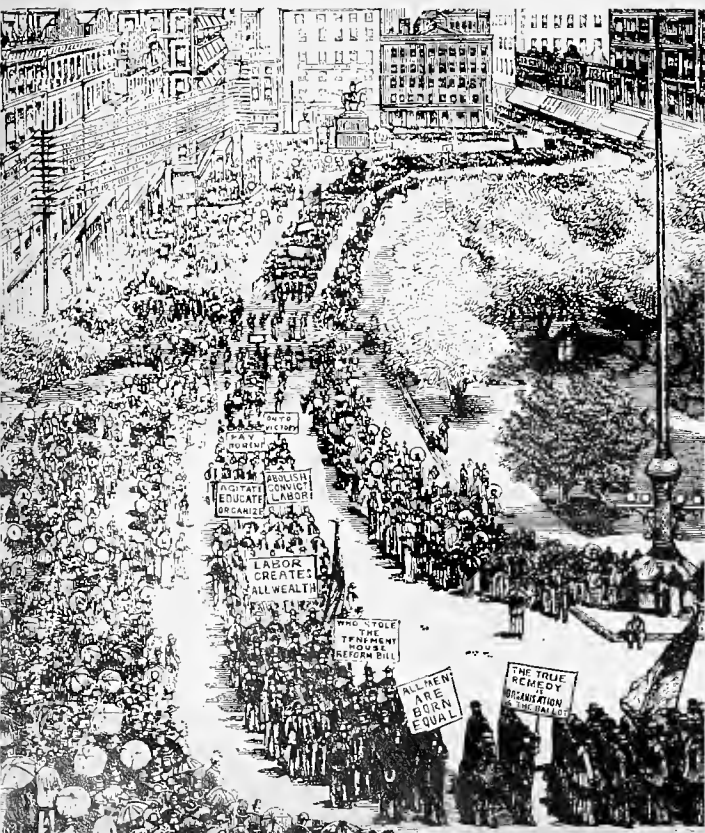
Printed in U. S. A.



Peter McGuire

An examination of the records leaves little doubt. . . the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the first editor of The Carpenter, and one of the founders of The American Federation of Labor. . .

PETER J. MCGUIRE was the FATHER of LABOR DAY



Next month—on September 2, 1974—the United States marks the 80th official observance of “labor’s own holiday,” Labor Day, as a national holiday.

For almost three-quarters of a century, since President Grover Cleveland signed the appropriate Congressional legislation, America accepted the fact that our own Peter J. McGuire, the founder and first secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was “the Father of Labor Day,” the man most responsible for bringing this unique holiday into being.

Then in 1968, just six years ago, at a convention of the International Association of Machinists in Chicago, US Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz proclaimed to cheering delegates:

“The question is, who was the father of Labor Day—Peter McGuire, a carpenter, or Matt Maguire, a machinist? Officially, as of this moment, insofar as the Department of Labor is concerned, it is Matt Maguire, machinist.”

With this amazing statement, Secretary Wirtz cast enough doubt on the paternity of Labor Day to cause the famed Smithsonian Institution in Washington to

show both Peter McGuire and Matthew Maguire as equal contenders for the title in a special Labor Day Exhibit.

The Labor Department, meanwhile, did not, as Secretary Wirtz indicated, state categorically that Machinist Maguire was the true father of the holiday. Instead, it too, gave Matt and Peter equal billing. (The Library of Congress, however, has not changed its position. It states flatly: "In 1882 Peter J. McGuire first proposed a general holiday for the laboring classes. . .").

Now, after six years of this surprising upheaval of labor history, we feel we're prepared . . . and should . . . set the record straight:

Part of the confusion comes from the fact that several persons have been credited with the origination of the idea. There are even too many Maguires and McGuires. As our accompanying illustrations indicate, the late Bob Ripley of

"Believe It or Not" even credits an ancient Greek.

The Machinists' claim comes wholly from extensive research done by one of their retired members, George Pearlman of Clifton, N.J. (And we admit it was a scholarly study, even though we disagree with his conclusions.)

Part of the confusion about the origin of Labor Day comes from the assumption that the big parade by trade unions in New York City on September 5, 1882, was the first big, organized parade by labor in the country. Actually, during the year 1882 there were several such showings of labor's strength in both the United States and Canada. As editor of *The Carpenter*, Peter McGuire reported in the May, 1882, edition of our official magazine: "The trade unions of Pittsburgh are preparing for a street parade in May or June. Cincinnati will have a similar demonstration on May 21 and 22.

Arrangements are also being made in Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis."

In the July, 1882, *Carpenter*, McGuire reported that 20,000 trade unionists had marched in peaceful parade in Pittsburgh.

On July 22 of the same year "over 5,000 wage workers participated in the parade and 15,000 persons enjoyed the festival held in Toronto, Ontario."

All of this upsurge of organized labor's spirit prompted Peter McGuire to publish on the front page of the September, 1882, *Carpenter* (the same month as the famous New York City parade) an article in which he stated that "labor by its own will should establish its own universal holiday" and that "this day should be likewise observed throughout the country."

Unfortunately, *The Machinist*, official publication of IAM, accepted the findings of Pearlman, and declared that "in all of Pearlman's research, he has never been able to uncover one shred of evidence that any of the claims (for Peter McGuire) rested on anything but one line Carpenter McGuire himself had written in 1897—15 years after the first Labor Day parade . . ."

Brotherhood researchers will be happy to show historians several shreds of evidence.

Peter's Own Comment

In 1887, McGuire stated in one of his own editorials (written in the third person as editor of *The Carpenter*): "In the spring of 1882, Mr. McGuire, our General Secretary, urged upon the Central Labor Union of New York City, the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as 'Labor Day.' . . . He suggested that the first Monday in September should be chosen as Labor Day, as it was midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving and was at that pleasant season of the year when a street parade and picnic could be enjoyed and conducted in proper style."

Then, again, in 1890: "When General Secretary McGuire originated Labor Day in 1882 he never contemplated it would reach such enormous dimensions in his lifetime."

Part of the confusion over Carpenter McGuire and Machinist Maguire seems to stem from the fact that both men were active in New York City labor affairs in 1882. Machinist Matthew Maguire was secretary of the Central Labor Union, and, in this capacity, he sent out many of the notices about the big September parade. Peter McGuire was active in several organizations of the city, including CLU, and was also traveling the country on behalf of the United Brotherhood, which was not yet a year old.

Machinist George Pearlman, has gathered much valuable material on the subject and asserts that the Central Labor Union of New York City "did not plan an annual event" at all, but rather intended to hold a demonstration on Tuesday, September 5, 1882, to coincide with the opening day of a Knights of Labor

Received

AUG 31 1882

T. V. POWDERLY

BORANETON

PENNA

173, Front St
Brooklyn New York
August 21/82

Dear Sir you are herewith respectfully invited to ^{arrive} Present at Union Square on the 5th of September and review The Procession of The Trade and Labor unions of New York and vicinity also to be present at and address the meetings at Wendells Elm Park 92nd and 7th ave where the Labor festival will be held on the above date,

Yours Truly
Matthew Maguire Sec
Central Labor Union

Terence Powderly's copy of Matthew Maguire's letter, as CLU secretary, inviting workers to join the parade in New York. This was a secretary's job.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office in New York, as second-class matter.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1882.

THE NEW YORK DEMONSTRATION.

For ten years no such labor parade or picnic was ever held in this city as that of the Central Labor Union which took place on the 5th inst. Fully 10,000 men took part in the parade and over 20,000 on the grounds. In many shops the day was proclaimed a general holiday. All nationalities and trades mingled together in festive enjoyment and listened to speeches of encouragement from various workers in the cause. It is now suggested that the first Tuesday in September shall become the labor holiday of New York and be celebrated every year by a parade and picnic. It is also proposed that this day should be likewise observed throughout the country; that Labor by its own will should establish its own universal holiday—a day that would represent the new industrial era of peace which is coming through the fraternity of Labor, and which will commemorate no bloody battle fields, or sectional wars, but will be a Harvest festival of universal rejoicing for organized industry. The ruling classes have their Decoration Days and Thanksgivings; why should not Labor declare its own legal holiday?

Two early editorials by Peter McGuire in *The Carpenter* which indicate his original plans for Labor Day.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published for N.Y. on the 1st of each Month, at

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P. J. McGuire,
Box 684, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 20, 1880.

LABOR DAY was universally celebrated in every section of the United States and Canada this year as it never was before. From far-off Washington and British Columbia, from Salt Lake City, from the Southern States and New England, comes the reports of large picnics and festivals and immense street parades and demonstrations, 30,000 out in line in Chicago, 25,000 in New York, 12,000 in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and so the numbers swell into millions who made merry on the one festival day dedicated to the toiling millions. When General Secretary McGuire originated Labor Day in 1882 he never contemplated it would reach such enormous dimensions in his lifetime.

Convention in New York City. Pearlman asserts that a faction of the Knights within the CLU hoped that the celebration would appear to be a show of their strength to the assembled convention delegates. Pearlman, citing an article that appeared many years later in a Cleveland newspaper (in 1897), contends that Matthew Maguire intended only "that the Central Labor Union call upon the trade and labor organizations of New York City and vicinity to join in a labor parade the object being to make, if possible a public show of organized strength." There is really no dispute that Matthew Maguire was secretary of the CLU and to him would fall the task of issuing the call. Further, there appears to have been no intention on the part of Matthew Maguire to have a periodic labor holiday. The motive was simply factionalism within the Knights of Labor.

McGuire's Intentions

We discussed these findings with Mr. Pearlman, and he indicates, consistent with his written thesis on file at the Department of Labor and the AFL-CIO archives, that the CLU and Matthew Maguire had no intention as early as 1882 or 1883 of having an annual labor celebration in September or any other month for that matter.

We asked Mr. Pearlman if he had a copy of *The Carpenter*, edited by Peter McGuire, for September 1882; he stated he did not, would we please send him a copy, and we obliged.

In fact, Peter McGuire, who was a key speaker at the famous September rally in New York, made the same proposal that was made in the September, 1882, *Carpenter* at the demonstration itself, that the annual holiday be declared as labor's own and that it become universal. *The Irish World*, a New York City periodical of the day, in the edition of September 16, 1882, carried Peter's speech in which he made his historic proposal to the general public. A report of the same proposal was carried in the paper *Truth* for July 17, 1882, and McGuire's proposal is alluded to by Louis F. Post whose manuscript of "Living a Long Life Over Again," is preserved in *The Louis Post Papers*, in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

John Swinton, the editor of the *New York Sun*, which recorded the minutes of CLU meetings, reported in *John Swinton's Paper* on February 28, 1886, that "in the first year of its existence the CLU fixed upon the first Monday in September for an annual holiday for the workers, and P. J. McGuire was the father of that motion." (In fact, the procession took place on a Tuesday, the first year, but the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions and the United Brotherhood later resolved at separate conventions that the day be the first Monday in September.)

By letter of July 26, 1894, Samuel Gompers wrote to Peter as follows: "I do not really know that the question is disputed that you were the author of Labor Day. But I have seen recently

in some of the alleged labor publications even a dispute of that fact. Perhaps a brief history of the origin and growth of the day from you would undoubtedly be interesting and settle the question for all time."

In November, 1887, in *The Carpenter*, Peter had detailed the precise circumstances of his motion, and repeated the account in the September, 1897, *Carpenter*. The latter article was shortly published in *The American Federationist*.

Matthew, on the other hand, never claimed to have done more than send out the invitations and never once contested the honor which had come to Peter. Terrence Powderly, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, whose organization had been soundly defeated by McGuire and Gompers, occasionally claimed that the credit belonged to various Knights. His claims were made during the slow but inevitable dissolution of his organization and public rejection of the antirade union approach of the Knights. Jonathan Grossman, labor historian who writes for the Department of Labor and for the journal, *Labor History*, reviewed the collection of materials submitted to the Labor Department by Pearlman and pointed out that Peter McGuire, who stood on the reviewing stand during the celebration, "was one of the principal speakers at the picnic after the parade, and possibly the only speaker who emphasized the special nature of the occasion." He noted that it was a festival of rejoicing, which he hoped would be repeated once each year. "The festival would not be to celebrate a victory or a bloody battle, but in honor of labor coming into its own."

Labor Day Meaning

Matthew Maguire, according to Mr. Grossman, was rather a "tireless arranger who, though still in his early thirties, was called 'faithful old Mat' because he was always there when needed. However, Peter J. McGuire expressed the meaning behind Labor Day when he wrote:

"... No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strike attend this day.

"It is dedicated to Peace, Civilization and the triumphs of Industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

"... It was reserved ... for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold."

It is quite astonishing that the Machinists, of all unions, should have claimed, at this date, that one of their own is the Father of Labor Day, in part because it was Machinists delegates who launched an attempt at the 1919 Convention of the AFL to change Labor

Other 'Origins' of Labor Day

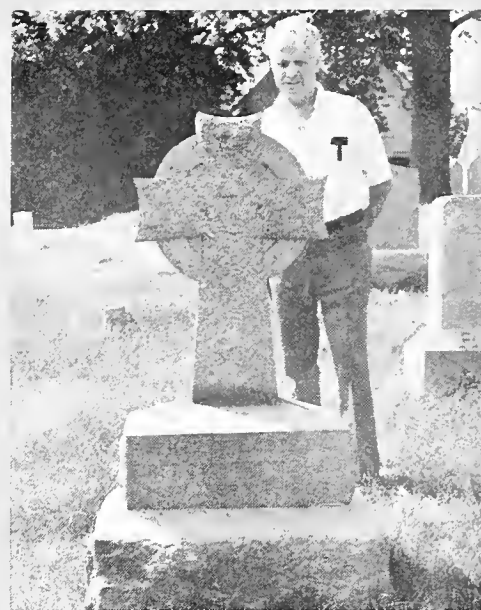


Robert Ripley made the mistake of crediting the Knights of Labor (who benefited from the fact that they had a convention on the same day as the big New York City parade) as the creators of Labor Day.

The emblem of the Knights bore a motto credited to Solon, an ancient Greek statesman. More than 25 centuries ago, Solon set aside, says Ripley, the second day (Monday) of the first decade (week) of Boedromion, a month corresponding to our September, as a feast day to be celebrated by remission of labor.



In 1951, Ripley stated that George Lloyd was really "the man." This, confused conclusion, no doubt comes from a statement by the head of the Knights of Labor, Terence Powderly, that Lloyd, also a Knight, offered a Labor Day resolution in a Central Labor Union meeting in New York in 1884 . . . two years after Peter McGuire had gone on record.



Last year, Louis-Israel Martel, financial secretary and business representative of Carpenters Local 625, Manchester, N.H., above, was escorted by a staff writer of *The Manchester Sunday News* and the *Union-Leader* to a local cemetery, where a tombstone bears the inscription: "George McGuire, 1857-1913, Father of Labor Day, First Observance held, Mon., Sept. 6, 1886." This McGuire, a cigarmaker, helped to get things going in his own state.

Ohio Black legislator founder of Labor Day

CLEVELAND—It was an Ohio Black legislator, John P. Green, who in 1888 founded Labor Day.

Green introduced a bill into the State Legislature in that year to celebrate Labor Day on the first Monday in September. The bill passed, making Ohio the first state to pass such a law.

Other states followed in adopting the first Monday in September as Labor Day and in 1894 Congress made Labor Day a national holiday.

Labor conditions in the 1870's and 1880's were poor but the plight of Black labor was particularly poor.

Racist practices were blatant in the unions.

There were two notable exceptions—the United Mine Workers and the Knights of Labor.

Richard Davis, a Black man, was a leader in the Knights of Labor in the 1890's.

Jere Brown, a Black state legislator, urged Blacks in 1888 to enter the trades, especially the Knights and United Mine Workers, to fight racism within the unions.

In the economic depression of 1873 many American companies reduced wages.

Nationwide strikes

The workers reacted through nationwide strikes during the 1870's and 1880's. The companies

retaliated through lockouts, labor spies, blacklists, scab labor, and strikebreakers.

White labor attempted to keep factory and skilled jobs for whites and to relegate Blacks to the lesser skilled jobs.

Between 1882 and 1890 there were 50 strikes by whites against the employment and/or upgrading of Blacks. The whites were unsuccessful on 39 of these occasions but did directly hinder Black advancement on 11 occasions.

John P. Green's record

John P. Green was in the forefront in the fight to better laboring conditions.

In the 1880's he participated in the passage of legislation that required union labels on union made goods, provided for free employment agencies, required employers to pay industrial workers every two weeks rather than once per month; provided overtime pay beyond the regular 10-hour railroad workers' day; required employers to be responsible for injuries incurred on the job; required all railroad companies to install automatic coupler devices thus reducing injuries by nearly a half.

Green was a State Assemblyman from 1892 to 1892, when he was elected to the State Senate.

Even the Communists got into the act. The Communist *Daily World*, February 16, 1974, published the story above. Actually, Ohio established a state observance of Labor Day in 1890, two years after Green was reported to have introduced the legislation. Colorado was actually the first state to pass such a law.



LABOR DAY BADGES—Go back with us to yesteryear when the annual workers' national holiday was a big and gala celebration—not at remote beaches and mountain resorts but in the main streets and parks of the city. Here is a collection of Labor Day badges and ribbons on display in the lobby of the Brotherhood's General Office in Washington, D.C. They were worn, along with colorful costumes, floats, and banners, by trade unionists in early Labor Day parades.

Starting from the top, left, they include: 1. the badge of the chief marshal in an 1887 parade, probably in New York City; 2. the badge for the committee on arrangements for an 1890 parade; 3. the bright red emblem of the transportation committee for an early-day Los Angeles parade; 4. the insignia

for participants in a 1903 parade in St. Louis, Mo.; 5. the badge for a "joint committee" in 1887.

Second row: 1. even the chairman of the finance committee for the 1926 commemoration at Selig Zoo wore a badge; 2. the badge for a delegate to an early celebration at Forest Park Highlands in St. Louis; 3. an American Federation of Labor parade pin; 4. those active in the 1902 festivities of the Detroit, Mich., council wore this badge; 5. the cornerstone for the new labor temple in Los Angeles, Calif., was laid on Labor Day, 1906, and participants wore this badge; 6. and 7. badges for the sports committee and the banner committee for a 1927 celebration; and 8. a ribbon worn by marchers from Amalgamated Woodworkers Local 41 in 1898.

Day from September to May Day (May 1) because the September holiday was not labor's own but was given labor by others, namely the government. The Machinists delegates were soundly defeated in their attempt to substitute the European May Day for our own Labor Day, when Samuel Gompers stood up at the 1919 convention and set the record straight for all time: "Probably some might like further light thrown upon the subject under discussion. The American Labor Day was inaugurated by a parade in New York City of the men of labor,

before any law was put on the statute books of the United States or of any of the states affecting Labor Day. The man in whose brain that thought for Labor Day was generated was one of those who helped to found the American Federation of Labor, the founder and organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the late P. J. McGuire. Later the American Labor Movement demanded at the hands of Congress and of the Legislatures of

our various states that the first Monday in September should be made a legal holiday and be known as Labor Day, and if there were politicians who had any connection with the creation of Labor Day as a legal holiday it was the politicians who yielded to the demand of organized labor.

"In 1889 the American Federation of Labor undertook to organize a movement in reference to the eight-hour work day, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters

Continued on Page 11



Death of Former Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. Ends an Era

When Charles Johnson, Jr., former Executive Board Member for the First District, passed away on July 2, 1974 at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York an era came to an end—an era that was marked by the emergence of giants in the labor movement.

The giants mostly disappeared prior to 1970. We can name a few who memory evokes: William L. Hutcheson of our own Brotherhood, Dan Tobin of the Teamsters, John L. Lewis of the Miners, and Frank Duffy, Secretary of the Brotherhood for so many years. These were all men whose influence on the labor movement still dominates a good deal of labor philosophy.

The name of Charles Johnson, Jr., must be included in any such list of the past half century. He was a mighty force in the emergence of the labor movement on the East Coast from a factional, ineffectual, and unrecognized force in the life of the East Coast to a vital and dynamic element of our economic society.

There may be more elegant ways to describe the career of Charlie Johnson, but calling him the "Mr. Carpenter" of the Northeast section of the country describes his career best. For years he was the senior officer of Local 1456, the Dock Builders of New York. For years he was president of the New York District Council of Carpenters, from 1945 to 1969 he served as General Executive Board Member for the First District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. However, his many tal-

ents as an organizer, negotiator, and public-spirited citizen transcend his contributions to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. In many difficult situations where various building trades unions and their employers had reached an impasse in their negotiations Brother Johnson was brought in to mediate the dispute. In instance after instance his patience and his knowledge of the construction industry paid off in reaching agreements satisfactory to both sides. In 1968, he was elected as the recipient of the first Patriots Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, an organization made up exclusively of men who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor.

Brother Johnson lost an eye in a childhood accident. Despite the handicap, he memorized the eye chart and tried to enlist in the Army in World War I. A doctor discovered the ruse at the induction center and he was rejected. He appealed all the way up to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, but his rejection was upheld. Nevertheless, as a civilian, he made a contribution to the war effort as superintendent for a builder of Liberty Ships and played an important role in producing the first vessel of the kind.

In World War II, at age 47 he managed to enlist in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve by faking the vision test. He spent 90 hours a month for two years on waterfront patrols to guard against possible landings by saboteurs. He was finally dis-

covered and mustered out regretfully by the commandant himself.

In 1947, President Truman appointed Mr. Johnson as one of the six official U.S. representatives to the first post-war conference of the International Labor Organization in Brussels, attended by delegates from 54 countries. The purpose of the conference was to establish standards of peaceful production in countries devastated by the conflict.

As a unionist, Mr. Johnson was active in many philanthropies, sparking drives to aid New York University's Medical Research Center, the Myasthenia Gravis National Foundation and the Greater New York Fund, among others. New York City carpenters annually contribute a day's pay to the Greater New York Fund, a proposal originated by Mr. Johnson.

During his leadership of the New York City District Council, carpenters tripled their hourly wages and fringe benefits. He was instrumental in creating an annuity fund for members, a vacation fund, and an apprentice-journeymen retraining educational fund.

New York State Industrial Commissioner Louis Levine called him one of the most highly respected labor executives of the nation.

In a brief eulogy to him at funeral services, July 5, General President William Sidell noted that many persons "create ripples in the stream" during their lifetimes, but Charlie Johnson had "produced waves" and had moved into the mainstream, leaving behind a rich heritage for his fellow man.



General President Sidell addresses a CHOP session, above.

Second District Training Sessions for Fulltime CHOP Organizers



"The problems of organizing in the residential housing industry are a little tougher now than they were when I was an organizer," General President William Sidell told officers and new CHOP organizers from District 2 at a recent training session in Washington, D.C. (Note: CHOP stands for Coordinated Housing Organizing Program.)

"But that's all the more reason why we have to get CHOP moving all over the country," he added.

He cited tougher labor laws and tougher attitudes among contractors and builders as two reasons for the Brotherhood's increased emphasis on CHOP. But he assured the new organizers that their job will be made easier by the proper use of the sophisticated material now being made available to them by the Brotherhood's Department of Organization.

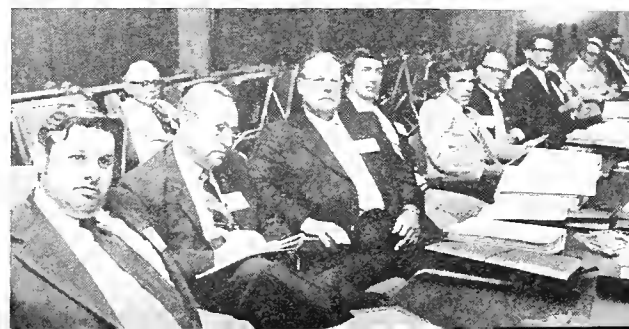
Sidell reminded the CHOP workers that there are a half million unorganized carpenters in America's housing industry, which he described as a "fragmented industry, difficult to get a hand on."

"It has a lot of piecework and a lot of barnstorming," he commented. "The non-union worker cannot survive when his contractor wants to make his profit, and that is where we come in."

"We can't . . . and we won't . . . walk away from non-union carpenters in residential construction," he added.

The training sessions in Washington in June for Districts 2 and 6 were the first of a series of district training sessions for CHOP organizers. Several are scheduled in coming weeks, following the General Convention.

Continued on page 11



Car Operating Expenses Jump 18-23% In One Year

BY SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for The Carpenter

The big leap in gas prices and smaller but still significant increases in other car expenses, have made car ownership now the third largest living cost for many families, surpassed only by food and housing expenses.

For many owners, gas bills for the first time are bigger than "depreciation" (annual loss in market value).

One recent survey, by Runzheimer & Co., Rochester, Wis., found that in May, 1974, gas averaged 59 cents in 14 cities for low-lead regular; a 43 per cent leap over last year's 41 cents. In addition to the higher price, 1974 cars used slightly more gas. Thus, Runzheimer, which specializes in car-cost accounting for business firms, estimates that a full-time business driver must spend an additional \$386 a year to cover gas costs, while the typical occasional business traveler needs \$77 a year more.

For such heavy users, Runzheimer estimates that costs in general increased 23 per cent in the 12-month period studied.

Another survey, based on family suburban use, by the Federal Highway Administration, indicates that the average cost of owning and operating a standard size car 10,000 miles a year for ten years had gone up 18 per cent in the past two years.

However, costs are even higher now than estimated by the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) when it made its estimates early in 1974. In the table at the top of the page, we have combined the gas costs found by Runzheimer in May with the FHA cost estimates for an average four-year-old car driven 10,000 miles a year.

In fact, costs this summer probably are even slightly higher than these estimates of \$1,772 a year to own and operate a four-year-old standard-size car, \$1,418 for a compact, and \$1,299 for a subcompact. Depreciation, maintenance and replacement tires all have gone up a little this spring. On the other hand, you may not need to include any garage costs in your own expenses or may save a cent or two a gallon if you can use regular gas instead of low lead.

Compact cars save in almost every respect; not only on gas and depreciation (because of their lower price tags) but even more so on repairs and maintenance and even a little on insurance and tires. As the table of comparative costs shows, biggest saving is on compacts over full-size cars.

On gas, the FHA estimated that the standard model got about 13 miles per gallon; a compact, 16 mpg; a subcompact, about 21½. At 58.9 cents a mile for 10,000 miles, we estimate the annual cost at about \$456 for the standard size; \$369 for a compact and \$274 for a subcompact.

TYPICAL 1974 CAR OPERATING COSTS*

	Standard Size Car	Compact Car	Sub- Compact
Depreciation	\$404	\$300	\$252
Repairs, maintenance	442	310	352
Replacement tires	45	38	31
Accessories	3	3	3
Gas @ 58.9¢ gal.	456	369	274
Oil	19	16	13
Insurance	177	166	158
Garage, parking, tolls	196	196	196
Registration	30	20	20
TOTALS:	\$1,772	\$1,418	\$1,299
COSTS PER MILE:	17.7¢	14.2¢	13¢

*Based on data from Runzheimer & Co. and Federal Highway Administration for four-year old cars driven 10,000 miles a year.

Copyright 1974, by Sidney Margolius

A useful point on depreciation made by L. L. Liston and R. W. Sherrer, authors of the FHA report, is that standard size cars are subject to their largest depreciation loss in the early years of ownership. Depreciation on small cars is spread more evenly. Thus, it pays big-car owners even more than small-car owners to hold on to their cars longer.

Also of interest is that despite higher

initial cost, car owners save by using radial tires. They need only five replacements over ten years instead of 11 for bias-belted tires. The radial tires also save some gas.

You can get a free copy of the report, *Cost of Operating An Automobile*, from Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.



Runzheimer

R. E. RUNZHEIMER of Runzheimer & Co., Rochester, Wis., reports that cities like Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, Phoenix, and St. Louis are particularly hard hit by the increases in car-operating costs. He supplies the following chart to show total annual cost comparisons of automobile business operation at 240 days use and 20,000 miles per year, based on intermediate-sized passenger car, fully equipped:

Line	City-State	Total Annual Costs		Increases	
		1973	1974	\$	%
1.	Boston, Massachusetts	\$2107	\$2548	\$441	20.9%
2.	Bronx, New York	2268	2744	476	21.0
3.	Chattanooga, Tennessee	1726	2102	376	21.8
4.	Chicago, Illinois	2023	2572	549	27.1
5.	Dallas, Texas	1741	2133	392	22.5
6.	Denver, Colorado	1817	2252	435	23.9
7.	Honolulu, Hawaii	1923	2287	364	18.9
8.	Jackson, Mississippi	1779	2163	384	21.6
9.	Los Angeles, California	2096	2637	541	25.8
10.	Miami, Florida	1938	2295	357	15.6
11.	Phoenix, Arizona	1846	2314	468	25.4
12.	St. Louis, Missouri	1907	2366	459	24.1
13.	Seattle, Washington	1826	2334	508	27.8
14.	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	1719	2107	388	22.6
15.	Average	\$1908	\$2347	\$438	23.0%

WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

THE WASHINGTON PACE—If you want to live long, don't work in the District of Columbia . . . according to statistics. The National Center for Health Statistics tells us that the average Washingtonian lives only a bit longer than 66½ years. If you want to go to where the living is easier and slower-paced, move to Nebraska and Iowa, where the average is 72 years.

ENVIRONMENTAL JOBS—The Environmental Protection Agency is spending a million dollars this year on pilot projects in Baltimore, Baton Rouge, Dallas, Denver, and the State of South Carolina. Purpose of the projects is to train people on welfare rolls for environmental control jobs—in water purification and distribution, sewage treatment, garbage disposal, air pollution control, and pest extermination. EPA expects to offer on-the-job training to 784 persons under the program.

UNION CONCENTRATION—The U.S. Labor Department reports that the headquarters of national and international unions are scattered among 28 states, with the largest number in the District of Columbia—57 in D.C., all told. The State of New York follows, with 36; then Illinois, with 15.

LOW ON THE WAGE LADDER—There was a time, more than a half century ago, when Americans of Irish, Scandinavian, and Italian extraction were low on the U.S. wage ladder . . . at a time when immigrants from Europe were pouring into the country.

Low on the wage ladder today are Americans of Latin American origin—Puerto Ricans and Mexicans primarily. Median income families with a head of Spanish origin was \$8,180 in 1972, well below the median income of \$11,120 for all U.S. families in 1972.

FOOD STAMPS FOR STRIKERS—Employer-backed legislation that would ban food stamps for eligible strikers and their families has been rejected—52-to-31—by the U.S. Senate. Conservatives among both the Democrats and Republicans voted for the bill, but were beaten by the liberals led by Senator George McGovern, South Dakota Democrat, who pointed out that only low-income persons were eligible. (PAI)

ARBITRATION NOTE—The National Commission for Industrial Peace has recommended that the Federal government avoid any additional statutes that would call for compulsory arbitration.

'FOR YOUR PENANCE . . .'—At a press conference here, AFL-CIO President George Meany drew a roar of laughter with his reply to an inquiry as to his opinion of a Catholic priest's defense of President Nixon.

The Rev. John McLaughlin, who joined Nixon's staff as a speech writer three years ago, told a news conference at the White House the President's profanity as it shows up on transcripts of tapes is merely "a form of emotional drainage, a form of therapy."

Meany, himself a Catholic, commented, "I'd like to know the time and place he holds confessions. He presents a very fine prospect for me." (PAI)

FINISHES IN SHORT SUPPLY—Furniture manufacturers can expect a continued shortage of key raw materials used in furniture finishes, according to the National Paint and Coatings Association. Continued raw material shortages are expected until new petrochemical facilities are constructed and operational, says NPCA.

PETER MCGUIRE

Continued from page 6

and Joiners made application to the Executive Council to be selected as the organization of labor of America to make the demand, and that organized labor of every industry should morally and financially support that organization in making the fight. That declaration was made. The Carpenters were chosen.

"There was to be an International Congress held in Paris in connection with the World's Exposition of that year, and it fell to me to write a letter to that Congress. That letter carried jointly by the late Hugh McGregor and John F. O'Sullivan to that Congress asked that the Congress make some declaration of international sympathy with the American labor movement, and particularly with the carpenters in their general demand for the eight-hour day. I appealed to the Paris Conference to hold demonstrations on May First in all parts of Europe in sympathy with the carpenters in their movement for the eight-hour day and as a result of the vote a resolution was adopted by that Congress in compliance and out of that the May-day celebration resulted in Europe. As a matter of fact, the idea originated here and was carried to Europe.

"In Germany, Austria, Italy and France—it isn't observed at all in Great Britain—when they have a celebration of their labor day, May First, it is held on Sunday or in the evening. They haven't the temerity or the strength or the independence to take the day for themselves. I question whether we who are the originators of the thought of Labor Day should fall in line and celebrate it at

another date than the one we have selected."

The foregoing speech by Sam Gompers became a part of the AFL's official Encyclopedia on the basis of the Convention action. That action not only stands untouched as official Federation policy, but Peter McGuire's proposal has become Federal Law and law in every state in the United States. From time-to-time the old Matthew Maguire story is resurrected based on various misconceptions, and occasionally citing assertions made by embittered leaders of the discredited Knights of Labor.

The resolution of the 1906 Convention of the American Federation of Labor honoring Peter at his death credits him with the establishment of Labor Day, and an engrossed copy drawn for his widow is treasured by Peter's descendants to this day. As for the true origins of Labor Day, Peter McGuire knew best when he wrote in an 1897 edition of this magazine: "More than all, the thought, the conception, . . . the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people. . . ."

NOTE: The article on Peter McGuire is based upon research by Roger Sheldon, editor of the CARPENTER, and Robert Pleasure, assistant general counsel of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with the assistance of Elizabeth Kent of the United Brotherhood's Central Files and the librarians of the AFL-CIO.

SECOND DISTRICT

Continued from page 8

G.E.B. Member Raleigh Rajoppi arranged the District 2 sessions.

Training sessions like the ones held in Washington, D.C. were held June 18 and 19 at Arlington, Tex., under arrangements made by General Executive Board Member Frederick Bull.

CHOP organizers in the Seventh District will have an opportunity to participate in a training seminar in Seattle, Wash., September 24, 25, arranged by G.E.B. Member Hal Morton.

The General President recently advised all General Executive Board Members that the Department is prepared to put on training workshops for both CHOP and VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committees for industrial organizing) in all areas of the U.S. and Canada. A wealth of audio-visual material, tape recording, radio commercials and other tools are available for use in the two programs.

News Notes From Lakeland Home

Edward J. O'Sullivan of Local 2168, Boston, Mass., was moved to a nursing home, May 23, 1974.

Harrison Stewart of Local 107, Worcester, Mass., was moved to a nursing home May 31, 1974.

Alvin C. Elliott of Local 1275, Clearwater, Fla., died May 2, 1974. Burial was at Clearwater, Fla.

Louis Kruppnew of Local 182, Cleveland, O., died May 19, 1974. Burial was in Brookpark, O.

Charles Ebel of Local 608, New York, N.Y., died May 27, 1974. Burial was in Hartsdale, N.Y.

Charles Lohengren of Local 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was moved to a nursing home June 4.

Frank Wareham of Local 1424, Julian, Calif., was moved to a nursing home June 21.

E. J. Ridarsick of Local 993, Miami, Fla., died June 1. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John Strandberg of Local 306, Newark, N. J., died June 12, 1974. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

David Moroney of Local 993, Miami, Fla., died June 19. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Louis Balogh of Local 1365, Cleveland, O., died June 21. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

James Shandley of Local 1397, North Hempstead (Roslyn), N. Y., died June 24. Burial was at Great Neck, L.I., N. Y.

Hammering Home



James Maler of Bellport, N.Y., is shown framing a door in the carpenters' apprentice contest held by the Suffolk County, N.Y., District Council of Carpenters. Maler represented Local 1483, Patchogue.





CANADIAN REPORT

Quebec Building Trades Demand Cost-of-Living Allowance Clauses

Inflation has become an increasingly important factor in contract negotiations.

More and more unions which used to depend almost entirely on wage increases to keep up with living costs and to improve their living standards are now demanding that cost-of-living-allowance (COLA) clauses be written into their agreements. These unions include some in the building trades.

The urgency of the situation was demonstrated by the building trades unions in Quebec.

In mid-June the leaders of the Quebec Federation of Labor and its building trades affiliate, the Building Trades Council, with over 70,000 members, met with heads of the construction industry, with a government-appointed mediator presiding, and urged immediate action on cost of living adjustments.

Met with flat refusals from the employers' associations, the Quebec Federation of Labor called for a provincewide wildcat strike which met with a solid response.

The building trades concerned negotiated agreements last year which do not expire until April, 1976, but they decided that at the present rate of inflation, they could not wait two years and see the purchasing power of their earnings being steadily eroded. Their Council called for a dollar an hour cost-of-living adjustment.

The four main employer associations, which represent 80% of the province's contractors, refused to negotiate an adjustment and called on the Quebec government to order a return to work.

In the meantime an estimated \$10 billion of construction was halted. Premier Robert Bourassa said he would do whatever was necessary to settle the dispute, but he did not specify what steps he would take.

While the Quebec cabinet was meeting to deal with the issue, the Provincial Council of Building Trades reached agreement with two major paper companies where construction projects were under way. The agreements covering 2,800 workers included the \$1 an hour COLA which the unions wanted and which the contractors had rejected.

The increase was an immediate payment of 50 cents an hour with an additional 25 cents January 1, 1975 and 25 cents January 1, 1976. But this agreement was made with the companies for which the work was being done and not with the contractors. Nevertheless, André Desjardins, Council president, was confident that the settlement would stick on the basis of the axiom that those who pay the shot call the tune.

With this precedent to work on, the building trades president met with Labor Minister Jean Cournoyer and reached agreement to end the strike. The Labor Minister gave his assurance that he would try to arrange union-management talks on the COLA issue.

He said he would also propose a parliamentary committee to investigate the problem as it affects all working people. He said that already 150 employers, including the provincial government, had negotiated cost-of-living adjustments to compensate for last year's 9.3% rise in living costs.

"It's not surprising that construction workers want the same thing," he said, especially since the \$20 weekly wage increase in May resulted only in a net \$2.50 in take-home pay.

But as of the end of the month, the employers' associations hadn't budged, and it looked like the QFL and the building trades still had a fight ahead of them.

Ontario Crafts Low In COLA Clauses

While Quebec reported 150 agreements with some kind of cost-of-living clauses included, Ontario had only 112 out of a total of 1,675.

The federal Department of Labour reported that less than 10% of 2,440 agreements on their files included cost-of-living clauses. These agreements covered all those under federal jurisdiction and those under provincial jurisdiction with 200 or more members in the bargaining unit.

COLA clauses are a useful device but suffer the disadvantage that they come into effect after the fact. Inflation at a rate now reaching into double figures is a hard nut to crack.

Higher Wages Not Inflation Factor

The trade union movement as a whole, let alone one union or any group of unions, cannot solve inflationary problems. What they can do is concede that the situation is reaching crisis proportions, make whatever suggestions they can to resolve the problems, and offer their full cooperation toward their solution.

What unions need not concede is that higher wages have been a big factor in pushing up prices. Statistics show that in 1961, production workers in the meat packing industry had an output of 80.4 pounds per man hour. By 1972 production had increased to 120 pounds per man hour.

Similar figures could be produced for most other industries including construction. As the Director General of Research and Development of the Canada Department of Labour, Harry Waisglass said earlier this year, "Wages have been chasing prices since 1967 and there will be very strong pressures for larger percentage wage increases this year."

It's an Operation Catch-Up.

Ontario is Third With Guarantees

Ontario has become the third province to adopt a guaranteed income program. It follows very closely on the lines of the British Columbia MINCOME program which came into effect a year ago, except that the B.C.

benefits are payable to those eligible at age 60.

Ontario's GAINS (Guaranteed Annual Incomes System) is payable at age 65 on five years' residence in Canada and one year in Ontario. It provides \$100 a week for a pensioner couple and \$50 a week for a single pensioner.

The province itself doesn't pay the whole amount. It pays only the amount between what the pensioners receive in the basic old age security pension (\$112.+ as of August) plus the income supplement (a total of about \$185) and the amount of the guarantee (\$216.67 a month for single persons and \$433.33 a month for couples).

Other provinces will also have to follow the lead of the labor-backed NDP governments in British Columbia and Manitoba. In this latter province, a \$200 a month per person guaranteed income for the elderly came into effect July 1st.

Union Helps Save Paper Mill Town

The official reopening of the Kipawa Pulp Mill 300 miles northwest of Montreal put the stamp of success on the courageous fight of a union and townspeople to maintain the only industry in the town of Temiscaming after it was slated for closure.

The former owners, the Canadian International Paper Company, shut the mill down in June 1972 as unprofitable and 800 mill and woods workers were out of work.

By October 1973 the mill was back in operation again, thanks to the determination of the paper workers' union, the townspeople and some key management employees to bring the plant back to life.

They formed a new company, Tembec Forest Products Inc., which convinced governments that the operation could be made viable and so save the life of this one-industry town.

The company received a federal grant of \$4.8 million and provincial aid of \$3.5 million, which together with workers' savings, provided the company with enough financing to buy up the CIP assets and revive the project.

The official opening June 20th celebrated a successful beginning. Five thousand people from across Canada and the United States joined with 2,500 inhabitants in the ceremony.

The *Montreal Gazette* said that words could not describe the sense of achievement of the townspeople. "The



CANADIAN SKIDDER—Ten Canadian manufacturers recently showed their products at the second International Exposition of the Technology of Forestry and Forest Industries, at Munich, Germany. Among the items displayed was a Model 666, Clark Ranger Skidder, shown aligning logs above. In an attempt to find more foreign markets for Canadian products, the exhibitors demonstrated a wide range of forest products and techniques.

mood of the town is like a young man who has shrugged off the grips of paternalism, suffered the agony of an orphan and finally made a go of it on his own."

Tembec is owned 40% by town residents and the union who have a 10% interest in profit sharing. The Kipawa mill is already making money. Management is talking about expanding. People are pointing to the project as an example of what can be done on local initiative to counter the power of a huge multinational corporation.

The town which was doomed to death is alive and well and looking with confidence to the future.

Job Growth Is Overshadowed

Another reason for the high unemployment in Canada was advanced by the Bank of Montreal in its April *Business Review*.

Pointing to the 430,000 increase in the average number of job holders to a total of about 8.8 million, the *Business Review* claimed that this was a faster growth rate than that of any other country. Yet unemployment remained at the "historically very high" level of 5.6% of the work force.

The explanation, according to the *Review*, is that more women, teenagers and young adults have entered the work force. These new employees don't require jobs as badly as the head of a household and usually hold on to a job for shorter periods than employees over age 25.

What is likely to happen, says the *Business Review*, is that more atten-

tion will be paid to the employment rate of people over 25 as a guide to the state of the economy "and less to the old standby, the over-all unemployment rate".

How this would apply to the Atlantic Provinces with much higher unemployment rates than the historically very high level of 5.6%, the bank's newsletter doesn't say. (CPA)



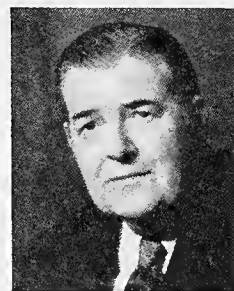
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In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By **R. E. LIVINGSTON**
General Secretary
and Managing Editor



75 YEARS AGO—AUGUST, 1899

65 Locals Chartered In Past Five Months

In 1899 the United Brotherhood was moving ahead steadily in its efforts to organize the unorganized workers in the trade. A total of 65 local union charters was installed during the spring of that year. Organizing programs were particularly busy in the Middle West.

Labor Day Message From Samuel Gompers

"Labor Day has been instituted to afford workers an opportunity to review their past efforts, to rekindle the enthusiasm of those grown weary and worn in labor's struggles, and to strengthen the aspirations of all who strive for a truer social future," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day statement of 1899.

"If this special day was set apart to convey no greater idea than that of a day's relaxation from toil, then its title of 'Labor Day' would be a most ridiculous misnomer. But we, the founders of this festival, know that it has been well and truly named, and that its title is full-fraught with meaning, sense, and import. It therefore behooves us at this time to call the attention of our fellow workers to the fundamental object which inspired our action in this regard, and to use our best efforts to have this red letter day of the toilers observed in a manner harmonizing with its truly sacred character."

Request for German Assistant Denied

In the early days, there were many local unions of the Brotherhood in which certain ethnic groups predominated—German locals, Jewish locals, Italian locals. This was due partly to the great number of skilled immigrants

coming to America at the close of the last century.

The Brotherhood's General Executive Board received a communication from Local 513 of New York, suggesting that the International Union hire a fulltime German assistant to work as a translator and in other special capacities.

The GEB decided that English was the official language of the organization and that it could not afford at that time to hire special assistants with language skills. It voted not to take such action.

50 YEARS AGO—AUGUST, 1924

Detroit Council Dines In Overalls

The banquet hall of the old Tuller Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, was the scene of an unusual dinner in July, 1924, as more than four dozen carpenters, all members of the Detroit District Council, sat in new white overalls at long banquet tables. They were the guests of Abner Larned, president of the Larned-Carter Company, manufacturers of Headlight Overalls.

One purpose of the dinner was that the firm wanted to show its new overalls, especially made for carpenters. The overalls featured a nail bib with

four pockets which would carry as many grades of nails. It also had a rule pocket and a newly-patterned watch pocket constructed so that it was almost impossible to lose a pocket watch.

Carpenters Average \$1.08 Per Hour In '24

The United States Department of Labor reported that the 900,000 trade union members in the United States received the following hour wage rates in the spring of 1924: Carpenters, \$1.08; Bricklayers, \$1.32; Building Laborers, 72.8; Machinists, 82.3; Blacksmith, 99.7; Newspaper Compositors, \$1.01.

Housing Rent Was Inflationary In '24

In the years immediately after WWI the American economy suffered an inflation as serious as that today. Between 1914 and 1924 house rents in the United States increased an average of 85%, and a total of 9% of this figure came in the year which had just ended. The August, 1924, *Carpenter* reported that rent increases over the previous decade were the world's largest in the East and Middle West. Five cities checked by the National Industrial Conference Board had rent increases of 150% over 1914 and 41 cities suffered increases between 100% and 150%.



Detroit members assembled in new overalls for the 1924 banquet.

Low and Medium Income Workers Are Hit Hardest

If you are a city worker in the low and medium wage range with a wife and two children, you have been hit the hardest by the booming cost of living.

The reason is that food, which has been soaring, is the major item that hits you in the pocketbook more than it does the worker in the higher income brackets.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has updated its 1973 family budgets that reflect three levels—one for lower income bracket families; a second for those in an intermediate bracket and the third for the higher income bracket.

Measured from the autumn of 1972 to the autumn of 1973—and living costs have gone up since then—the lower budget for a 38-year-old husband with a wife and two children aged 13 and 8 has gone up 10.8 percent; that for the intermediate income family by 10.3 percent and for the higher income family 9.9 percent.

In money terms the average cost of the lower budget went from \$7,386 to \$8,181.

The intermediate budget went from \$11,446 to \$12,626 and the higher budget level went from \$16,556 to \$18,201.

The budgets reflect what the average family in the three categories has of clothing, house furnishings, major durable equipment and other articles.

The BLS has always insisted that the budgets do not reflect what the families involved ought to have, but does reflect "the assumptions made about the manner of living at each of the three levels."

The Nixon Administration, which has never been keen about the budgets because they obviously are higher than it and the business community would like, has made tentative efforts to abandon their publication, but has not yet succeeded in doing away with them.

In analyzing the budgets, the BLS noted that food—both at home and a certain number away from home—accounts for 37 percent of the total costs at the lower level; 33 percent at the intermediate level and 30 percent at the higher level.

In contrast to food, housing costs went up as income went up; at the lower level the budget was 25 percent for a rented home; 30 percent at the intermediate level for ownership and 33 percent for the higher budget. The two higher levels reflect the costs of mortgages and amortization.

Medical care, in addition to food, cost the lower budget level proportionately more than the two higher levels; lower budget costs for medical care averaged ten percent of total costs; seven percent at the intermediate level and five percent at the higher level.

Actual daily living costs were proportionately higher for the lower income budget than for the other two. At the lower level consumption costs came to 80 percent of income, leaving 20 percent for gifts and contributions, occupational expenses, life insurance, social security payments and income taxes. For the intermediate budget, consumption costs were 77 percent of income and for the higher income, 74 percent, leaving a higher proportion for other than subsistence items.

Here is a summary of the three budgets:

	Lower Budget	Inter. Budget	Higher Budget
TOTAL BUDGET	\$8,181	\$12,626	\$18,201
Total family consumption	6,580	9,761	13,450
Food	2,440	3,183	4,020
Housing	1,627	2,908	4,386
Transportation	563	1,014	1,315
Clothing	696	995	1,456
Personal care	205	275	390
Medical care	660	664	692
Other family consumption	389	722	1,191
Other items	385	611	1,024
Taxes	1,216	2,254	3,727
Social Security & disability	492	647	647
Personal income taxes	724	1,607	3,080

William Butts Honored

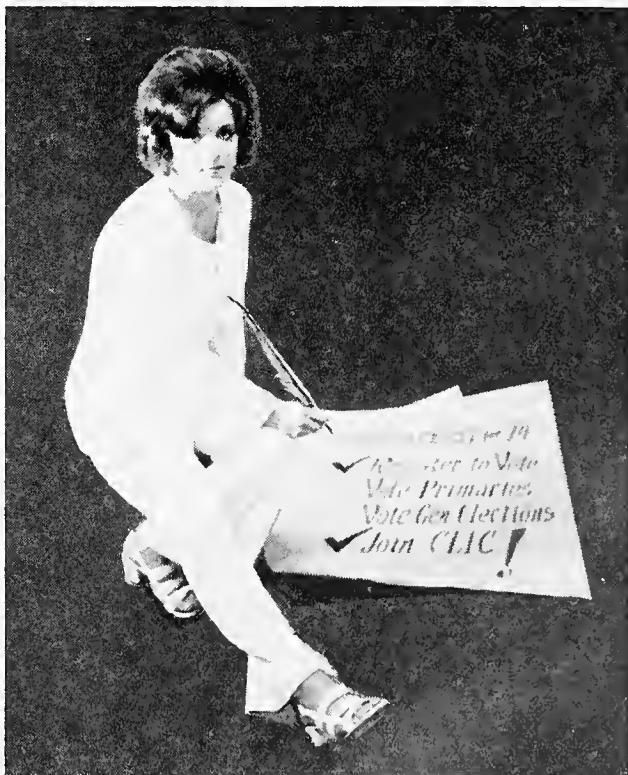


A testimonial dinner was held recently to honor William D. Butts, who retired after serving 18 years as business agent of Carpenters Local 218, Boston, Mass. Butts was also past president of Local 218, past president of the Boston Carpenters District Council, trustee of the Mass. State Carpenters Pension Fund, and trustee of the Apprenticeship Fund.

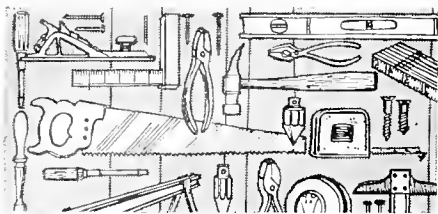
The principal speakers were Second General Vice-President Patrick J. Campbell and the Register of Motor Vehicles for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, David J. Lucey, a longtime friend of the Butts family.

Left to right in the photograph are: Albert L. Greene, business agent, Local 218, Herbert R. Skane, president of Local 218 and administrator of the Carpenters Pension Fund; Butts; and Walter C. Chipman, financial secretary Local 218.

Reminder from CLIC



The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee has a basic checklist for members during 1974: 1. Register to vote, if you haven't already done so. 2. Vote in the primary elections. 3. Vote in the general elections, next November. 4. Join CLIC's year-round program through financial contributions and political action . . . And keep up the good work. Marsha Serio of the General Office staff is preparing the poster to attract your attention.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Des Plaines Local Marks 50th Year

On May 11, 1974, the 50th Anniversary of Carpenters Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill., was celebrated at Arlington Park Race Track by its officers, members, wives, and special guests.

Among the special guests at the anniversary celebration were Charles E. Nichols, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood; Don Gorman and Jack Zeilinga, president and secretary of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters; George Vest, Jr., and Wesley Isaacson, president and secretary of the Chicago District Council; Duff Corbin, president emeritus of the Illinois State Council; and Thomas Hanahan, state representative from Illinois.

After dinner, George Vest Jr., who was toastmaster, gave a short talk on the history of the local union and, along with Wesley Isaacson, presented members with their 50-year pins.

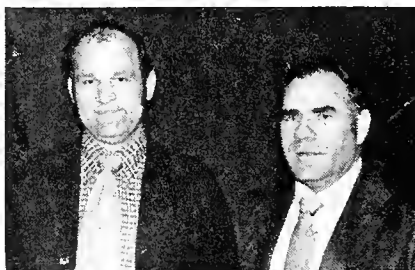
General Treasurer Nichols then gave an inspiring talk on the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee and of the fine work that had been done by Local 839 in past years. Brother Nichols was then presented a check for CLIC for 1974 by Recording Secretary Richard Day. Nichols presented a special CLIC plaque to Sherman Dautel, president of the local, for a fine job done in 1973. He urged continued support of CLIC during 1974.

An enjoyable evening was had by some 1400 people, and the dinner dance was continued with entertainment by the Show Teens, Dink Freeman of the world famous Harmonicats, and dancing to the music of the Lou Brownie orchestra.



General Treasurer Nichols presented a special plaque to the members of Local 839 for their 1973 contributions to CLIC. Accepting, left, was President Sherman Dautel.

Labor Studies Grads



Charles J. Neve, Local 289, Santa Cruz, Calif., left, and Joseph Kiefer, Local 2114, Napa, Calif., executive secretary of the North Coast Counties District Council, were among West Coast business agents attending a special building trades institute conducted by the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center at the University of California, Berkeley.

Illinois Carpenters On Annual Tours

Members of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters recently returned from an eight-day charter tour of Spain. They are now planning an 11-day Hawaiian holiday next year.

More than 250 Illinois Carpenters and their families vacationed on the Spanish Riviera, last March, staying at a hotel on the Mediterranean. They toured Spain's famed Costa del Sol. Among the many cities visited were Malaga, Granada, Ronda, and Marbella. Many of the group also visited the city of Tangiers in North Africa, browsing through the streets of the fabled Kasbah. Their European holiday even included an afternoon at the bullfights.

Hawaii is next. On April 7, 1975, according to Jack Zeilinga, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Council, a tour of Hawaii is planned.

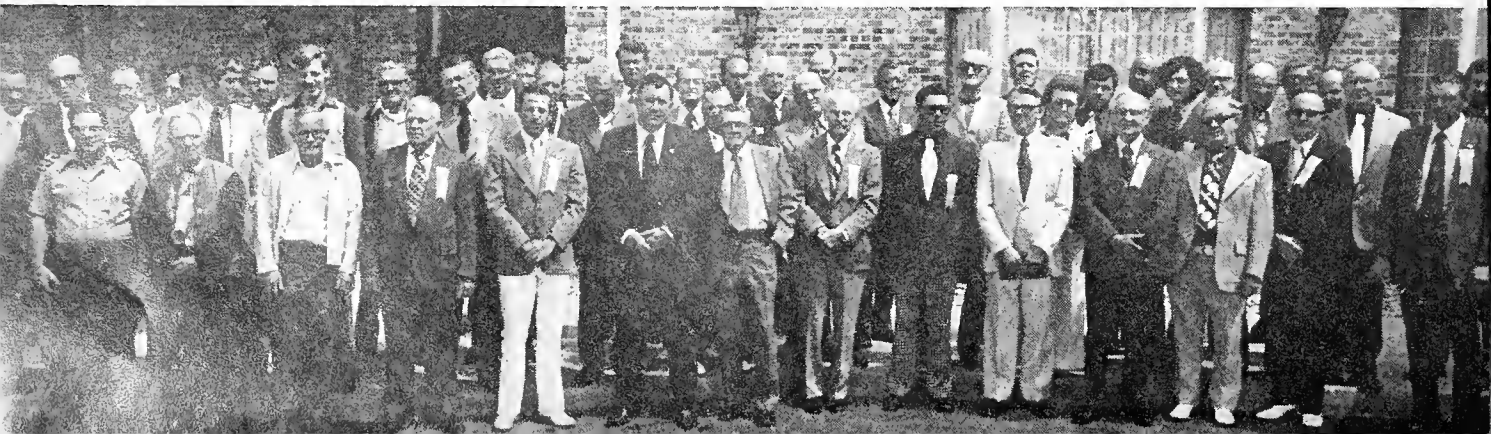
1974 Construction 3% Below Estimate

A three percent drop in the value of 1974 construction contracts, largely the result of government's "unrelentingly austere" monetary and fiscal policy designed to curb inflation, was predicted by one of the nation's leading construction economists.

This forecast was announced July 1 by George A. Christie, vice president and chief economist of the F. W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, in his second scheduled update of the 1974 Dodge/Sweet's Construction Outlook.

Kansas State Council of Carpenters Convention

The Kansas State Council of Carpenters held its 1974 convention May 2-4 at the Rodeway Inn in Overland Park, Kans. Delegates to the sessions assembled for this official picture.



Charter Presented in New England



A charter was presented recently to the new Northern New England District Council of Carpenters. The presentation took place at the headquarters of Local 625 in Manchester, N.H.

Participants in the ceremony were, from left: Neil Hapworth, Waterville, Me., president and general agent; John S. Rogers, First District Board Member; Patrick J. Campbell, Second General Vice President; Louis-Israel Martel, Local 625, Manchester, N.H.; secretary; Olin A. Gray, Sr., Local 1487, Burlington, Vt., trustee; and Saverio M. Giambalvo, Local 921, Portsmouth, N. H., treasurer.

Millmen's Safety and Health Course



The Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin recently held a safety and health seminar for the millwork industry in which members of the Midwestern Millmen's District Council participated. It was a three-day course held in Madison, Wis., and it was funded by the US Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The course included the following participants:

First row, left to right, Charles Klinkhammer, Local 937, Dubuque, Ia.; George Pfiffner, Local 937, Dubuque, Ia.; Harold Robl, Local 2344, Merrill, Wis.; Thomas Smith, Local 2344, Merrill, Wis.; and Bruce Baier, Local 1363, Oshkosh, Wis.

Second row: Jeff Detert, Local 1594, Wausau, Wis.; Alvin Chaudoir, Local 1521, Algoma, Wis.; Richard Schunke, Local 1521, Algoma, Wis.; Bruce Tate, Local 1435, Ladysmith, Wis.; Norman Butzlaff, Local 1363, Oshkosh, Wis.; and General Representative Ray Zimick.

Third row: Ray Johnson, Local 1801, Hawkins, Wis.; David Hettinger, Local 1801, Hawkins, Wis.; Robert Warosh, business representative, Midwestern Millmen D. C.; and George Hagglund, University of Wisconsin.

Present, but not in picture: Philip DeBanche, Local 1533, Two Rivers, Wis.; George Stackis, Local 937, Dubuque, Ia.; and Conrad Vogel, Local 1533, Two Rivers, Wis.



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Drywall Award To Local 35 Member



Donald Kuhwarth, center, is presented the drywall award by Dick Wilson, vice president of Vaughan Dry Walls, Inc.; and Christ Jensen, chairman of the Drywall Industry Training and Educational Committee and a business agent of Local 1506, Los Angeles.

The 1973 Gypsum Drywall Contractors International Wayne Vaughan Award was recently presented to Donald Kuhwarth of Novato, Calif., a member of Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.

Donald Kuhwarth was the winner of the First Western International Regional Drywall Training Contest held in San Francisco in September, 1973. Honorable mentions went to: James Hotaves, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Albert Cournoyer of St. Paul, Minn.; Mark Linhart of Chicago, Ill.; and Daniel Parmele of Palatine, Ill.

The Wayne Vaughan Award was instituted in 1970 in honor of Mr. Vaughan who was instrumental in founding the Gypsum Drywall Contractors International.

Members Celebrate Senior's Birthday

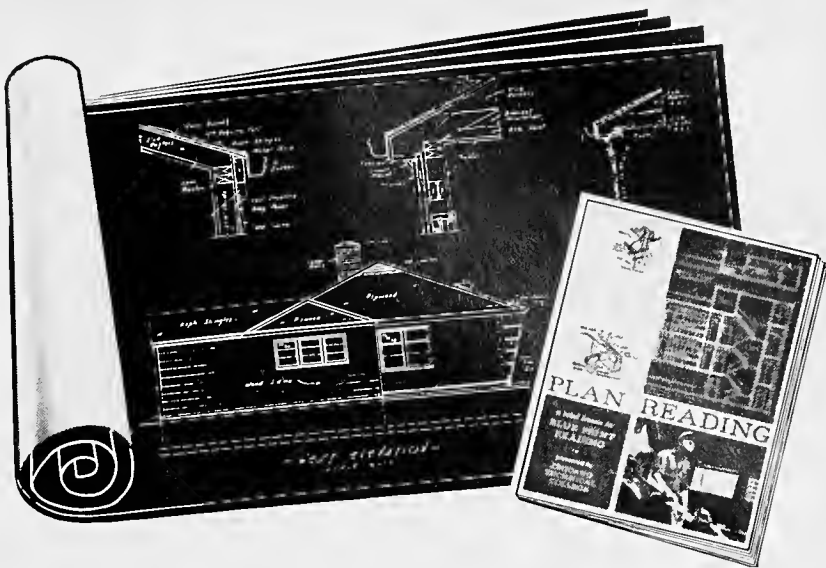
John Wilday, a member and former business agent of Local 455, Somerville (formerly the Morris & Somerset District Council of Carpenters), N.J., recently celebrated his 90th birthday.



Wilday

Wilday was born May 25, 1884 and was initiated in the Brotherhood on June 16, 1907. In 1932, when he was business agent, he resigned his job due to a lung condition. He recuperated and worked intermittently at the trade. About 25 years ago he retired permanently and has spent his time at his home, 43 Anderson Road, Bernardsville, N.J.

On his 90th birthday friends gave a party in his behalf which was attended by officers of Local 455, some of whom were not yet born when Brother Wilday became business agent.



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Hey, Delilah!

The newly-hired carpenter limped up to his foreman at the end of a long day of back-breaking work.

"Boss, are you sure you got my name right?" he asked.

"It's right here. You're Joe Simpson, aren't you?" the foreman asked.

"Yeah, that's it," moaned the carpenter. "I was just checking. I thought maybe you had me down as Samson."

—Howard Bennett,
Local 1275, Clearwater, Fla.

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Quick Repairs

The young Carpenter found his new bride weeping when he came home from work.

"I feel terrible," she told him. "When I was pressing your suit, I burned a hole right in the seat of your trousers."

"Forget it, honey," he said. "You must have forgotten that I have an extra pair of pants for that suit."

"Oh, I remembered," answered the bride. "I cut a piece from them to patch the hole!"

The Next Time

A man was taking a trip through the mountains, and he was trying to find something to ride because he was tired of walking. A priest was coming along the road on a donkey.

Man: How much is your donkey?

Priest: He's not for sale.

Man: Oh, please. I've been walking so long, and I'm tired.

Priest: My good man, if it is so bad, I'll sell him for fifteen dollars.

The man gave the priest the money.

Priest: But there's one thing about this donkey. To make him go, you say, "Halleluyah." To make him stop, you say, "Amen."

The man did not think seriously about what the priest said. He just wanted to ride. He hopped on the donkey and began riding. All of a sudden, the donkey took off, trotting fast. The man was frightened. He didn't know how to stop the donkey.

Man: Please, stop, donkey. Whoa! What am I going to do now?! There's a cliff ahead.

He tried every word, but the donkey wouldn't stop. So then he said a prayer, and at the end of the prayer he said, "Amen." The donkey stopped right at the end of the cliff! And the man said, "Halleluyah."

—P. L., Tampa, Fla.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Hold on, Lady!

A woman driver whose parked car rolled into another car was questioned by a policeman.

"Why didn't you set your emergency brake?"

"Emergency?" she asked. "Since when is mailing a letter an emergency?"

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Ups and Downs

Mother: "Everything is going up. Food is going up. Clothes are going up. I wish something would stay down."

Son: "Mom, here is my report card."

—James Shea, New York City.

This Month's Limerick

There was a young maiden, a Sioux,
As tempting as sweet honeydew,
She displayed dimpled knees
As she strolled past teepees
And the braves all hollered
"Woo! Woo!"

—John Freeman,
Local 22, San Francisco.

Bargain Counter

Wife: "I'm on my way to the drug store. They're having a two-for-one sale."

Husband: Two for one what?"

Wife: "What's the difference? When you get a bargain like that, you don't ask any questions."

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES



Head Start

Prospect being given a demonstration ride in a used car: "Say, what makes it jerk when you put it in gear?"

Salesman: "Ah, that proves it to be a real car. It's anxious to get started."

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Getting a tax refund is almost as satisfying as being shot at and missed. . . .

Personality opens a lot of doors but character keeps them open. . . .

All too often a vacation means 2 weeks on the sand and 50 weeks on the rocks. . . .

Money talks but today's dollar doesn't have cents enough to make much conversation. . . .

Dieting is often just a matter of wishful shrinking. . . .

The man who goes through life looking for something soft, can always find it under his hat. . . .

When a pessimist thinks he's taking a chance, the optimist feels he is grasping a great opportunity. . . .

People will believe anything if you whisper it. . . .

Charm is a woman's strength—while strength is a man's charm. . . .

THE CARPENTER

Pact Settled With Anaconda

The National Nonferrous Industry Conference has approved a new three-year agreement with Anaconda Corp., and allowed extensions until July 14 to other major copper producers with whom its coordinated bargaining committee is negotiating.

Details of the Anaconda pact were withheld pending the outcome of the continuing negotiations. However, the coordinated bargaining committee, which represents 25 unions (including the Brotherhood) holding contracts in the industry, said it considered the agreement's money value to be comparable to the settlements reached by the Steelworkers in the steel, container and aluminum industries earlier this year.

Other unions, besides Carpenters, represented in the coordinated bargaining are the Sheet Metal Workers, United Transportation Union, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, Plumbers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Office & Professional Employers, Molders, Chemical Workers, Maintenance of Way Employees, Railway Carmen, Iron Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Other unaffiliated unions involved are the Locomotive Engineers, Auto Workers, United Electrical Workers and the International Guards Union of America.

Congress Approves Postal Rate Spread

Congress has finally passed legislation designed to stretch out the period when heavy increases in postal charges for newspapers using second class postal rates—notably labor newspapers—go into effect.

The House voted 277-to-129 to extend for six years the phasing in of higher rates for non-profit organizations such as churches, charities, fraternal societies and trade unions. This will postpone until 1988 application of new rates.

Floor Covering Locals Firm Up Plans



Representatives of floor covering, carpet and resilient flooring locals assembled at the General Office in Washington, D.C., during June. It was the second time this year that such leaders have buddled over mutual problems. In the picture, Edward Tuholske, business representative of Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo., has the floor. At the rostrum, backs turned, from left, are General Executive Board Member John Rogers, Apprenticeship and Training Director James Tinkcom, and Director of Organization James Parker.

Union City Marks 75th Anniversary



Local 299, Union City, N.J., recently commemorated its 75th birthday, holding a special dinner dance at the Madison Manor. More than 300 persons joined in the commemoration.

The diamond jubilee officers assembled for the group picture above. They included, front row, from left: Anthony DeCotus, conductor; Thomas J. Bifano, business representative; William McAndrew, president; Al Beck, Jr., business representative; and Bruno Mattiello, trustee. Standing, from left, were Thomas J. Novembre, recording secretary; Joseph DeAnni, vice president; Al Santamartino, trustee; Frank DiGiacomo, district council delegate; Ernest Grabich, financial secretary; Al Beck, Sr., business representative emeritus; Sal DeAnni, district council delegate; Ted Mante, treasurer; Anthony Malchordi, warden; and Suren Tegrar, district council delegate.

Alaska Carpenters Complete Special Foremanship Course

"Thirty-eight Alaska Carpenters from Local 1281, Anchorage, have completed a five-weeks foremanship course sponsored by the South Central and Southeastern Alaska Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Program at the Carpenters Training Center, Anchorage. Charles Handy, director of training, divided the curriculum into two parts: personnel relations and Technical skills.

Graduates of the special course include, l. to r. Billy Burke, Gene Byrnes, Gay Noble, Erling Christianson, Garth Hanson, Ursall Miller, Tony Sertich, Don Kent, George Moen, Dave Havoli, Paul Simes, Marvin Boatright, Theodore Sidor, Joe Infante, John Byrnes, Don Waldrup, Instructor Henry Weckel, Steve Stortz, John Frey, Mitch Blackburn, Tommy Elmore, Dewey Welch, Jesse Shaven, Don Shelp, Frank Bruner & Reid Flynn.



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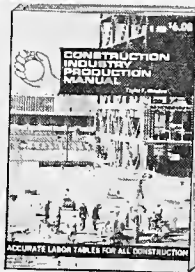
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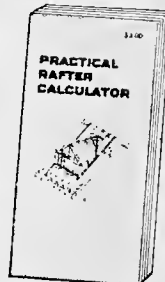
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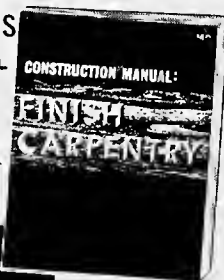
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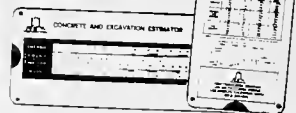
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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Local 964's Fifth Annual Graduation

Twenty-nine apprentices graduated in recent ceremonies held by Local 964, Rockland and Orange County, N.Y., and the Rockland County Carpenter Contractors Assn., Inc. It was the largest group of graduates in the local union's 33-year history.

Main speaker for the fifth annual graduation dinner was a member of Local 964, Patrick J. Campbell, Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood.



The presentation of the Top Apprentice Award by JAC Chairman and General Agent William Sopko.



A toast to the top apprentice graduate, Edward Schlaugies. On the dais, left to right, Clarence Belanis, director, Rockland County, Carpenter Contractors Association, Inc.; Louis Mills, county executive, Orange County; Joseph Lia, General Representative; Patrick J. Campbell, Second General Vice President; Maurice Torruella, apprenticeship coordinator, Local No. 964.



The 1974 apprentice graduates of Local 964. First row: Walter Secor, James McMenemy, Daniel McEntire, John Applegate, Richard Smith, Vincent Lopez, Sergio Vippolis, Arthur Ingalls, Michael Delisio.

2nd row: Kim Curney, Tindaro Scaglione, Paul Sagala, William Gonyea, George Finke, Jr., William Kovacs, Joseph Gooler, Albert Fenical, Frank Humphrey.

3rd row: Richard Gillis, Edward Schlaugies, Rutledge Avery, Robert Bamberger, Louis Hubener, Robert Beemer, Robert Cafiero, Miguel Cruz, Carl Callahan and Michael Carlin.



Ceremonies marking the completion of apprenticeship training for 225 young men in Los Angeles County were held June 8. Above are the honorees in one impressive group picture.

The outstanding apprentices and trainees are shown at right with General Executive Board Member M. B. Bryant. Left to right are: John W. Nelson, outstanding pile driver trainee; David W. Chambers, outstanding carpenter apprentice; Bryant; Enrique Ortiz, Jr., 721—outstanding cabinet maker apprentice; and David S. Clark, 1607—outstanding millwright apprentice.



Los Angeles Holds 19th Annual Completion Fete

The Nineteenth Annual Los Angeles County, Calif., Carpentry Completion Ceremonies was held June 8 at the Hyatt Regency, Los Angeles. A total of 225 apprentices and trainees were honored as they attained the status of journeyman. Included in the group were 183 carpenters, 13 cabinet makers, 18 millwrights and 11 pile drivers.

The affair was attended by some 690 guests, including representatives from management, labor, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, the local school district, and the United Brotherhood.

Speaking for management was C. V. Holder, president of C. V. Holder, Inc. Labor's representative was Anthony L. Ramos, executive secretary-treasurer of the California State Council of Carpenters. The group was further honored by the presence of M. B. Bryant, Eighth District Executive Board Member.

A special award was presented to the outstanding apprentice or trainee in each category, namely; David W. Chambers, Local 1497, carpenter; Enrique Ortiz, Jr., Local 721, cabinet maker; David S. Clark, Local 1607, millwright; and John W. Nelson, Local 2375, pile driver.

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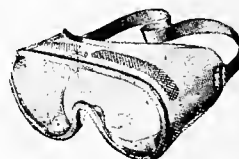
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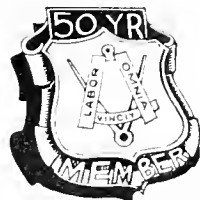
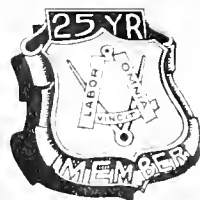
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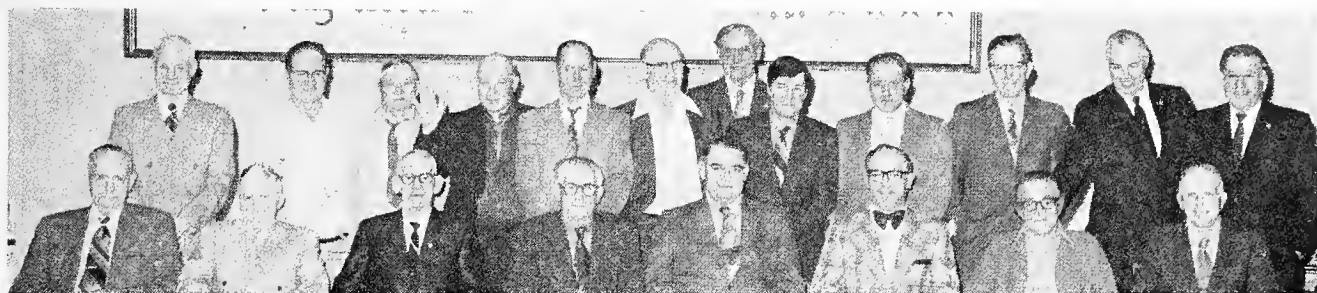
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SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



Tacoma, Wash.—25-Year Pins

TACOMA, WASH.

Members of Local 470, Tacoma, held their third annual 35-year pin presentation and their tenth annual 25-year pin presentation on March 30, honoring members with a social hour and smorgasbord. Harlan H. Brown, international representative, presented the pins.

First row, left to right: D. A. Haddon, Andrew Watne, Arthur Husby, E. R. Fagg, Samuel Dillon, Orville Critchley, Raymond Clouse, and Mike Hansler.

Second row, left to right: Oliver Pogreba, George Jamieson, Henry Robinson, John Ansberry, Joe Trumbly, Robert Burns, Gifford Markham, Walter Silva, Iven L. Poling, Harold Vik, Milton Patterson, and Leroy Fithen.

Representative Brown also presented 50-year pins to three members, shown in the small picture,



Tacoma—50-Year Pins

left to right, Harlan H. Brown, D. A. Haddon, Andrew Watne, and Mike Hansler.

SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Twenty-five-year members of Carpenters Local 109 were honored recently with a banquet at the Southland Restaurant, Sheffield. They are A. F. Black, C. C. Brasher, Elmer Cannon, T. T. Cox, W. T.

Holcomb, J. H. Jackson, J. D. Markham, J. H. Portwood, W. A. Shirley, Herman Thompson, J. W. Thomas, J. V. White, M. A. Killen, O. M. Blevins, D. C. Duggar, J. M. Franley, M. F. Gargis, Floyd R. Jones, Cecil Lawson, C. E. Reatherford, R. L. Spurgeon, Robert Vines, J. D. Yarbrough.

There were three 50-year members—Neil Cox, M. C. Hurt and Henry England—and one 70-year member—J. C. Baker.

Officers attending were: W. A. Parrish, president; I. Q. Thompson, vice-pres.; E. J. Parks, rec. sec.; L. E. Butler, treasurer, Cecil Stout, fin. sec.-bus. rep.; Troy Miles, trustee; Curtis Strickland, trustee; and Arthur Parker, trustee.

The past presidents of Local 109 were honored also. Those present were: Tom Ingram, David Thomas, W. C. Snoddy, W. A. Parrish and Cecil B. Stout.

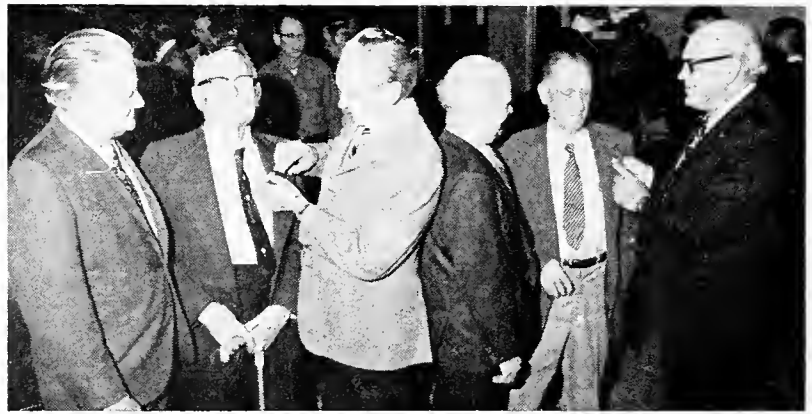
Sheffield, Ala.



ST. LOUIS, MO.

Local 73 recently honored 16 veteran members—one of them a 65-year member and two 60-year members.

Top photo (at left): 65-year veteran Henry Sieland receives his 65-year pin from his two sons. George (left) a 30-year member of Local 73 and Henry, Jr. (right) a 32-year veteran of Local 17. At right, a 60-year membership pin is presented to William Ulmer by District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst (at far right) and retired Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer Carl Reiter.



St. Louis, Mo.—Special Presentation

Bottom photo—Local 73 officers and the staff of the Carpenters' District Council honor veteran members who received awards: seated, from left, 25-year members Lawrence Conley and Don Ginder; 60-year member William Ulmer, 65-year member Henry Sieland, Past Recording Secretary John Wolf and retired Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer Carl Reiter. Second row, from left, Local 73 officers: Trustee B. Holthaus, Vice President James Brockmeier, Delegates Rudolph Preslar, and Ray Collier, President Joe Feast, Warden Charles Duncan, Recording Secretary Sal Tedesco, Conductor Don Klein, Trustee Tom Brockmeier, Financial Secretary-Treasurer Jack Melchior, District Council President Bill Steinkamp and Trustee Kenneth White. Back row, from left, District Council staff, Business Representative Ed Thien, Fred Redell, Leonard Terbrock, Don Brussel, Director of Jurisdictional Research Larry Daniels, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer Pleas Jenkins, Organizing Director Bill Fields, Hermann Henke, Jim Rudolph and Pat Sweeney.



St. Louis, Mo.—The Big Group

—Union Communications photos

HOMESTEAD, FLA.

At a special call meeting held by Local 1250, 25-, 30-, and 35-year buttons were presented to members:

Picture No. 1—Twenty-five year members and visitors. Left to right, Kenneth A. Berghuis, business representative of the Miami D.C.;

Walter Rutzke; Jack Sheppard, representative; R. L. Underwood, Sr.; Lyman Williams, local president and business agent of the Miami D.C.; Harold Markowitz; Thomas J. Snowden; R. L. Wallace; Dudley G. Peebles, and Ross J. Tyre.

Picture No. 2—Thirty year members and visitors. Left to right, Jack Sheppard, representative; V. L. Harris; Lyman Williams; Wm. J. Smith; E. H. Davis, and Kenneth Berghuis, business representative of the Miami Council.

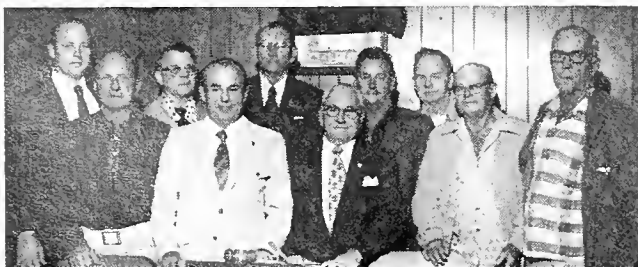
Picture No. 3—Kenneth Berghuis, business representative, congratulating Abner W. Sweeting for 30 years of



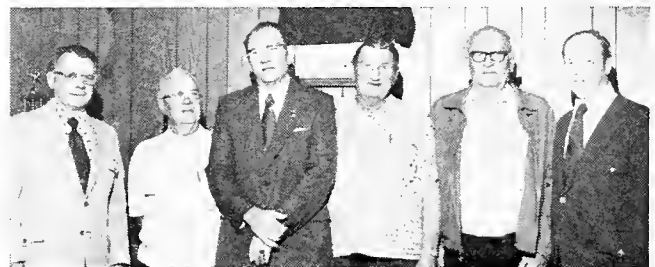
Homestead, Picture No. 3

service to the Brotherhood. In the background are Jack Sheppard and Lyman Williams.

Homestead, Fla.—Picture No. 1



Homestead, Fla. Picture No. 2



SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

The Third Annual Pin Banquet of Local 1015, Saratoga Springs, was held on April 19, 1974, at Panza's Starlite, Saratoga Lake to honor William Ernst, Sr., William T. Henning, Sr., and Carl Schmidt.

Earl F. Hettrick, with 35 years service, and George Bassett, 30 years service, not in attendance, were also honored.

In the pictures, William "Pappy" Ernst Sr. as he received his 60-year pin; William T. Henning, Sr., as he received his 50-year pin, and Carl Schmidt receiving his 25-year pin from President Joseph L. Jackson.



ERNST

HENNING



Schmidt and Jackson.

HYANNIS, MASS.

Local 1331 has awarded a 45-year pin to Harry J. Hudson, who has been a member for 45 years as of October 29, 1973. He reaches age 74 on September 22, 1974.

On the same occasion, the local awarded a 40-year pin to Olaf Bror West. West reached age 79 years, June 6, 1974.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures in for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the pictures from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row.

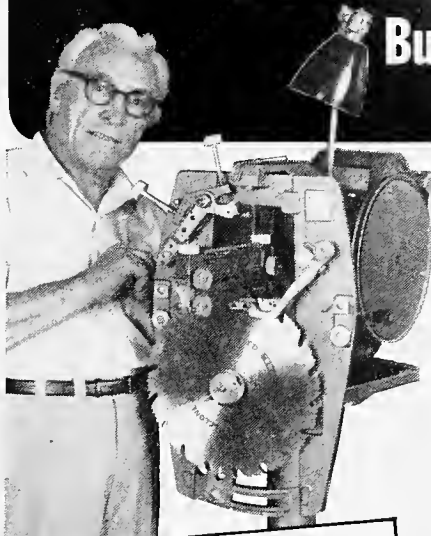
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It is particularly important that you write or type all of this material legibly, so that names will not be misspelled.

AUGUST, 1974

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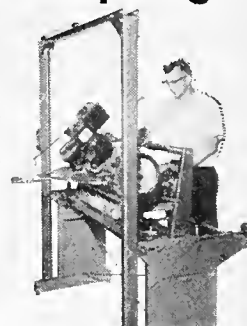
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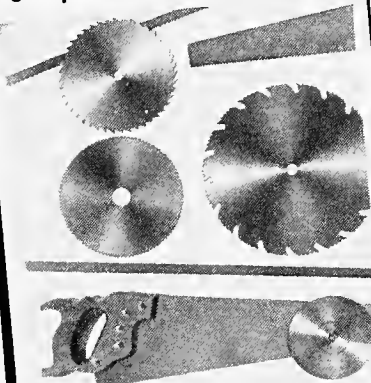
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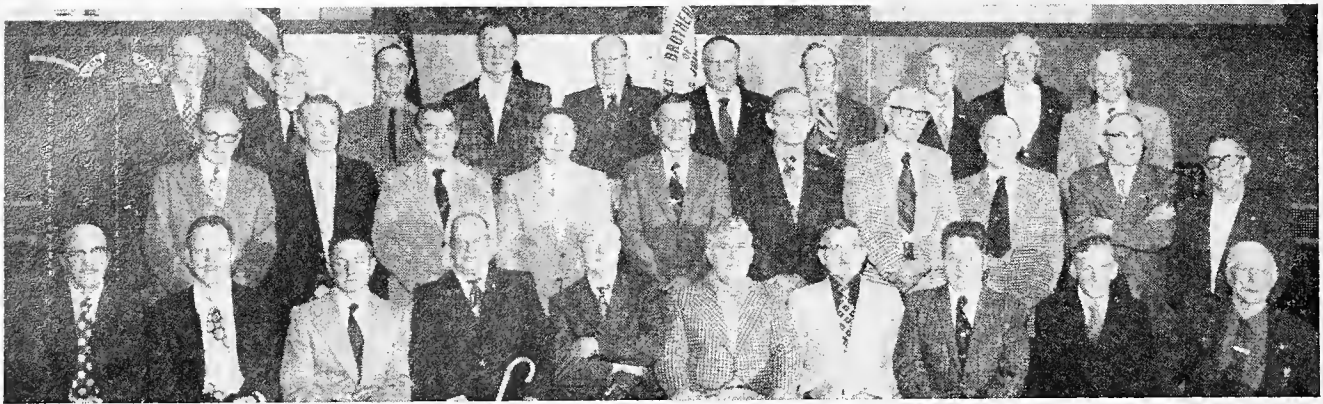
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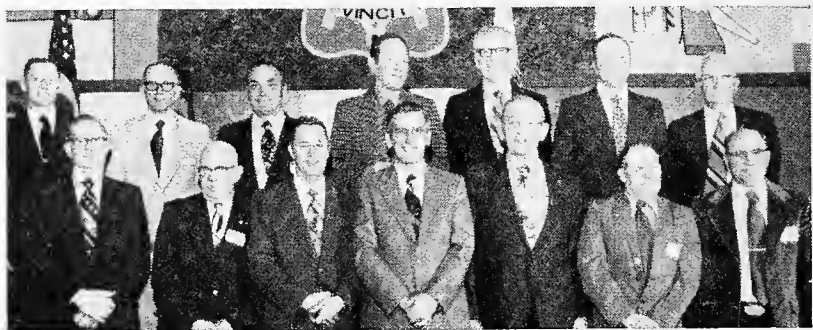
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Carpenters Local 1741 awarded 25- and 35-year service pins to eligible members at its annual spring dance, March 2. The pins were presented by President Donald Anderson, assisted by Business Manager Michael Balen and Raymond Gazinski, retired secretary of the Milwaukee District Council.

In the small picture, Balen and Gazinski are shown with Fredi Kohlmann, a member for 54 years.

25-YEAR MEMBERS—The second picture shows the 25-year members. Front row, from left, John Rauens, Edmund Gross, Leroy Goetter, Michael Balen, Raymond Gazinski, Jerome Litzau, and Charles Colby. Second row, Ernest Johnson, Elmer Knutson, John Wolf, Gaylord Wisbricker, George Sourile, Clifford Welch, and Max Schroeder. There were 30 other members eligible who were unable to attend: C. J. Andusavage, Frank Bizjak, Sr., Henry A. Borecki, Alfred J. Braun, Jerome Brzykey, Roy C. Carlson, Louis Dahms, Albert F. Frakes, Frank B. Fischer, Peter Garrigan, Tearle L. Baskey, Duane N. Gehrke, Merlin Graff, Benj. R. Heebrey, Jr., Clarence J. Heger, Earl Homan, Walter Hurd, Emil Johnson, David Jones, Robert Klapperich, Eugene Kubichek, Edward Mack, Robert Noet, John Nygard, Theodore Paulos, James Scharlan, Elroy Schickert, Fred Schilling, Harold Schroeder, and Richard Williams.

35-YEAR MEMBERS—Of the 117 members eligible for 35-year pins, the following were present to receive their awards in person. Front row, from left, Mel Williams, George Engel, Orville, Schroeder, Eric Sedenberg, Anton Liebl, Lawrence Statts, Oscar Statts, Reuben Statts, Theodore Niemann, and John Heil. Second row, Edward Zelhofer, Mansworth Smaglik,



25-Year Members

Gordon Peters, Ray Schemenauer, Michael Balen, Ray Gazinski, Fred Weitermann, Elmer Pusch, Nicholas Weitermann, and Robert Krueger. Third row, Roy Wolter, Joseph Ruhland, John Flamann, Vincent Gross, Herbert Gasparz, Harold Krell, Herman Green, Dewey Nicklas, Edward Wiener, and Arthur Bilder.

Unable to attend the presentations was Ralph Bowes, retired business manager of the Milwaukee District Council and past president of Local 1741, a post he held for 25 years.

Other honorees who were unable to attend were Everett Anschutz, Homer Baglien, William Bassar, William Bastin, Henry Baumann, Alfred Becher, Irwin Behen, Leo Bergeron, Anthony Berget, John Biedenbender, George Blank, Bob Blend, Joe Bori, Floyd Bowes, Frank Budnik, Glendon A. Byers, George Dornbach, Percy Dupkee, Walter Eckl, Alfred Eichstaedt, William Feiten, Ray Feld, Ray Fiedler, George Fitting, Elmer Frenz, Henry Gaertner, Otto Glasl, Herman Glienke, Wenfried Goetsch, Alvin Haupt, Herwig Jahnke, Albion Kallas, Alex Karbowski, Paul Kinzel, Paul Klatt, Gerhard Klug, Harry Klug, Walter Koeppen, Louis Kross, Ernest Kraase, Louis Krueger, Otto Kunde, Armand Liebold, J. H. Link, Albert Luebke, Edward Machacek, Richard Mayer,



Balen, Kohlmann, Gazinski.

Clem Meier, Ethen Moericke, Ervin Mueske, Louis Multerer, Wilford Nehmer, Halfden Olsen, Mike Rauen, George Raymond, Elmer Rheingans, William Schmechel, Carl Schmidt, Nick Schmitz, Erick Schneider, Joe Schranek, John Schroeder, Ben Senbut, Albert Spanheimer, John Spanheimer, Art Struck, Francis Strupp, Rudolph Thorgersen, Ralph Turano, Alois Tueschere, Carl Uecker, John Wagner, Clemens Werber, Carl Weissberg, Fred Wendlandt, Jack Werking, Louis Werner, William Whitmore, Edward Wild, Clarence Wolter, Ray Wolter, James Woppert, Joe Woppert Sr., Louis Zornsy, John Zollner, Emil Zickert, and Carl Zahn.



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Whitman, Robert E. L.

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Landry, John P.
Naimo, Domenic

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Walker, Charles E.

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Carlson, Axel Con
Didonato, Jerry
Hansen, Lawrence
Hutton, Jack O.
Kaczynski, Benny
Neubauer, Joseph G.
Peterson, Oscar
Todd, Nathaniel
Wood, William H.

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Taylow, B. H.

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Okun, Louis
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Pedersen, Leif
Rotelli, Joseph
Rothstein, Sam
Savory, Edward
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Moon, Thomas
Silvia, Frank

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Rauschenberg, Fred

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Cusato, Paulo
Manzi, Salvatore
Parish, Clifford A.

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Koster, Charles
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Freilich, Stephen
Hautala, Jack

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Fink, Cloyd
Jelin, Frank
Muzik, James
Piwarski, Edmund
Rogers, Wilfred E.
Shultz, Joseph
Silta, Emil
Wiljamaa, Emil

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NANTICOKE, PA.**

Zielinski, Clem

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De Lorenzo, Orelia
De Witt, Edgar
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Nich, John
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Walezynski, Wallace
Zawisza, Henry M.
Zimmerman, Charles

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Bergstrom, Geo.
Canepa, Mario
Carr, Alphonse
De Negri, Andrew
Driskell, Geo.
Hermawdewicz, Pierre
Huhtala, Edward
Ipsen, Aage
Jacobsen, R. H.
Leipzig, Frank

Morales, Oscar
Nelson, C. A.
Potter, James
Rose, Tommie
Santander, Aurelio
Van Horne, Wm.
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Phalen, Ambrose

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Wiggs, Daniel H.

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Weber, Arnold H.
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Whitmore, Rex C.

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Diaz, Pablo

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Sells, Homer
Sherfy, Paul K.
Taylor, A. R.
Tipton, Britt
Ward, John David

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Cheeseman, E. F.
Fowler, Lawrence A.

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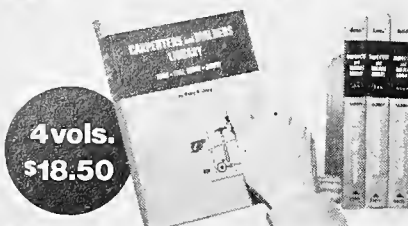
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Continued on page 30

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Thibodeaux, Klebert

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PASCO, WASH.

Moran, John L.

L.U. NO. 1897
LAFAYETTE, LA.

Courville, Alpha, Sr.
Dekerlegand, Leon
Guidry, Joseph G.
Meaux, Saull

L.U. NO. 1913
VAN NUYS, CALIF.

Arnold, H. H.
Banks, Theo.
Bercow, Harry
Bertell, Samuel A.
Blanc, Nelson Le
Bouse, C. H.
Burrough, Elgie
Dahlstrom, John F.
Doty, Mark F.
Edgar, J. F.
Feringstad, Julins
Field, Stanley M.
Foley, A. C.
Gay, Marcus
Goldsmith, Israel
Gomez, Peter

Handloser, Edward
Hillyer, N. F.
Hipp, Robert F.
Holtegaard, Marc A.
Keddy, Herbert J.
Kenna, Paul
Kershaw, Edward
Kimbrell, Jon R.
Koss, Leonard M.
Lerman, Abe
Martin, James M.
Mattera, Phillip
Nelson, Harry E.
Parker, George W.
Prager, H. J.
Reed, Howard O.
Richardson, Leslie
Roberts, E. V.
Wiegel, Alex
Woods, James

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NAPA, CALIF.
Furu, Ole

L.U. NO. 2205
WENATCHEE, WASH.

Shales, Donald
Tooke, Willette

L.U. NO. 2212
UNION, N.J.
Mallett, William H.

L.U. NO. 2250
RED BANK, N.J.

Allen, Cornelius
Hankins, Ralph
Hennahane, Thomas
Kirkpatrick, H. Lee, Sr.
Oakley, Thomas
Paterson, Herman

L.U. NO. 2310
MADISONVILLE, KY.
Merritt, Arnold

L.U. NO. 2498
LONGVIEW, WASH.
Endzins, Janis

L.U. NO. 2598
THOMASVILLE, ALA.
Dortch, Hubert

L.U. NO. 2762
NORTH FORK, CALIF.
Lavell, Bertram James

PLEASE NOTE: Listings of deceased members on the "In Memoriam" pages are only those sent to the editor's office by local unions. Such listings should be sent to the editor on separate sheets of paper from other official material, preferably with the names in alphabetical order by last names, clearly hand-printed or typewritten.

Congress Urged to Keep Housing Alive

AFL-CIO President George Meany has urged a House-Senate conference committee to continue key housing programs the Nixon Administration has tried to scuttle.

Meany urged the conferees to merge a House and Senate version of housing and urban development legislation to include these features:

- Continuation of traditional public housing and of the rent and interest subsidies that allow low-income families to afford decent housing.

Nixon's housing moratorium last year was aimed at forcing Congress to scrap these programs and substitute block grants to states and cities. Administration officials have threatened a veto of the Senate bill that would continue these programs through the 1976 fiscal year.

- A revived and expanded program of housing for the elderly that Meany declared is "badly needed."

It would reinstate a program of direct loans at below-market interest rates so that non-profit groups could sponsor housing for the elderly. It would combine this with rent subsidies for elderly

individuals and families with limited incomes so that no one would have to pay more than 20 percent of his income for housing.

The National Council of Senior Citizens and other organizations of retirees strongly supported this provision.

- A House provision assuring that Davis-Bacon prevailing wage standards would be followed in all housing involved federal financing or financial guarantees.

- Senate language to assure that community development block grant funds would be used for carrying out national housing objectives.

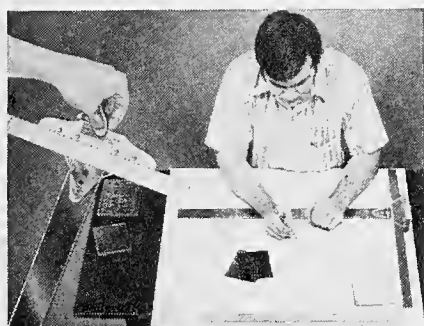
- A House requirement that would ensure that all segments of the community have an opportunity to contribute to shaping a housing plan.

J. W. Howard Dies

J. W. Howard of San Bernardino, Calif., an international representative of the United Brotherhood for more than 20 years, died June 14 in California at the age of 69. A native of Missouri, Howard served a wide area of the West Coast diligently and well, and his loss is deeply mourned.



DRAWING SYSTEM



Scale drawings of house plans and cabinet-shop products can be produced quickly with a "push button" drawing system now being marketed by a Texas firm.

Consisting of a drawing board, stainless steel straight edges, and an adjustable T-square, the system quickly converts specifications to scale. The board is 28" x 30". The scales on the lock-in rules read directly in feet and inches.

A kit is included which has scaled furniture templates for designing interiors. The package is available in four systems.

For more information write to Jig Rule Products Company, Box 552, Bowie, Texas 76230.

INDEX OF ADVERTISING

Audel, Theo & Co.	30
Chicago Technical College	19
Craftsman Book Co.	22
Estwing Mfg. Co.	24
Foley Mfg. Co.	27
Hydrolevel	31
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	31
H.D. Lee Co.	17
Locksmithing Institute	17
Lufkin Tool Co.	18
A. F. J. Riechers	30
Stanley Tool Co.	Back Cover

WORK PLATFORMS

Requirements for safe construction and operation of platforms used to elevate workers for overhead work are specified in a new standard just published by the American National Standards Institute.

One of a series on mobile scaffolds, towers, and platforms, the new standard covers platforms that are used indoors and are not mounted on separate vehicles. Vehicle-mounted platforms, mobile ladder stands and scaffolds (towers), and powered platforms for exterior building maintenance were covered in other standards: American National Standard for Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms, A92.2-1969 American National Standard Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance, A120.1-1970; and American National Standard for Manually Propelled Ladder Stands and Scaffolds (Towers), A92.1-1971. All these standards are for platforms used primarily to elevate people rather than materials or materials handling equipment.

The new standard is for vertically adjustable work platforms, movable on wheels or casters, that are used to elevate personnel with their tools and necessary materials to job sites situated above the device. It specifies the minimum requirements that must be considered and built into such devices to provide for their proper and safe use.

The object of the standard is to prevent personal injuries to platform users and to the public. It is for the guidance of platform manufacturers and dealers and for users of such equipment.

Copies of American National Standard for Elevating Work Platforms, A92.3-1973, are available at \$3 each from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.

WOOD FINISHING

The Complete Book of Wood Finishing by Robert Scharff has just been published. It describes in 370 pages of simple text and many illustrations the many ways of bringing out the beauty of wood in cabinets, furniture and other wood products.

This is a revised edition of a standard wood finishing manual first published in 1956. There are chapters telling how to revive old finishes, how to finish and refinish wood floors, and how to apply a wide variety of finishes to many wood surfaces.

The book may be purchased at \$9.95 from local book stores or by writing to the publisher: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Suite 25-1, 1221 Avenue of The Americas, New York, New York 10020.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

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The United States Needs a Clean Bill of Health

There are some 300,000 active, working doctors in the United States. Roughly 100,000 of them are in hospitals or are performing their services in other institutional practice, and 200,000 are in some type of office practice.

Unfortunately, many doctors with office practice provide their services in almost exactly the same way they were provided a century or two centuries ago. Medical research and general enlightenment has given them new equipment, drugs, and techniques, but they go about their professional tasks in much the same manner as the horse-and-buggy doctor of yesteryear.

For the most part, each doctor has his own office, his own nurse and secretary, his own equipment. He sets his own fees . . . and studies have shown these to range from ethical to outrageous. Practically no one can question his skills and judgment . . . short of an expensive malpractice suit . . . and even then one doctor fears to testify against another doctor, lest the most powerful union of all, the medical society, takes punitive action against him.

Doctor's office hours are often shorter than banking hours, and these facilities are left idle for many hours out of every 24-hour day.

The doctor's x-ray machine may only be in use an hour or two each week, and his diathermy equipment about the same amount of time. His EKG machine for electrocardiograms is functioning maybe three or four times a day.

Some of this apparent under-utilization of space, equipment, and personnel is necessary. Some is merely wasteful.

And an important point to be made here is that the average doctor's office is keyed to illness rather than to health. Preventive medicine is still an infant wailing for life.

Organized labor has been calling for proper health care for all Americans for almost as long as it has been calling for free and public education for all of America's children . . . and that means as far back as the establishment of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in 1881 . . . and beyond that.

Trade unions were prime movers for Social Security and for Medicare, and now they are making health care their primary concern of the Seventies. Affiliates of the AFL-CIO call for quality health care as a matter of right . . . and they are not alone.

Some 20 different national health insurance bills have been dropped into the hopper of the current session of Congress. Some are token gestures to cope with the groundswell of public opinion. Others, like the Griffiths-Corman National Health Security Bill are sincere efforts to meet the nation's need.

National health insurance for all Americans is the number-one legislative priority of the AFL-CIO . . . and that means the number-one domestic priority of the working population of the nation, for the Federation is the largest group of organized consumers and buyers of health care in the land.

Evidence of labor's concern is shown by a statement issued by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting May 10 in Washington, D. C. In a forthright way, the Council, at that time, took exception to a compromise Mills-Kennedy Bill, which is a watered-down version of the old Kennedy-Griffiths Bill, and reiterated its support for Mrs. Griffiths' original legislation. It issued a 17-page analysis of the Mills-Kennedy Bill which suggested that this piece of proposed legislation may have been drawn up for political expediency . . . to get some kind of health insurance legislation passed this year, regardless of its concessions to private insurance companies . . . rather than wait for a strong and effective bill next year, when, hopefully, a veto-proof Congress will be seated on Capitol Hill.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council showed that, although Kennedy-Mills is basically a public health insurance plan, as opposed to the Administration's own private health insurance plan, it is not a totally public plan like the Griffiths-Corman Bill.

A basic set of standards has been prepared by the AFL-CIO for judging each of the 20 health insurance bills presented to the 93rd Congress. There are seven tests each bill must pass:

- **Quality health care as a matter of right.** The Council states: "Although Mills-Kennedy acknowledges quality health care as a matter of right, it provides a stiff means test that makes that declaration of right hollow indeed. Additionally, the high deductibles and coinsurance would deter many people from seeking care they need."

- **Universal coverage.** "Although Mills-Kennedy would provide more coverage than the other proposals, it still has coverage gaps. Health Security (Griffiths-Corman), on the other hand, has universal coverage."

- **A comprehensive, single standard of benefits.** "Like the Nixon plan, Mills-Kennedy creates the illusion that the benefits are comprehensive. While the benefits are broad, the benefit coverage is shallow. Because of the deductible requirements, most individuals and families would have to pay out of their own pocket substantial medical bills before being eligible for any benefits. These expenses are, of course, in addition to the tax on em-

ployees and employers. At best only one in five families would become eligible for full benefits. Under Mills-Kennedy most people would not be eligible for preventive care, which we consider an essential part of comprehensive benefits.

"Mills-Kennedy would not provide a single standard of benefits covering all Americans, because it would continue Medicare as a separate program. Only Health Security would provide the same comprehensive benefits to all Americans, regardless of age."

● **Financing through the proven social insurance method.** "Mills-Kennedy would be financed under Social Security, a definite improvement over other national health insurance proposals except Health Security. Because Mills-Kennedy would continue Medicare as a separate program, and, thus, continue the Medicare tax, persons earning less than \$13,200 would pay a higher percentage in taxes (1.9% on the first \$13,200) than those earning more than \$13,200 (1% on income between \$13,200 and \$20,000). Furthermore, welfare recipients would be taxed one percent of their meager benefit checks, and those on unemployment compensation would be taxed 2.5 percent of their checks. Health Security would be financed 50 percent from general revenues, Mills-Kennedy relies largely on payroll taxes.

"Mills-Kennedy would have private insurance companies act as fiscal intermediaries, as in Medicare. In the past, we have documented the failure of intermediaries under Medicare and the high cost and inefficiency that intermediaries have imposed on that system. We see no reason for making the same mistake twice."

● **Strong cost and quality controls.** "Mills-Kennedy adopts from Health Security quality controls against unnecessary surgery. But, overall, cost and quality controls are weak. For example, the Mills-Kennedy fee schedule provisions have many loopholes. The national licensure provision of Health Security, its Quality Control Commission and continuing education requirements for health care personnel have been abandoned in Mills-Kennedy."

● **Reform of the health care delivery system.** "The reform provided for in Mills-Kennedy could best be described as schizophrenic. Senator Kennedy, long a proponent of organized systems of delivering health care, like Health Maintenance Organizations and prepaid group practice plans, has minimized the effectiveness of these systems in the Mills-Kennedy bill. HMOs and prepaid group practice plans would not be able to compete effectively with private insurance under Mills-Kennedy. Health Security would promote organized systems of delivering health care.

"Additionally, Health Security provides for alternative methods for reimbursement of physicians to encourage more efficient delivery of medical care. Mills-Kennedy is wedded to the outmoded and inefficient fee-for-service method of reimbursing physicians and provides no alternative methods of payment.

"Mills-Kennedy does provide for a small Health Resources Development Fund, but, unlike Health Security, the Mills-Kennedy approach is badly underfunded and not integrated into the national health insurance program. Fundamental reform of the health care delivery system can only be accomplished if it is built in throughout the entire program—in financing, benefits, reimbursement and organization. That is the way Health Security would

tackle the crucial question of reform, and that is why Health Security is clearly superior to Mills-Kennedy in reform."

● **Strong consumer representation.** "Health Security provides for strong consumer representation throughout the program. While there is provision for consumer representation in two minor advisory bodies under Mills-Kennedy, there is no advisory consumer representation in the main aspects of the program."

The cost of health care has risen by more than 20% in the past year, and it's time that the nation's doctors, their millions of patients, and those millions more who can't afford them come to terms on a long-range health care plan.

There was a time, a few centuries ago, when private fire departments wouldn't put a fire out at any house that didn't have a fire insurer's plaque beside the door. Can you conceive of police protection being based upon the ability to pay? Is it not time that health care took on the aspect of public responsibility?

The AFL-CIO health care proposals offer the most rational, non-partisan avenues to a nationwide program of health care for all. They merit adoption by the 93rd Congress.



William Linder
GENERAL PRESIDENT

Now, the most powerful, gutsiest saws going!

Stanley's new 6½" and 7¼" builders' saws are the easiest to use. They're everything you want in hard working circular saws. Field-tested and proven, coast to coast.

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Brand A	6½"	2	11¼	.178
Brand B	6½"	1⅞	11¼	.167
Brand C	6¾"	2	12	.167
Stanley 90612	6½"	2½	11	.227
Brand A	7¼"	2¼	12½	.180
Brand B	7¼"	2¼	13½	.167
Brand C	7¼"	2⅞	12½	.168
Stanley 90714	7¼"	2¾	12	.229

*Maximum motor output measurements are in accordance with Power Tool Institute, Inc. standard.

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The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



REPORT ON THE 32nd GENERAL CONVENTION



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In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1974



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

R. E. Livingston, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

CONVENTION REPORT

The General Convention Story	2
General President's Keynote Address Stirs Press	8
Meany Lashes Out At Trickle-Down Policies	9
Host Speakers Discuss Prevailing Wages	10
Labor Secretary Urges Union-Management Cooperation	11
New CLC President Discusses Labor Effectiveness	11
Convention Exhibits	12
Building Trades President Says Capitalize on Strengths	13
Metal Trades President Urges Council Participation	13
British Construction Leaders Describes Problems	14
Maritime Leader Calls for Support By Other Trades	16
Advance Convention Committees	18
Highlights of The Convention in Color	21
Convention Committees	37

NEWS AND FEATURES

VOC Organizers Begin their Work	42
Georgine Paints Grim Labor-Day Picture	50

DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip	41
Washington Roundup	44
In Retrospect	R. E. Livingston 47
Canadian Report	Marden Lazarus 48
In Memoriam	53
In Conclusion	William Sidell 56

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THE COVER

The 32nd General Convention was not only the largest convention of the Brotherhood in its 93 years of existence, but it was also one of the most colorful.

Delegates from various districts dressed in distinctive jackets and costumes added color to the demonstrations during the nominations of officers. Many delegates wore pins representative of their local unions and area councils, and pin swapping became a busy pastime in the convention hall.

The center pictures on the cover show General President Sidell welcoming AFL-CIO President George Meany and conferring with First General Vice President William Konyha on the convention platform. At lower center, General Secretary R. E. Livingston delivers convention announcements and reports on agenda items.

For more pictures of the 32nd General Convention in color, we urge you to turn to the special 16-page color section in the center of this issue of **The Carpenter**.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



Convention Report

The largest convention in the Brotherhood's 93-year history assembled in Chicago, July 29-August 2, and, as General President William Sidell urged, "came to grips with the future."

In five hard-working days of deliberation, 2,485 delegates representing 1,113 local unions, 104 district, 25 state and 4 provincial councils hammered out a program to meet the challenges of the Seventies. They approved some of the most sweeping changes ever made in the International Constitution and adopted a series of resolutions designed to shore up the financial and administrative framework of the Brotherhood.

In setting the tone of the action-packed convention, General President William Sidell told delegates in his opening remarks: "Times have changed. We have changed . . . In one respect we cannot help but be filled with joy when we think of the growth and progress of our organization. But on the other hand, we experience concern and a certain sadness when we consider that we are still struggling to solve

Continued on page 4

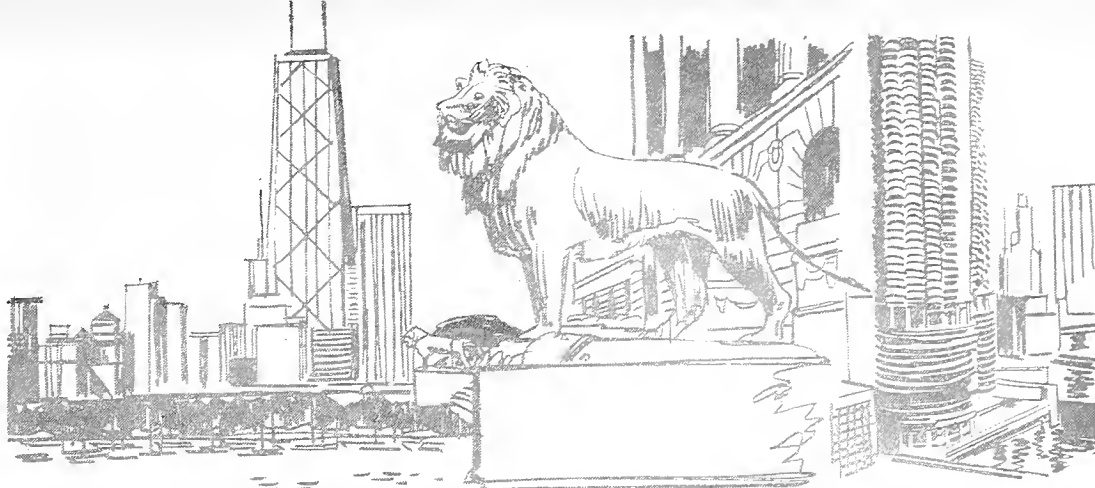


General President William Sidell presides at a session of the 32nd General Convention at McCormick Place-on-the-Lake in Chicago. The Brotherhood convention was the first to be held by an international union in the vast, new facility.

A photograph taken by a special panoramic camera shows the big assembly of delegates from throughout the United States and Canada.



**Hard-Working
32nd General
Convention
Makes Dramatic
Constitutional
Changes, Sets
Stage for Action
in the Seventies**



General Executive Board Member Staley with British fraternal delegate Wood.

A demonstration endorsing the incumbent candidates for office parades at rear.

A group of District 4 delegates considers the reports of the General Officers.

The pins on this delegate's cap are a few of hundreds worn by delegates.

A group of delegates enjoy carry-out lunch in the convention hall.

General Treasurer Nichols admires the jackets and lei of Hawaiians.



the age old problems of security and deserved recognition for our members.

"We have come a long way, but we have a long way to go . . ."

The convention was presented a big agenda of work prepared in advance by the International staff and by advance committees which had convened at the General Office to prepare reports for the delegates. The convention adopted a number of measures to streamline the organization and give its leaders the ability to act decisively between

conventions. Among the highlights were these:

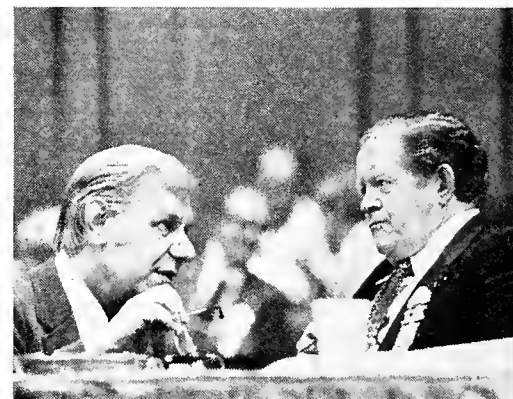
- Approved a massive action-oriented program to guide the Brotherhood's efforts in organizing and servicing members.

- Raised the present \$3 monthly per capita tax paid by local unions on each member 60 cents per month effective January 1, 1975, and, in an unusual display of determination to insure the action-packed program was provided with adequate funding, the delegates approved by an almost unanimous vote an automatic

annual per capita increase of 20 cents more per member per month beginning January 1, 1976, and increasing by 20 cents on January 1 of succeeding years.

- Made sweeping changes in the Constitution and Laws which clarified and centralized the authority of the General President and General Executive Board to give them clear-cut authority to govern the organization between General Conventions.

- Provided the ability to strengthen the effectiveness of local



unions by allowing the General Executive Board to direct merger, when advisable, of very small locals in the same area into one single, larger, more powerful, more effective local union.

- Approved Constitutional language which will allow the UBC to promote and actively expand its two new, innovative organizing programs, the Volunteer Organizing Committees (VOC) and the Coordinated Housing Organizing Program (CHOP).

- Clarified Constitutional lan-

guage which will encourage and allow local unions, district, and provincial councils to become more actively involved in legislative and political efforts.

- Amended the Constitution to provide that no member may be nominated for any office, business representative, delegate, or committee, who has reached age 70 at the time of nomination.

- Raised minimum dues paid to local unions to \$6 per month. The convention also decided that members on the pension rolls who are

not working at the trade shall not be required to pay dues in excess of the minimum dues (\$6).

- Approved a General Executive Board recommendation to extend the present conditional withdrawal for industrial members from six months to one year.

- Concerning proceeds resulting from future sale of the Lakeland Home in Florida, the Constitution Committee made the following recommendation which was adopted by the convention: "Your Committee, therefore, concludes that any moneys



derived from the future sale of the Home property should be placed in a special account for the purpose of insuring our obligation of cost for the proper care of Home occupants for the rest of their natural lives. . . . At such time in the future as funds remaining in this special account would be available for purposes other than caring for the present occupants, action could be taken to transfer such remaining moneys or surplus moneys in this special account to the Pension Fund or some other membership benefit as would be decided at that time by Convention action."

- Set up a special committee to begin planning the 100th anniversary of the Brotherhood, which will be celebrated in 1981. This committee will report to the 1978 General Convention with a proposed centennial celebration plan.

The delegates rejected a proposal to establish a national strike fund after it was determined that it would require almost \$100 million to adequately fund any form of a reasonable benefit payment program. The delegates reiterated the union's philosophy that strike funds, if any, should be a local option.

The delegates indicated whole-

hearted support for the incumbent administration by re-electing the entire slate of General Officers and General Executive Board Members without opposition. The vote was a re-sounding vote of confidence for General President Sidell, who now begins his first elected term of office. He has been filling the unexpired term of retired General President Emeritus Maurice Hutcheson. Other top General Officers re-elected were First General Vice President William Konyha and Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, General Treasurer Charles Nichols.



General Executive Board Members John Rogers, Raleigh Rajoppi, Anthony Ochocki, Harold E. Lewis, Leon W. Greene, Frederick N. Bull, Hal Morton, M. B. Bryant, William Stefanovitch, and Eldon T. Staley were all nominated and elected by acclamation.

There was a determined effort by delegates to the 32nd General Convention to streamline the more than 850,000-member Brotherhood and give the incumbent officers the ability to act decisively between conventions.

At the end of the five days of convention work, General President

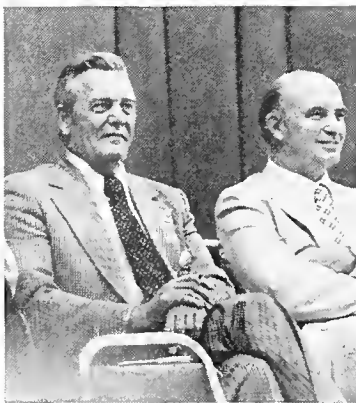
Sidell told the delegates "our work has just started. We merely have laid the foundation for what we propose to do, what we can do, and what we must do in the next four years.

"The needs of our organization and the needs of our members parallel each other . . . What is good for the organization is also good for the individual."

He listed some of the areas of work: "We must organize the unorganized. Through CHOP and VOC we can do this. . . . We must move with determination and vigor, courage and understanding into the

area of politics. We have the vehicle in CLIC. . . . Something major, something dramatic, something effectual must be done about providing housing for millions of our citizens. . . . We know the challenge we face from the non-union contractor, the anti-union client, the unorganized worker. By our own efforts and by cooperation with other international unions, we have to negotiate this hurdle. This convention has given us some of the means and much of the determination to do it. . . ."

They were fitting words for a momentous convention.



General President's Keynote Address Stirs Press and Industry Comment

General President William Sidell set the tone of the busy and productive 32nd General Convention in his opening address:

"This is my first convention as your General President," he said, "and I guess I am no different than anyone else who assumes new responsibilities. We have a tendency to be overly sensitive to detail and strive for perfection. I shall do just that, and I am confident that you will cooperate with me in this endeavor . . . to let nothing go undone that should be done and to do it as perfectly as possible."

So saying, he told delegates that "times have changed . . . we have changed . . . We have adjusted to new materials, to new technology, to new social attitudes . . . We must continue our versatility. . . We must accommodate to the alterations occurring around us almost daily."

He warned that "unless we do change our traditional structure, we are doomed for setbacks."

He listed these immediate challenges to building trades unions:

- **"The number of active organizations must be reduced."** He told delegates that "there simply is too much duplication, and this results in the greatest cancer of all, the juris-

'The time has come to remove the housing industry from the free enterprise banking system,' Sidell tells delegates

dictional dispute." The jurisdictional dispute, he commented, foments work stoppages, worker insecurity, confusion and concern, decreasing, if not destroying, productivity.

- **"Technology will not adapt to us; we must adapt to technology."** Sidell warned that building tradesmen must adapt to changing technology if they want to maintain the craft union concept. "There has been much rhetoric on this subject, but precious little action."

He made it clear that it should not be the purpose of the United Brotherhood or any other major trade union "to impose their will on the less effective."

"Our purpose is that we realign our organizations within the Building Trades to better equip ourselves to meet the challenge of technology, to improve our production, to successfully withstand and then nullify the attacks upon us by the open shop, anti-craft-union adversaries."

- **"The time has come to remove the housing industry from the free enterprise banking system."** This statement from the General President's address stirred all manner of comment from the press and from housing contractors and banking institutions. It was "oversimplifying the housing problem," said the influential *Chicago Sun-Times*, though that newspaper was only able to offer lame excuses as to why lending institutions could not meet current mortgage needs. Letters to the General President since the convention from several industrial leaders have asked for clarification of his statements.

What the General President pointed out was that the average life of a home mortgage is eight to nine years, that housing has been priced beyond what the average worker can pay because of land and interest costs.

"Government must accept its responsibilities to house its greatest natural resource . . . its workers, its people," he said. "This cannot be accomplished when those who control the purse strings—the financial interests of our nation—play the monopoly game and indulge in the inflation and profit game."

He proposed that the federal government broaden the Federal Housing Administration and provide funds directly to US citizens at interest rates commensurate with the needs of the industry—"not the 9, 10, and 11% where we are heading today, but more in the 4 or 5% category."

"I believe that this agency should be charged with the repayment of all of these funds back to the federal government at a fair interest," he stated. "I believe that this proposal is a sound one and will be a profitable one and will enable us to get back to the job of building housing and, with it, a better America."

"If, in our present system, monies for housing must compete with the money market, then I say take it out of the money market. Remove it from the pressures and the transience and the oscillating nature of the business world. . . And stabilize it."

He listed the benefits to be gained by such federal action (See "In Conclusion" on Page 56).

He cited several other national priorities which demand attention by the membership—tax reform, help for the aged, "a national health plan that will insure the facilities, the service and attention that our citizens not only require but are entitled to," and a protection of consumer dollars.

"To achieve these things, we must continue with our legislative activities," he summarized. "We must strengthen the Carpenters Legislative

Continued on page 51

General President Sidell accepts the gavel from Temporary Chairman George Vest.



WELCOME DELEGATES

32ND GENERAL CONVENTION

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

1881-1974



As the bright lights of television cameramen beamed upon him, AFL-CIO President George Meany described the "obscene profits" enjoyed by many major corporations operating in America today.

Meany Lashes Out At Trickle-Down Economic Policies, Calls for Action to Halt Inflation

One of the sharpest critics of the now-defunct Nixon Administration, AFL-CIO President George Meany, told delegates to the 32nd General Convention that the American economy needs overhauling so that the low- and middle-income workers of the nation can share in the profits now

being made by major corporations.

Citing what he termed "the spectacular after-tax profit increases" of many American firms, Meany warned that the escalating profits of big business are bringing excess taxes and poverty to low- and middle-income Americans.

"There's been a great conservative theory in this nation for many years . . . that the way to prosperity is to keep the corporations fat and keep them happy, and enough will trickle down so that the ordinary Joe in the street will get a share.

Continued on page 16



'The Prevailing Wage is the Union Wage,' Host Speakers Tell Convention Delegates

The City of Chicago was a warm and fraternal host to 32nd General Convention delegates. Opening day speakers time and again referred to the fact that Chicago is a union town.

William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, pointed with pride to the towering new skyscrapers in the city—the John Hancock Building, the Sears Tower (now the tallest building in the world), and the Standard Oil Building—as only three of scores

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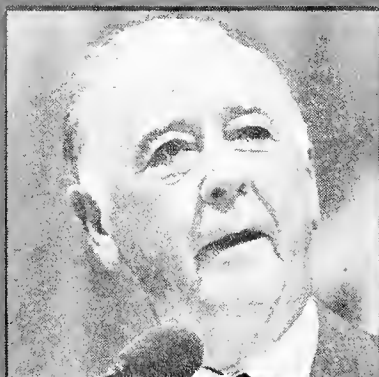
Lt.Gov. Neil Hartigan



State Sen. Richard Daley



Supt. of Police James Rochford



Chicago Fed. Pres. Wm. Lee



Bldg. Trades Pres. Tom Nayder

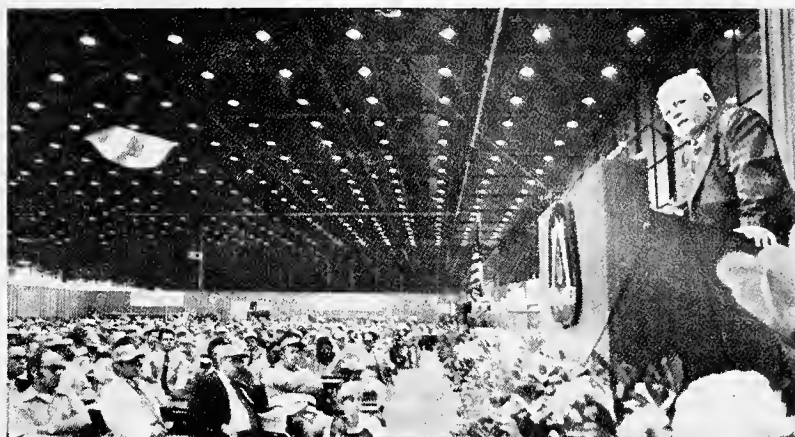
Secretary of Labor Brennan Calls for Union-Management Cooperation to Fight The Nation's Economic Problems

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan, a union Painter by trade and a long-time advocate of better wages and working conditions for Building Tradesmen, praised the Brotherhood for its leadership in obtaining broader benefits for all workers.

He praised the Brotherhood's participation in the federal manpower programs, for its staunch advocacy of Davis-Bacon wage levels and for its defense of Building Trades pension plans.

"In the area of equal opportunities, the UBC has not received the credit that it deserves for all it has done," he said. "I say without fear and hesitation that the Carpenters have been in the forefront in opening up their apprentice and journeyman ranks to members of minority races and helping in every way they can to give minorities the same opportunities that we all look for when we start out."

Recognizing that he was spokesman for an unpopular Federal administration, Secretary Brennan described the



An attentive assembly listens to Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan as he called for determined efforts to fight inflation.

areas of cooperation between labor and management which need greater understanding. He urged listeners not to be pessimistic about the future of America.

"We did not get here by being scared or afraid of taking on respon-

sibilities or challenges," he said. "We got here because the men whom we succeeded took a lot of risks to build organizations like yours and to build the country. You are carrying on this work today, and you will continue to carry it on in the future."

Trade Unions Cannot Be Both Popular and Effective, New CLC President Tells Delegates to the Convention

The increase in the number of strikes since the elimination of wage controls in the United States should not be considered as irresponsible trade unionism, Joe Morris, new president of the Canadian Labor Congress, indicated in a speech to delegates to the 32nd General Convention.

Morris pointed out that the general public is "being constantly fed a variety of propaganda throughout the various media designed to convince them that all strikes are against the public interest." He warned that wage earners must protect their right to maintain a decent way of life during this period of high inflation, and strikes are sometimes the only effective avenues left for protecting those rights.

"I long ago developed the conviction that trade unions cannot be both popular and effective, because the price is too high and the rewards are too modest. . . . I also do not believe that unions can become lovable without losing their essential being. With-



CLC President Joe Morris.

out their antagonism to the people who run the country and the economy, without their frequently untidy democratic process, without their reliance on their own leaders, trade unions would not be trade unions, and it would be necessary to go through the pain and misery of creating them for a second time."

The new CLC President, who has also served as president of Regional

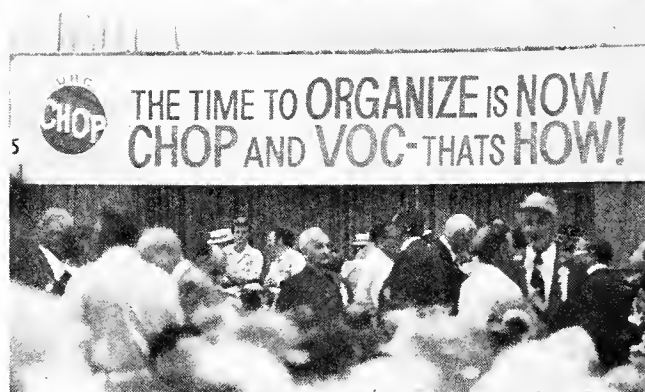
Council #1 of the International Woodworkers of America, extended fraternal greetings from his organization and reminded delegates that organized labor is truly international when it links its aspirations with "national trade union centers across the Atlantic and Pacific and south to the Americas in the decade to come."

He echoed sentiments expressed recently by General President Sidell when he said: "I also suspect that a unionism based only in the United States and Canada will in the long term be as ineffective against world-based conglomerates and multinationals as unions based simply in Toronto and Vancouver."

The Canadian leader expressed strong support for joint United States and Canadian efforts in trade unionism. He told delegates, "We must, as unionists, continually reaffirm our ties of unity and solidarity. Not only should we be reaching out to one

Continued on page 49

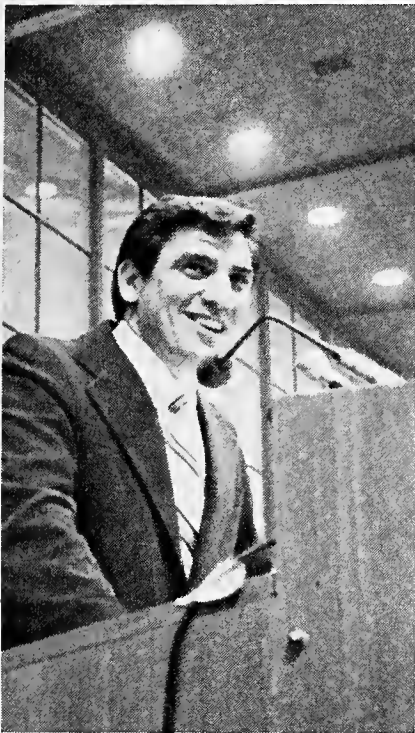
Convention Exhibits Promote VOC, CHOP, CLIC, Union Label, Apprenticeship and Training



Delegates to the 32nd General Convention viewed exhibits installed at the entrance to the convention hall by the Chicago Union Label and Service Trades Council, the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department, and the Department of Organization (CHOP and VOC). Several big organizing banners were strung around the convention hall. Contributions to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee were solicited at a special display near the registration desks.



New Building Trades President Urges Delegates To Face Up to Weaknesses and Capitalize on Strengths



Building Trades President Georgine

Bob Georgine, former president of the Lathers International Union and new president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, was introduced to the convention as "one of the brightest stars to rise on the trade union horizon in many years."

General President Sidell reminded delegates that the building trades should be "one of the really influential organizations in organized labor." It once was, he said, and the general presidents of the various building trades are "determined that it will be again . . . and soon." General President Sidell expressed optimism for the current reorganization of the Building Trades Department and he promised continued support for the department's programs.

Georgine urged delegates to face up to the weaknesses of trade unions in the building trades and capitalize on the strengths.

"I promise a stronger and more vocal Building and Construction Trades Department," he said.

"I want you to judge the department by what we do," he said, "not by what we say we are going to do and not by what other people say we do, but what we actually accomplish."

"The general presidents have designed a plan to restructure the Building Trades Department, to broaden the scope of its activity to make it a better vehicle with which to carry on the battle, so that in the final analysis it will be better equipped to provide better services to affiliates."

Georgine covered a broad spectrum of current labor legislation facing Congress. He described how trade unions are fighting to preserve Davis-Bacon protection in various portions of the Housing Act of 1974. He also emphasized that there are legislative problems in the area of occupational safety and health.

He emphasized, however, that one of the greatest challenges for building trades unions this year is in collective bargaining. Almost 4,000 construction contracts are up for renegotiation in

Continued on page 50

Metal Trades President Urges Greater Participation In Work of Various Metal Trades Councils



Metal Trades President Burnsky

For almost 19 years the United Brotherhood has been an affiliate of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department. The Brotherhood has played a major role in the work of the Metal Trades Department apprenticeship committee, with such leaders as the late J. R. Stevenson, the late Finley Allan, and General President William Sidell all serving as representatives of the MTD apprenticeship committee during their tenure as First Vice Presidents of the Brotherhood.

Metal Trades President Paul J. Burnsky called attention to the many services performed by Carpenters in the Metal Trades during a speech to the convention on the second day of sessions.

"Ever since its formation in 1881, your Brotherhood has been in forefront of many great and vital programs of the trade union movement destined to assure the workers of America continued improved standards of life through higher wages,

shorter working hours, cleaner and more sanitary working places and constant improvements to make job safety a true reality," Burnsky told delegates.

The MTD leader told delegates "It would be hard to imagine a Metal Trades Council functioning in the representation of workers in any kind of establishment without active participation by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, whose members are found wherever metal working operations are conducted."

He praised the work of Carpenters in the nation's shipyards, and he singled out such men as General Executive Board Member Pete Ochocki, Former Director of Organization Lou Rhodes and General Representative Clarence Briggs for their collective bargaining activities through Metal Trades Councils. He called for continued support of MTD.

"Our department works under your direction for your best interests," he said.



British Fraternal Delegate Wood, third from left, with escorts—GEB Members John Rogers, E. T. Staley, and Raleigh Rajoppi.

British Construction Leader Describes Problems of His Union

Leslie W. Wood, Assistant General Secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians of Great Britain extended fraternal greetings to the convention in his first visit to America. He described some of the difficulties of building tradesmen in his country which parallel problems facing union members here.

He pointed out, for example, recent limitations on picketing imposed by the House of Lords which restrict picketers to "the hailing or calling of a person driving a motor vehicle or the displaying of pickets."

Obstruction of a vehicle in picketing a construction site is illegal, he told delegates, "although previously the police had turned a blind eye to this." He reported that police are required to severely limit the activities of trade unionists.

He told delegates that the convention is setting up a voluntary Conciliation Advisory Service which could prove to be the first stage in promoting more trust in the whole area of industrial relations. As Wood described it, this government service would be similar to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service of the United States.

He said the greatest problem facing construction labor in Great Britain is "the lump." Lump labor, are more precisely "labor—only subcontractors" refers to the system of self-employment of building tradesmen encour-

aged by government action and tax measures in Great Britain. It is somewhat similar to the "gypsy trucking" practice facing Teamsters in the American transportation industry.

"The law at present in England allows a man who becomes self-employed to qualify for a tax exemption certificate to assist him during the first year of self employment.

"He then becomes eligible for tax, but this can be offset by claiming allowance for using his own transport, the use of one home's for an office, the employment of one's wife as a secretary, and other legitimate business payments.

"We do not object to this too much. What we find galling is that of a work force in the construction industry of a million and a quarter, 450,000, as a minimum estimate, are on the "lump" or self-employed, and once they obtain an exemption certificate, thereafter they cannot be found, in the main, by the tax man.

"They create fictitious addresses, they even sell photostatic copies of exemption certificates. They command high prices for the job because of an intensified industry suffering from an acute shortage of craftsmen. They create resentment among organized workers and are, in fact, a real threat to union organization.

"We have adopted various tactics to deal with the problem. We have had strikes in an effort to stamp them out. We have even set up a national

register of employers who guarantee not to employ them, but to no avail.

"This kind of problem is one which collective trade union action cannot overcome."

Wood reported to the convention that the building trades of Great Britain have undergone many changes since the late First General Vice President of the Brotherhood, Finley Allan, paid a free visit to Wood's own union convention seven years ago. The most important change occurred about 1971 when the principal construction unions merged and formed what is now termed The Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians. Today British carpenters, joiners, house decorators, painters, bricklayers, masons, in fact, virtually all union tradesmen belong to one union.

The construction industry in his country is highly fragmented, Wood said, and the work force is, to a great extent, casual. Workers are elusive and difficult to organize. He reported that at one time in the mid 1960's his union represented 60% of all carpenters and joiners in the industry, but this percentage has declined during the past decade. One of the reasons for the decline he said was "the lump."

Wood expressed deep appreciation for the opportunity to observe American trade unionism at first hand and expressed the hope that this would not be his only visit to America.



Floor discussions of the convention centered around proposed changes in the International Constitution and the report of the Resolutions Committee. Here are candid-camera views of some of the participants in the discussions.





Maritime Trades President Paul Hall, left, talks with General Secretary Livingston on the convention platform. Secretary Livingston has long been active in MTD affairs, representing the Brotherhood in Maritime gatherings.

Organizing by Building Trades Must Be Supported By Unions of Other Trades, says Maritime Leader

Describing the problem of organizing among the building trades has increasingly become difficult, Paul Hall, president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department, told delegates that they need support of all unions of the American labor movement.

He urged delegates to consider using every avenue offered by the AFL-CIO to reach non-union workers.

"You can no longer organize people on the basis of a hungry belly, because many people working for bosses today are not that hungry. They're deprived of other things. So when you take on the bosses today in an organizing drive, you have to confront them on many other levels."

He suggested approaching non-union workers through community service programs, civil rights programs, and other programs of the American labor movement.

"We have to approach the question of organizing in the total sense of the whole community," he said.

Hall emphasized that Carpenters must continue their active role in political affairs, also.

"We have a tendency to overlook the fact that we are still suffering under the yoke of bad legislation," he told the convention. "We have a tendency not to discuss our problems because of shame or other insufficient reasons. I refer specifically to our

acceptance of the Landrum-Griffin Law."

The head of the MTD cited several examples which showed how individual union members had been denied their rights because of discriminatory laws or anti-union interpretations by the courts. He told convention delegates that labor does not ask enough of legislatures.

"We let these politicians push us all around, to the degree that we're almost famous for our failures, not our successes." He reminded delegates that the primary concern of the convention is "the caring and feeding of Carpenters," and that they must do their job well.

Meany Address

Continued from page 9

"But the trickle-down theory does not work. It never did work. . . ."

The AFL-CIO president reminded Carpenter delegates that corporations showed after-tax profit increases of 17% in 1971, 25% in 1972, and 26% in 1973.

"If your membership had gotten wage hikes of 17%, 25%, and 26%, you wouldn't be worried a great deal about the cost of living now," Meany commented.

Deploring President Nixon's "Alice in Wonderland" economic policies for creating the fast-rising prices of the marketplace, Meany added: "And, as

bad as the price picture looks now, the outlook is far worse."

The Federation leader gave strong support to proposals that the federal government take swift and decisive action to bring the housing industry out of its current slump. He said that Congress should promptly pass laws allowing direct federal mortgage loans for middle-income families, with interest rates lower than those on private mortgage loans. He charged that the Nixon Administration deliberately phased out most federally-assisted housing programs, and he urged all of organized labor to press Congress to expand federal housing programs.

He described home construction as being in "a long and deep slump," and

he assured his listeners that "labor costs" are not responsible.

"We'll hear a lot of propaganda about the high cost of building trades wages," he said, but the real culprits are land costs and interest charges.

On-site labor costs accounted for 33% of a home's cost in 1949, and this had dwindled to 17% today, he pointed out.

Attributing his statistics to the National Assn. of Home Builders, Meany noted that the cost of an average home in 1949 was \$9,780, but in 1974 the average has risen to \$35,800.

Meany described the current situation as "the worst economic mess since the Civil War." He called for strong action by organized labor to remedy the situation.



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Advance

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Four vital convention committees met in Washington, D.C., at the General Offices, prior to the convention, so that their work would be ready for presentation to the delegates on time. The four key groups are shown on this page, with identifications indicated, left to right and clockwise. Some committee members were missing due to a major strike in California and other factors.



CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE



RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE



FINANCE COMMITTEE



APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE — Starting in the foreground, clockwise: Guy D. Adams, Washington State Council; George Babcock, Suffolk County, N.Y., District Council; John L. Hickey, Miami, Fla., District Council; Ollie Langhorst, St. Louis, Mo., District Council; George Vest, Jr., chairman, Chicago, Ill., District Council; Robert H. Gray, Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia, and Vicinity, Pa.; Andrew Earl Dann, Sr., Local 2024, Miami, Fla.; Anthony Ramos, secretary, California State Council; Thomas J. Welo, Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties District Council, O.; and John Rosenstrom, Nassau County, N.Y., District Council. Not pictured: Donald Bastemeyer, Local 253, Omaha, Neb.; James S. Bledsoe, Western Council; Paul A. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif., District Council.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE — Left to right, clockwise, are: Herman Bodewes, Jr., secretary, Buffalo, N.Y., District Council; Milan Marsh, chairman, Local 171, Youngstown; General Executive Board Member John Rogers; Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell; Wm. Mahoney, Local 20, New York, N.Y.; A. J. Christian, North Central Texas District Council; Louis Nunn, Local 256, Savannah, Ga.; Harold S. Sibert, Central Arizona District Council; Robert Lowes, Detroit, Mich., District Council; Arnold J. Smith, British Columbia Provincial Council; Roy W. Coles, Oregon State Council; and Lewis K. Pugh, Washington, D.C., District Council.

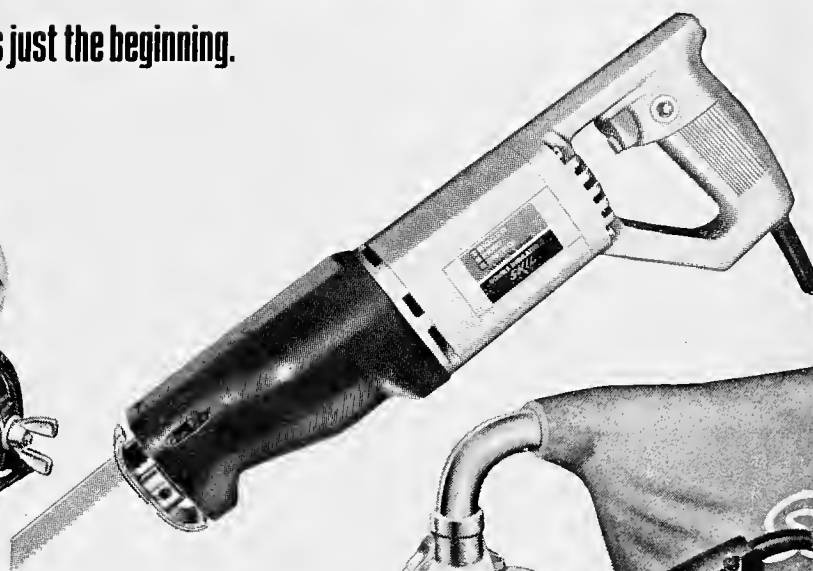
FINANCE COMMITTEE—Left to right, clockwise, are: Wesley Isaacson, Local 58, Chicago, Ill.; Guy Dumoulin, Province of Quebec District Council; Milton T. Frey, chairman, Local 278, Watertown, N.M.; Robert P. Argentine, Western Pennsylvania District Council; J. L. Hodges, Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La.; Masayuki Yamamoto, Local 745, Honolulu, Hawaii; J. O. Fountain, Houston & Vicinity District Council; Luther Sizemore, Jr., Secretary, New Mexico District Council; and Elmer E. Jacobs, Jr., Summit, Medina and Portage Counties District Council.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES — From left, John L. Watts, Local 162, San Mateo, Calif.; Robert Hayes, Local 94, Providence, R.I.; George Laufenberg, secretary, Local 620, Madison, N.J.; Howard Welch, chairman, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.; Arthur H. Galea, Local 2, Cincinnati, Ohio; Earl D. Meyer, Michigan State Council; Donald E. Johnson, Seattle, Wash., District Council; and Herbert Kortz, Minnesota State Council. Not present for the picture: Leslie Parker, San Diego, Calif., District Council.

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Chicago Hosts

Continued from page 10

three of scores of new structures which are 100% union built.

He told delegates that Mayor Richard Daley's father is a charter member of the Sheet Metal Workers Union and that the mayor has repeatedly told the various departments of the city that "the prevailing wage is the union wage."

Tom Nayder, president of the Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council, told the convention that Chicago put \$3.1 billion of construction in the area last year without one day of down time because of jurisdictional disputes.

"Chicago has in training more than 4,000 apprentices every year," he said. "All of the housing construction in Metropolitan Chicago is unionized, and the Building Trades leadership and its officers take an active part in the affairs of this great sprawling metropolitan market."

Federation President Lee pointed out that in 1972, when Carpenters were forced to go out on their first strike in 53 years, the unions in every craft and industry offered to help without waiting to be asked. Chicago has the only labor radio station in the country, WCFL, which provides around-the-clock facilities for its listening audience and which regularly covered the proceedings of the 32nd General Convention.

Mayor's Son

The convention warmly welcomed young State Senator Richard Daley, son of the mayor, who informed delegates that the week of the convention had been designated Carpenters Week in Illinois because of a joint resolution of State Representative Tom Hanahan and himself.

The Joint House Resolution stated: "The people of the State of Illinois readily recognize that over 80,000 residents of the State of Illinois are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. . . . Because of the dedication of these carpenters, a better way of life has benefitted all the people of the State of Illinois in better construction, better education, better health, and social services. . . ."

Lt. Gov. Neil Hartigan told delegates that Carpenters have "built America, and have a right to expect a decent return on their investment."

"Chicago is a city which has benefitted greatly from the efforts of or-

ganized labor," State Senator Richard Daley said. "A major part of organized labor's contributions to our welfare has come from the Chicago District Council of Carpenters. . . ."

Stanley Johnson, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, extended a warm welcome to the delegates on the second day of the convention. He urged delegates to work closely through their local unions with state and central labor bodies.

"To stay on the outside looking in is the same principle as that of the non-union worker," he said.

He pointed out that 95% of the union Carpenters in Illinois belong to the state AFL-CIO. He emphasized that labor unions must be active in political affairs and they must make their feelings regarding legislation known in their respective states.

He expressed concern with the trend of world affairs and reminded delegates that their jobs are affected by the action of multinational corporations. Johnson warned delegates that their primary concern is the American economy.

Chicago Member Speaks

The convention also heard from a member of Local 13, Chicago, who is now serving as a state representative in the legislature in Springfield. State Representative Thomas Hannahan, whose father was at one time a Brotherhood leader and a delegate to General Conventions, expressed pride that he was addressing delegates as a fellow member of the Brotherhood.

"We have in Illinois not only a great prevailing wage law that protects tradesmen and carpenters, but we also have a new law that, with the help of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, we adopted this session. That is the Fringe Benefit Protection Act, which makes it a criminal offense if an employer who has signed an agreement fails to contribute to the health, welfare and pension program that he has agreed to," he said.

Governor Walker of the State of Illinois dropped in on the convention on the fourth day, expressing his support of the efforts of delegates to cope with inflation and the other economic problems of the working population.

"I want to see workmen's compensation up-dated," he said. "I want unemployment compensation up-dated. I want a better minimum wage law for working people."

He also expressed the desire to obtain a strong anti-strike breakers law in the state.

Highlights of the 32nd General Convention in Color

No report on a General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would be complete unless it shows the color and excitement which surrounds the activity in the convention hall.

McCormick Place-on-the-Lake was brightly lit and bedecked with flowers as the 32nd General Convention assembled for five days of deliberations. From special seats at each end of the big auditorium spectators looked down upon one of the largest gatherings of trade unionists in North America. The pages which follow show some of the memorable 32nd General Convention in color.





Above: Gen. Sec. Livingston presents the framed art work for the delegate's badge to Chicago DC Pres. George Vest as an expression of thanks from the Brotherhood to the convention hosts.



Right: In opening ceremonies delegates stand for the Pledge of Allegiance to the Star Spangled Banner.

Below: With the playing of "O. Canada," the Canadian Anthem, delegates paid tribute to the International spirit of the Brotherhood.





Above: Father Joseph Donahue, chaplain of the Chicago Building Trades Council, delivers the invocation.

Above, right: General President Sidell welcomes General President Emeritus M. A. Hutcheson.



Right: Second General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell and General Treasurer Charles Nichols.

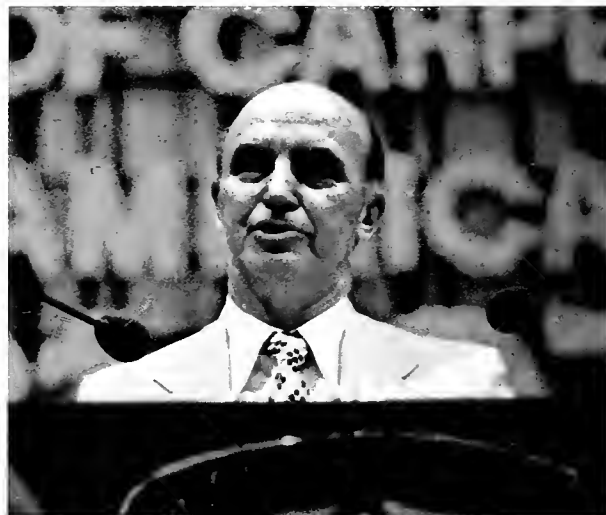
Below: Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan prepares to address the convention.





Above: A panoramic view of the convention from behind the rostrum.

Right: General Executive Board Member Leon Greene.



Below: General Executive Board Members Eldon T. Staley and William Stefanovitch greet each other at the convention platform.

Lower right: General President Sidell wields a mammoth gavel presented to him by Houston, Texas, District Council Secretary Jack Fountain, left, on behalf of his organization.





General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi.



Above: General Executive Board Members Hal Morton and Anthony Ochocki in a brief huddle.

Upper Right: General President Sidell shakes hands with General Secretary Livingston.

Right: General President Sidell exuberantly acknowledges an ovation.



The pictures at right from top to bottom: Robert Reid, secretary treasurer of the Ontario Provincial Council; G. B. Benonys, who was in charge of the messengers, with General Treasurer Nichols; and candid views of delegates on the convention floor.



Below: Two delegates confer for a moment before the opening of an afternoon session.



Right: "Union Carpenters Build Better" is a slogan on a delegate's hat.





Left: A lady delegate enjoys the proceedings of the convention.

Below: Retired General Executive Board Member Lyle Hiller, General President Emeritus M. A. Hutcheson, and Retired General Treasurer Peter Terzick.



Upper Left: A District 4 sign is thoroughly autographed as a convention souvenir. Lower Left: An organizing banner is displayed in the convention hall.



Above: GEB Member Stefanovitch with the new Canadian Labour Congress president, Joe Morris.



Right: A delegate is prepared to report the convention in pictures for his home local.

Below: Two candid views of delegates watching the proceedings on the opening day.



Below: Another view of the big convention hall from the rear tables.



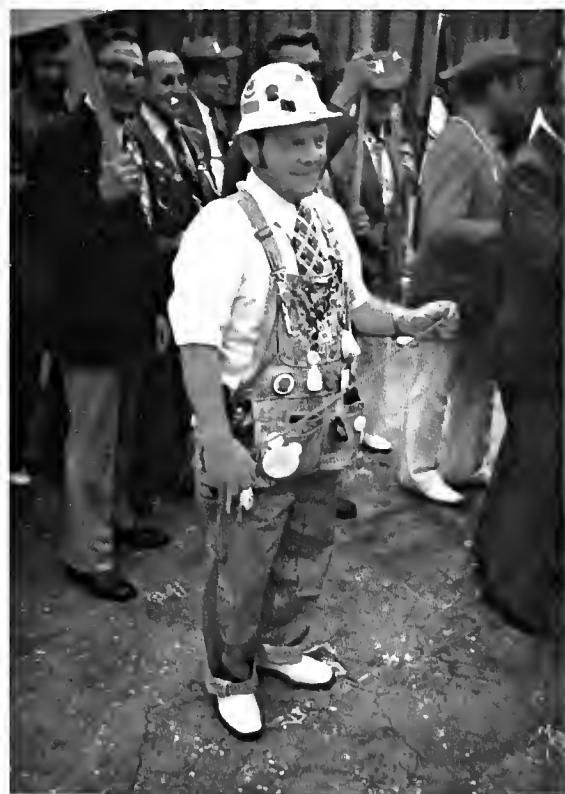


In the top picture at left delegates wait their turn at a microphone and in the lower picture New York City District Council President Conrad Olsen takes time out for a brief snack.



CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
 BROTHERS OF AMERICA

*Gala Demonstrations
Reelect
General Officers
and General Executive
Board Members*



The nominations of officers on the third day of the convention set off a series of enthusiastic and colorful demonstrations on behalf of favorite candidates.



Above: District 1 was out in force to endorse the incumbent officers.

Right: A contingent of 7th District demonstrators passes by.

Below: Board Members acknowledge delegates' support as demonstrators parade across the platform.



Right: General Executive Board Members Anthony Ochocki and Harold Lewis shake hands with wellwishers.



A parade of state and provincial flags lead off the demonstrations.





The pictures at left, beginning at the top: The Hawaiian delegation with General President Sidell and 8th District Board Member M. B. Bryant; Second General Vice President Campbell and General Secretary Livingston say aloha to an Hawaiian delegate; GEB Member Bryant shakes hands with an 8th District demonstrator; and, finally, the Chicago District Council lends its support to the incumbent officers.



Below: First District Board Member John Rogers with George Babcock of the Suffolk County, New York, District Council.





The report of the Constitution Committee has the undivided attention of a group of delegates.

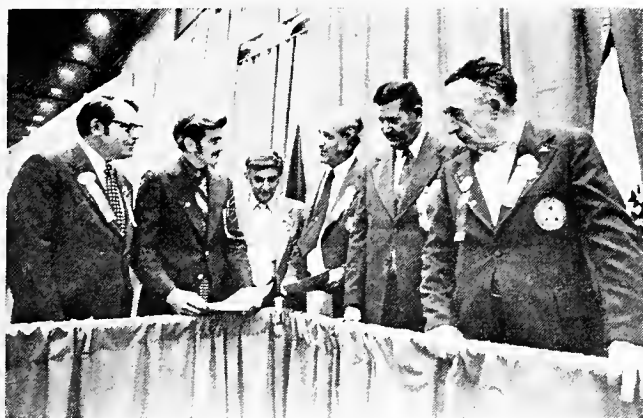
General Secretary Livingston, right, and three General Executive Board Members welcome Maritime Trades President Paul Hall to the convention platform.





GEB Member Frederick Bull acknowledges applause as the convention re-elected all officers and board members by acclamation.





RULES COMMITTEE



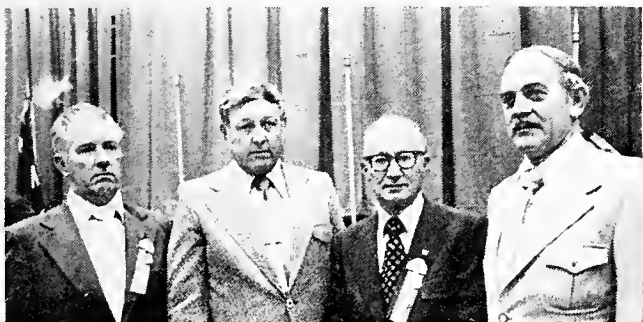
MESSENGERS



APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE



GENERAL SECRETARY'S COMMITTEE



COMMITTEE ON THE TRUSTEE'S REPORT



POLITICAL ACTION AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Convention Committees

RULES—From left, Harold Hauter, Maumee Valley, O., District Council; Ronald Bertolo, Local 494, Windsor, Ont.; S. L. DiBella, secretary, Utah District Council; F. G. Fletcher, chairman, Boston, Mass., District Council; Floyd Johnson, Wisconsin State Council; and Joseph O'Sullivan, Local 22, San Francisco, Calif.

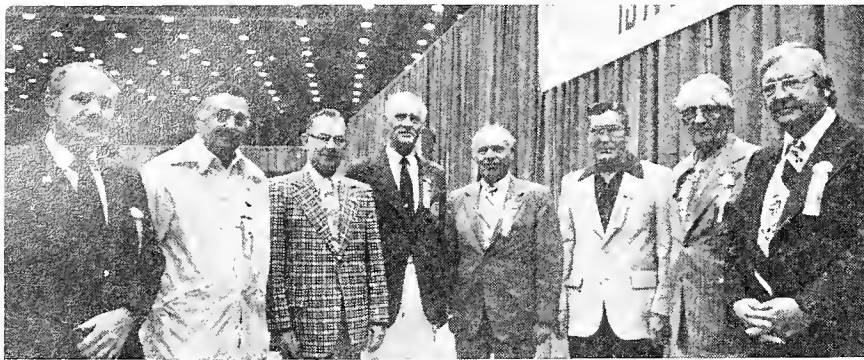
MESSENGERS—From left, Thomas L. Davis, Baltimore and Vicinity, Md., District Council; Milton Holzman, Local 1539, Chicago, Ill.; G. B. Benonyms, chairman, Local 36, Oakland,

Calif.; Dale H. Rouark, Local 64, Louisville, Ky.; Eugene Cameron, Central California District Council; Joseph McComisky, Local 878, Beverly, Mass.; W. C. Lee, Local 1798, Greenville, S.C., and W. H. Wood, Local 1471, Jackson, Miss. Not present for the picture: Leo Annett, Local 2366, Montreal, Que.; Louis Dulacka, Local 2693, Port Arthur, Ont., and Edward F. Loomis, Local 10, Chicago, Ill.

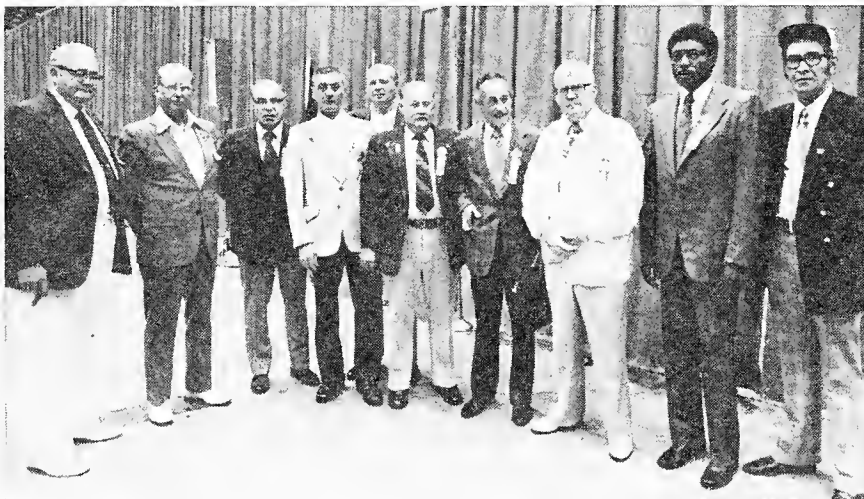
APPRENTICESHIP — From left, Jerry H. Jahnke, Fox River Valley

District Council, Wisc.; U. S. Grant, Local 1362, Ada-Ardmore, Okla.; Samuel Heil, secretary, Ventura County District Council, Calif.; Horace O. Moore, Jr., chairman, Jefferson County District Council, Ala., and John J. O'Connor, Local 608, New York, N.Y. Not present for the picture: Wm. J. Cameron, Local 452, Vancouver, B.C., who had to leave the convention because of the death of his father; Paul S. Cecil, Local 1490, San Diego, Calif.; Robert Lee Jones, Capital District Council, Ohio; and

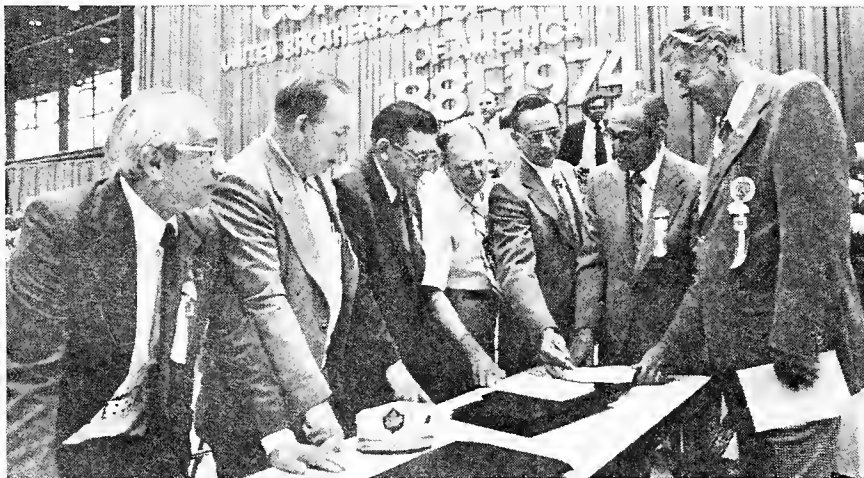
Continued on page 38



COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT



COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD REPORT



COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT



ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Convention Committees

Continued from page 37

John Williams, Local 715, Elizabeth, N.J.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT—From left, James E. Powers, secretary, Local 668, Palo Alto, Calif.; F. M. Pedersen, Local 1835, Waterloo, Ia.; Floyd Doolittle, Southern Council; H. P. Sullivan, Jr., Local 9, Buffalo, N.Y.; and Michael Balen, Milwaukee, Wisc., District Council. Not present for the picture: Ralph Cannizzaro, chairman, Westchester County, N.Y., District Council; Henry Frank, Jr., Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.; Charles G. Love, San Bernardino, Calif., District Council; and Auvie B. Wheeler, Sabine Area and Vicinity, Tex., District Council.

BOARD OF TRUSTEE'S REPORT—From left, Davis Booth, Local 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Wm. W. Nielsen, Local 665, Amarillo, Tex.; C. R. Adamson, Willamette Valley, Ore., District Council; and Howard Gray, secretary, Tri-State District Council, Tenn. Not present for the picture: John Anello, Local 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.; Primo J. Bertoldi, Local 971, Reno, Nev.; Harry V. Dawson, Jr., Local 1140, San Pedro, Calif.; Robert J. Stevenson, Local 40, Boston, Mass.; and Jack Wood, chairman, Local 674, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

POLITICAL EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION—From left, Elmer L. Heath, Southeastern Arizona District Council; George A. Tichac, chairman, Local 1005, Merrillville, Md.; Herbert H. Mabry, secretary, Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.; and Everette Sullivan, Local 2430, Charleston, W. Va. Not present for the picture: Henry L. Brown, Kansas City, Mo., District Council; James F. Moore, Mahoning & Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and Mercer County, Pennsylvania, District Council; Larry Null, Sequoia, Calif., District Council; Edward D. Perkowski, Local 1243, Fairbanks, Alaska; and William Sopko, Local 964, Rockland City, N.Y.

GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT—From left, Herbert P. Johnson, Wyoming State Council; Grover Field, Local 795, St. Louis, Mo.; Edward Rylands, Local 1583, Englewood, Colo.; Conrad Olsen, secretary, New York City District Council; Stanley L. Johnson, chairman, Local 141, Chicago, Ill.; Jerome B. Furniss, Local 586, Sacramento, Calif.; Warren P. Conary, Florida State Council; and Harry Anderson, Local 454, Philadelphia, Pa. Not present for the picture:

Edward P. Ryan, Local 2309, Toronto, Ont.

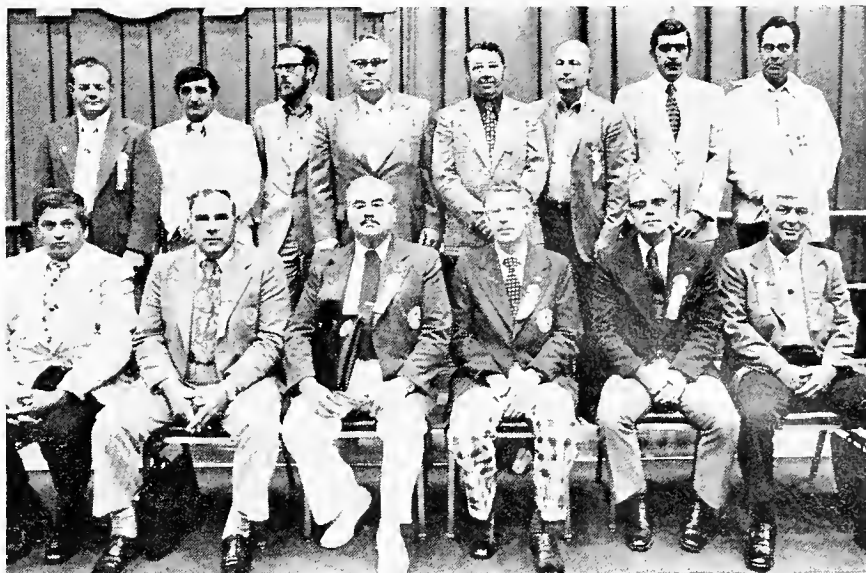
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT—From left, Francis J. McHale, Local 2287, New York, N.Y.; L. T. Knutson, Twin Cities, Minn.; District Council; Frank Miller, Local 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Weldon F. Newbury, Spokane, Wash., District Council; Charles M. Grisham, Local 1433, Detroit, Mich.; Fredrick Leach, Local 3233, Richmond H, Ont.; George Zack, secretary, Local 1052, Hollywood, Calif.; P. G. Jenkins, chairman, Local 47, St. Louis, Mo.; James Wallace, Local 3148, Memphis, Tenn.; and Orville Fletcher, Local 2103, Calgary, Alta.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT—From left, Jack Gellman, Local 791, New York, N.Y.; William N. Morris, Toronto, Ont., District Council; Dennis Sellers, Local 1897, Lafayette, La.; Eugene Adamson, Jr., Local 14, San Antonio, Tex.; Robert H. Getz, secretary, Keystone District Council, Pa.; George Casseday, chairman, Local 2633, Tacoma, Wash.; and Earl Honerlah, Local 162, San Mateo, Calif. Not present for the picture: Lawrence A. Ader, Southern Colorado District Council; and Dominick Spano, Local 1102, Detroit, Mich.

ORGANIZATION—From left, John H. Sea, Jacksonville, Fla., District Council; John W. Jackson, Local 977, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Peter Cavanaugh, Local 1837, Babylon, N.Y.; James A. Flores, secretary, Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif.; Thos. C. Ober, chairman, Local 393, Camden, N.J.; Thos. E. Ryan, Local 13, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Warosh, Midwestern Millmens District Council; Marcial Rey, Jr., Local 2864, Bernalillo, N.M.; and Robert Kokoruda, Local 153, Helena, Mont. Not present for the picture: Rene Brixhe, Local 2995, Kapuskasng, Ont.

ELECTION—From left, David Gullola, Local 87, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph Kiefer, chairman, North Coast County, Calif., District Council; Bernard J. Keller, Local 2241, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Keith Clinton, secretary, Southwestern Michigan District Council; Franklin Allen, Chemical Valley, W.Va., District Council; Hoyle Haskins, Golden Empire, Calif., District Council; Thos. O. Mickelson, Local 548, Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard Croteau, Local 111, Lawrence, Kans.; Nick W. Unrau, Local 1928, Vancouver, B.C.; Marvin Mitchell, Local 1281, Anchorage, Ak.; Ralph W. Farley, Rocky Mountain, Idaho District Council; Thomas J. Arseneau, New Brunswick Provincial Council; Benny Jordan, Local 2230, Greensboro,

Continued on page 55



ELECTION COMMITTEE



UNION LABEL COMMITTEE



NEGOTIATED FRINGE BENEFITS COMMITTEE



WARDENS

Earn Up To \$8 an Hour

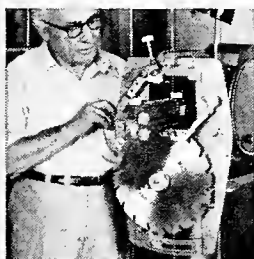
AND MORE

NEW
Weekend
or
Spare time
Business
of your own

In A Service Every Community Needs...

Sharpen Saws

and other tools for home
and industry the easy **Foley** way



Now's the time to cash in on the huge demand for professional saw sharpening service. With Foley Saw and Tool Sharpening equipment you can sharpen regular saw blades, carbide tipped and high speed steel blades, as well as router bits and other tools—and do a perfect job every time! You need no experience or training.

Profitable Business of your Own with Minimum Investment Needed

There's no need to make a big investment or tie yourself down to long hours of work when you're in "business for yourself" with Foley Sharpening equipment. You can set up for business anywhere: in your own basement, garage, tool shed or work room. Best of all, there is no stock to carry, no selling, no canvassing. Ninety cents out of every dollar you take in with Foley Saw Sharpening Equipment is *pure profit*! Takes only a few minutes to sharpen a regular saw for which you can charge \$2.00, and only 15 minutes to sharpen a carbide tipped blade for which you can charge \$8.00. So you can earn up to \$8.00 an hour. And Foley wants you to be successful so we help you with minimum investment.

No Experience Needed—Start Making Money At Once

It used to take years to become a saw sharpening professional when the work was done by hand. But with Foley equipment, *anyone* can precision sharpen saws and other tools *every time* because the Foley equipment is built for accuracy—it does the job for you—and you reap the profits. If you are handy with your hands, this is an ideal business for you to get started in. You set the amount of extra money you want to earn. You are your own boss.



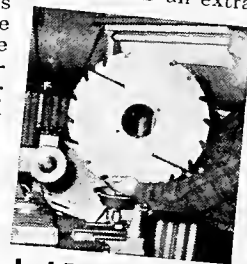
Town of 150 Supports Profitable Business

Even small towns are profitable. Dick and Jo Ann Koester were in business less than a year when they told Foley: "We have acquired another Foley Saw Filer and for the past two months we have been in full-time operation. As we live in a small town of 150 population in a farm area, we use our truck to pick up saws in five nearby towns. We already sharpen an average of 15-20 saws a day. Business for the future looks even better as good machine filing is our best advertising."



Growth of Carbide Tipped Saws Bonanza to Saw Sharpening Shop

Manufacturing firms of all sizes are switching to the new carbide tipped blades and that means an extra bonus to saw sharpening shops using Foley's special Carbide Grinding Equipment. The Foley Carbide Grinder precision sharpens dozens of different carbide tipped saws and tools. And with the average charge for resharpening a carbide tipped saw blade at a U. S. average of \$8, that's a tremendous bonanza to those who have the proper equipment.



Saw Sharpening Is Needed Everywhere!

People all over the country, just like yourself, are earning excellent money in the saw sharpening business—because it's growing every day. Beginners in their first week can earn \$8 an hour. Many find their sparetime idea blossoms into very profitable full time service business. You can do it, too! Find out how today!



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Foley

Yes, I want to find out more about the profits in the Saw and Tool Sharpening business. I understand that there is no obligation

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Address _____

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State _____ Zip _____



Willing Worker

A home owner was delighted with the way the painter had decorated his home. "You did a fine job," he said, "and I'm going to give you a little something extra. Here's \$10. Take the missus to a show."

That night the bell rang and the painter stood at the door, all dressed up.

"What is it," the man asked, "did you forget something?"

"No," said the painter, "I just came to take the missus to a show."

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Explanations

The difference between gossip and news is whether you hear it or tell it.

Would you say that a store detective is a counter spy?

A living wage is a little more than you are making now.

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Description

Policeman: Don't cry sonny, we'll find your father. What's he like?

Child: Beer and women.



First Grade Quiz

During a first-grade "What-Am-I?" session, the teacher asked: "I'm covered with feathers and I fly south in the winter. What am I?"

Up popped the hand of a youngster, whose father was a nightclub comic. "A rich Indian who can't stand cold weather," he volunteered.

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady from Lynn,
Who was so excessively thin,

That when she essayed

To drink lemonade

She slipped through the straw and fell in.



Dogs Welcome

Planning a vacation stay in Florida, the traveler didn't know what to do with his dog. He decided to write the hotel and ask if dogs were allowed.

Promptly, the hotel manager wrote back, "I've been in this business for 30 years. Never have I called on police to eject a disorderly dog. Never has a dog set fire to a bed with a cigarette. I have never found a hotel towel or blanket in a dog's suitcase. Nor a whiskey ring on a dresser. Sure, the dog is welcome."

And the manager added a post-script: "If the dog will vouch for you, come along too."

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

What They Think . . .

When little Jerome starts to school for the first time:

His Mother: "My little darling is almost grown up."

His Father: "I hope he can take care of himself around those bigger kids."

His Older Sister: "That means I have to walk him to school and back home every day—yecch!"

His Teacher: "I hope he's smarter than he looks."

The Neighbors: "Terrific! Now we can have peace and quiet for a few hours a day!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

School Rules

First-grader at home after his first day in school this year:

"Our new teacher says we only have two rules to learn in her class: sit down and shut up."

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Labor Consultant

Businessman: You've got nerve asking for a dollar. How about a dime or quarter?

Panhandler: Listen, give me a buck or don't, but don't tell me how to run my business.

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SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

3 out of 5

The boss was very angry. He called the bookkeeper in and shook his fist furiously at him.

"Look here, Smith! Your work is getting messier every day. See this 3? Why, it looks like a 5!"

"It is a 5, sir."

"Then, why," the boss roared, "does it look so much like a 3?"

MAKE YOUR \$\$\$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Man, That's Trouble

The financial secretary was extremely concerned over his records, and an acquaintance told him that he looked worried.

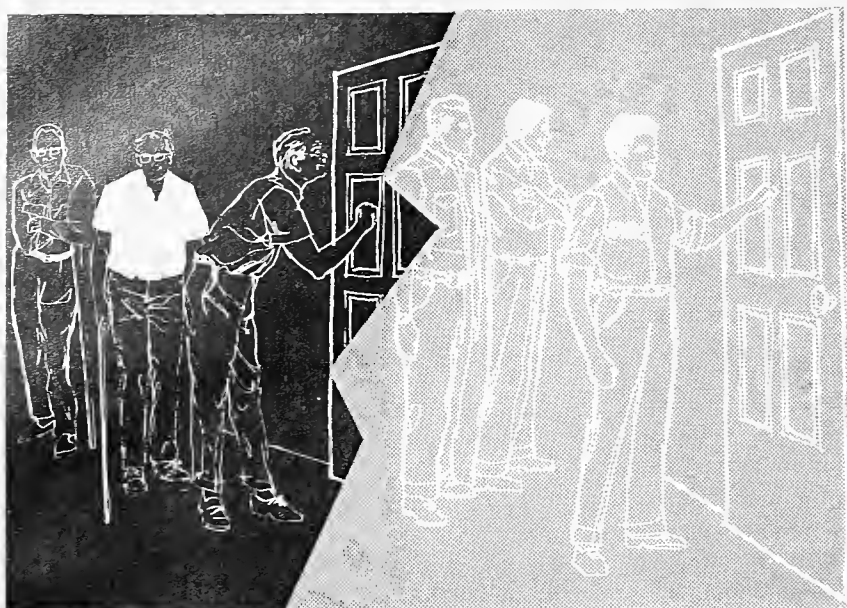
"You're exactly right," the man admitted, "I'm booked solid on worries. Why, I've got so many worries on my mind that if anything occurs today, it'll be 10 days before I can get around to worrying about it!"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Next Question

He: What would I have to give you for just one little kiss?

She: Chloroform!



VOC's Door-Knocking Volunteers Expand Their Work

Samples of the credentials carried by every VOC volunteer working in the current industrial organizing drive. Each card is countersigned by a local union officer.

VOC organizers are knocking on doors in scores of industrial communities across North America, as the United Brotherhood's Voluntary Organizing Program gets underway.

Teams of volunteer workers have been selected in hundreds of local industrial unions, and many of these are now getting special training through regional indoctrination sessions designed to prepare VOC teams for their special membership drives.

Each member enlisted in the VOC program receives a special pocket-sized I.D. card like those shown on this page. Each card is countersigned by the local union president and serves as official identification for the organizer when he begins contacting workers who do not belong to the union.

Each VOC organizer who completes the indoctrination and training session will receive a certificate showing completion of the special courses.

VOC is primarily intended to organize the unorganized industrial workers in the Brotherhood jurisdiction. It will be extended to other phases of the membership once the industrial drive is well underway.

In a special letter to each local union participating in the VOC program, General President William Sidell reminded local union officers: "Every unorganized worker poses a serious threat to the welfare and security of our members, and I cannot overemphasize the urgency and importance of organizing the unorganized. The VOC Program was developed to help accomplish this objective. It represents a cooperative effort between your International and all Councils and local unions—with active support and participation by the entire UBC membership. The success of our organizing is essential to the future security of every member."

The following is the initial list of VOC organizers recently selected by their local unions to participate in the program:

LOCAL 338, SEATTLE, WASH. Paul L. Belts; Chauncey Betts; Don Boltz; John L. Carr; Gregg W. Doty; Orville Evanger; Donald E. Fink; James Glass; John Healy; Dan Humphrey; Louis Nokes; Fred D. Ramsey; Tetsuo Yanagawa.

LOCAL 561, PITTSBURG, KANS. Rex Armstrong; William J. Dunn; Robert D. Murphy; John G. Zogar.

LOCAL 821, SPRINGFIELD, N.J. Fernando Jimenez; Russell D. McNair; Stanley Roll.

LOCAL 1149, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Robert Knight; Ted L. Knudson; Hugh V. MacDonald; Earl R. Mitchell; John H. Styles.



LOCAL 1169, NASHVILLE, TENN. Steve Morrison.

LOCAL 1297, MEMPHIS, TENN. Claude Bradford; Chester Cobbins.

LOCAL 1359, TOLEDO, O. Thomas Faley; James Feudi; James Johnoff; John Lackner.

LOCAL 1583, ENGLEWOOD, COLO. Allan Bernhardt; Richard LaCrue; Frank E. Taylor.

LOCAL 1635, KANSAS CITY, MO. Joseph Damico; Paul Ellis; Emil A. Holk.

LOCAL 1746, PORTLAND, ORE. Kenneth C. Allen; Paul H. Crawford; Ray F. Moore; Charles L. Ward.

LOCAL 1764, MARION, VA. William R. Bowman; E. Richard Hearn; James B. Kestner; James O. Rouse; Larry L. Wyatt.

LOCAL 1932, MOBILE, ALA. Gail Austry; Irene Eubanks; Ruby Goforth.

LOCAL 2021, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Catherine Davis; Loyd McMullen; Linda Tyler.

LOCAL 2040, COBURG, ORE. Tom Abar; Gary Duncan; Joe Trummel.

LOCAL 2072, JACKSON, MISS. Roy Butler; Lee Cooper; Charlie Tims.

LOCAL 2106, WESTMORELAND, TENN. Larry Bratha; Tony Lyles; Branda Tillman.

LOCAL 2116, GRENADA, MISS. Nathaniel Drinkwater; Sammy Jackson; William Wright.

LOCAL 2193, ACKERMAN, MISS. James Crimm; Mary Goins; Robert Worrells.

LOCAL 2226, GRAY, GA. Charles Dudley; Irene P. Farrar; Carole Herton; Emory Turner; Mary N. Upshaw.

LOCAL 2266, PORTLAND, TENN. Nathan Calvert; Jerry Crowder; J. W. Faulton.

LOCAL 2268, MONTICELLO, GA. Bobby Drureaux; Rossie Farrar; Charles D. Moore; Willie C. Ross; Fred Seabrooks; Ralph Singleton.

LOCAL 2271, STAMPS, ARK. Mae Bull; Maurine Brown; Linda Cole; Syble Millican; Willie Robinson; Bobby Taylor.

LOCAL 2272, MACON, MISS. L. G. Andrews; Robert Williams.

LOCAL 2299, COLUMBIA, LA. Francis Martin; Leon Scott; Dovie Tarver; Jesse W. Thames.

LOCAL 2312, LITTLE ROCK, ARK. Dorothy Brister; Ollie Brooks; Maideest Robinson.

LOCAL 2326, CLARKSDALE, MISS. Willie Boykins; Ophelia Cothran; Florence Jeffcoat; Joe White.

LOCAL 2336, LAUREL, MISS. Robert J. Falconer; Samuel L. Itson.

LOCAL 2343, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Willie L. Adams; David Gatson; Eugene Jackson.

LOCAL 2385, CONWAY, ARK. Mildred Canady; Dorothy Shadell; Stanley Talley; Hurmer Lee Wright.

LOCAL 2390, CARY, MISS. J. D. Hughes; William Patterson; Danny Seaton.

LOCAL 2409, MONTGOMERY, ALA. Mary King; Annie Pearl; Daisy Poole; Leola Walker.

LOCAL 2449, BENTONIA, MISS. Henry Pearson; Willie Scott; George Stark Jr.

LOCAL 2462, COLUMBUS, MISS. Roy Brownlee; Linda R. Davis; Wm. Jamison; Annie Spann.

LOCAL 2489, NEW SALISBURY, IND. Joseph Elliott; Gerald R. Green; Warren Lewis, Jr.

LOCAL 2491, MONTICELLO, GA. Johnny Campbell; Roosevelt Dennis; Curtis Drinkell; Chas. Greer; Eddie Standifer.

LOCAL 2509, JACKSON, TENN. Curtis Collier; Grace Munnally; Pittman.

LOCAL 2517, CUBA, N. MEX. Jose L.

Chacon; Eustacio Chavez; Frank J. Chavez; Alvaro Maestaz.

LOCAL 2519, SEATTLE, WASH. Robert F. Biringer; Frank Cayenne; Joseph L. LaFond; Gerald Lee Otis.

LOCAL 2523, MEMPHIS, TENN. Rayford Herod; Josephine Marshall; Cullen Quick; Floyd Wortham.

LOCAL 2525, BELLAMY, ALA. Joe Smith; Arthur Vawters; Lonnie Walton.

LOCAL 2547, MANY, LA. R. C. Bearden; Tommy Joe Cox; Joseph G. Ebarb; Doyle W. Lee; J. C. McClanahan; Wilson E. O'Bannon; Johnny A. Slaughter.

LOCAL 2607, PLAIN DEALINGS, LA. Odis R. Gennings; Franklin Hammontree; Curtis L. Webb.

LOCAL 2642, MEMPHIS, TENN. Chedor Chumley; Robbie Glover; Michael Parsons.

LOCAL 2685, MISSOULA, MONT. William Becker; Lloyd Greenup; James A. Hill; Steve Waldron.

LOCAL 2697, MAGNOLIA, ARK. R. H. Arthur, Jr.; T. B. Bullock; Vernon L. Dodson; Velton Doss; G. L. Hendricks; Willie Smith; Wade Wilson.

LOCAL 2777, EUGENE, ORE. Charles Coe; Ernest Marshall; Charles L. Perin; James B. Pinkard; Orval Snider.

LOCAL 2787, SPRINGFIELD, ORE. Wayne Houston; Doyle Russell; Robert Whitson.

LOCAL 2789, ARCATA, CALIF. Troy Bass; Raymond Cook; Russell C. Nelson; Walter Oldham; Cassius E. Smith.

LOCAL 2816, EMMETT, IDAHO. James Eldridge; E. L. Foruria; Ron Harrington; Ron Hyde.

LOCAL 2817, QUEBEC, QUEBEC. Aurelien Courcy; Patrick Gauthier; Albert LaLonde; Charles Plourde.

LOCAL 2825, NASHVILLE, TENN. O. C. Cosby; Dock Lee; Reo Wood.

LOCAL 2848, DALLAS, TEX. J. E. Berryhill; Billy Hughes; Clyde R. Kenyon; Catarino Reyes; Clifford Sheperd.

LOCAL 2867, ALBUG, N.M. Barbara Alderete; Linda Ferguson; Lawrence Moya; Carole Mumford.

LOCAL 2901, MEMPHIS, TENN. A. D. Moore; Douglas Ralley; Robert Whitney.

LOCAL 2926, MEMPHIS, TENN. Percy Galloway; Otris Russell; Dan B. Taylor.

LOCAL 2929, NASHVILLE, TENN. Darine Davis; Bennie D. Patrick; Melvin Starstine.

LOCAL 2931, EUREKA, CALIF. James D. Emmons; Teddy Harrison; R. C. Stokes; Gary Dale Thissell.

LOCAL 3054, LONDON, ONT. Archie Brown; Werner Hertlein; Adam Salvona; Charles Sofalvi.

LOCAL 3100, GALLATIN, TENN. John M. Faulton; Shirley A. Lambert; Robert Robertson.

LOCAL 3119, TACOMA, WASH. Herbert Culver; Richard Dill; John Mazza; Wilfred Ramos.

LOCAL 3122, SPARKMAN, ARK. Harvey Davis; C. L. Hunter; Roosevelt D. Pigg; Willie Smith; Theoda Wesley; Austin Williams.

LOCAL 3144, TUSCALOOSA, ALA. Willie Boston; Mary F. Keith; Hester Townsend.

LOCAL 3148, MEMPHIS, TENN. John Adams; Susie Stanford; Otis Vickfall.

LOCAL 3172, DODSON, LA. Lee Gland; Excell Hawthorne; Doyle Johnson; James Felton Jordan; Ledrew Monroe.

LOCAL 3181, LOUISVILLE, KY. Frank Beasley; Lawrence Livingston; James C. White.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY D.C., EUGENE, ORE. Clarey Adamson; William Collins; Lee Harrison.

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WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

TWO MORE JOBLESS AREAS—New York City and Northeastern Pennsylvania have been added to the list of major labor areas with "substantial" (6% or more) unemployment.

The addition of the two areas brings to 47 out of a total of 150 "major labor areas" which have substantial unemployment. This is the highest number on the substantial list since the 47 in November, 1972.

SAME HAZING—Attending the 8th annual Festival of American Folklore, Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan said that folklore in the construction trades changes hardly at all from one generation to another. For example, said Brennan, apprentices are still "hazed" when they first come on the job just as they were 100 and 200 years ago. It's a very rare apprentice, Brennan explained, who hasn't found his workshoes nailed to the floor, his overalls nailed to the locker wall, and some weird substitutions made in his lunch pail when he's not looking.

ONLY THE NAME CHANGES—The Labor Department has acknowledged the current trend to eliminate reference to sex in job and organization titles. It has, therefore, changed the name of the Office of Workmen's Compensation Programs to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs.

FIRST PAUPER CANDIDATE—The U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled that a person may not be kept off election ballots because he or she lacks the money to pay a filing fee. Melvin Perkins, a 51-year-old retired union merchant seaman of Baltimore, Md. became the first person in the nation to take advantage of the court ruling. In filing for a state office he certified under a new state election law that he was unable to pay the \$290 filing fee.

UNLEADED GASOLINE—Many rural gasoline stations have until October 1, 1974, to install at least one pump of unleaded gasoline for 1975 model cars. The unleaded requirement applies to all stations that sold 15,000 gallons or more of gasoline in 1971 or any year since and which are located in a county with a population density of under 50 persons per square mile.

TRAVEL NORTH AND SOUTH—The Environmental Protection Agency has been advised by the Mexican and Canadian governments that service stations along major routes in their counties will have unleaded gasoline when 1975 automobiles go on sale this month.

RECORD NUMBER—The National Labor Relations Board broke all records during fiscal 1974 in deciding cases under the nation's primary labor relations law.

In the busiest year of its history in administering the National Labor Relations Act, the five-member board handed down 977 decisions in contested unfair labor practice cases brought before it by individuals, employers, and unions. Additionally, there were 543 rulings by the Board in employee representation election cases. Each total was a record.

METRIC CONVERSION—The Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards has announced that it has a computer program package which converts the customary U.S. system of measurements to the metric system. It is making the conversion package available to industries along with documentation explaining how to get the program running on different computers.

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Peter H. Rood
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James D. Soule
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Edward H. McInroy
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George James Luzzi
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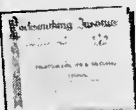
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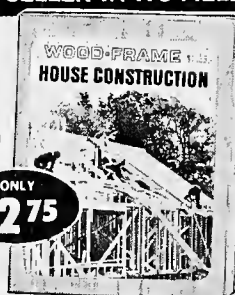
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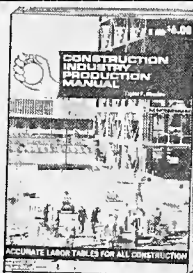
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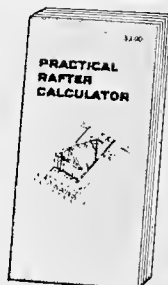


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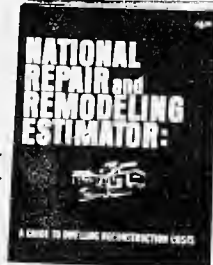


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In Retrospect

*Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.*

By R. E. LIVINGSTON
*General Secretary
and Editor*



75 YEARS AGO—SEPTEMBER, 1899

Birmingham Strike

A general strike among the union carpenters of Birmingham, Ala., occurred in September, 1899 when between 300 and 400 men quit work. Their demand was for a minimum wage of \$2 a day and nine hours instead of 10 to constitute a day's work. As the craft was well organized in Birmingham, the contractors were expected to submit and concede to the just demands of the men.

Organizing Work

For the organizing work of sending out lecturers, speakers and organizers, the sum of \$2,445.44 was expended by the Brotherhood in 1898. In September, 1899 four paid organizers were active in the field.

The editor noted: "We have also the liberal and hearty assistance of the vast corps of local and district organizers of the American Federation of Labor. To the credit of these zealous workers can be placed fully one-third of the new unions chartered by us. Many of the new unions brought into formation have been attached to us through our liberal distribution of printed matter and organizing literature sent out broadcast from the general office."

Trade Movements

From July, 1898 to September, 1899, the Brotherhood expended the sum of \$13,638 for strikes and "trade movements." The largest amount was paid to the Scranton, Pa., local union. Scranton members, combined with all the building trades conducted a heroic struggle against the Builders Exchanges for nearly four months to establish the eight-hour day.

Springfield Raise

In 1899 the Brotherhood was among the organizations which benefitted

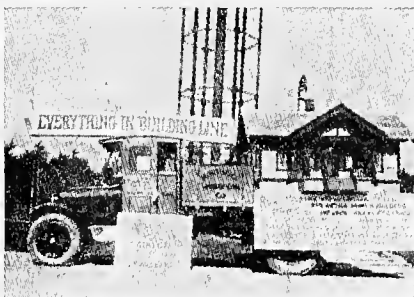
from the union movement in Springfield, Mass. Carpenters there received a raise of 25 cents per day.

Future of the Trade

In a letter to the editor a Brooklyn, N.Y., member wrote: "When one looks at the enormous amount of iron, steel and other hard metals which enter into the construction of modern buildings, I am tempted to ask, Mr. Editor, what sort of a future this trade has before it, anyway? Is it possible that some day it will die out altogether in the cities? I know that the trade is an ancient one, for the Ark was surely never built of iron. I have read in Scripture and history of the many magnificent works done in wood. But as I have watched the gradual change in construction during the last 30 years it seems to me that the future of the carpenter's trade lies in the possibility of someone, sooner or later, inventing a successful process of making timber non-combustible, without injuring its structural value or artistic beauty. I believe this would surely come, if some of the bright scientific men would only experiment long enough. I feel sure that this subject is of interest to the trade."

Remember, Organize!

The editor admonished his readers: "Organize the carpenters in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union."



In 1924 a local union of Carpenters produced this Labor Day parade float.

50 YEARS AGO—SEPTEMBER, 1924

Convention Time

The Brotherhood's first convention was held in Chicago in 1881. Then, only a small number was present, representing a very small organization. At this first gathering only a few localities in the United States were represented. Plans for the 1924 convention, however, included delegates from the entire U.S., Canada, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico the Virgin Islands and Panama.

At the 21st convention, scheduled to be held in Indianapolis in September, 1924, the drafting of laws governing admission to the Home and the pension were to be considered. Summing up the convention prospects, the Editor commented, "Looking over the past four years, conditions and wages have generally improved; and employment, taking the country as a whole, has been good."

Shorter Work Days

In 1849 workmen toiled 14 to 16 hours a day. The average work day in 1874 was still 12 hours long. The courage and sacrifice of the early trade unionists made the 10-hour day possible. By 1924 the eight and nine-hour day were in general use.

Membership Rise

On June 30, 1924, the membership of the Brotherhood, in good standing, was 327,564 as compared with 296,343 for the end of April, 1923.

Timber Getting Scarce?

As reported 25 years ago: "Talk about 'synthetic lumber', as it is called, is puzzling. In a country as fertile as the United States why should it be necessary to seek a substitute for wood? If it is because the available timber resources are within sight of exhaustion, then surely it is a question of the gravest immediate concern for the Federal Forests Department."



CANADIAN REPORT

Federal Construction Study Deplores Job Pile-ups, Calls for Remedies

A two-year study aimed at finding ways and means of leveling out the ups and downs in the construction industry winds up with 11 recommendations which are directed at governments, industry, and the building trades unions.

The study was done at the behest of the federal government by the Economic Council of Canada. It is a 250-page document called "Toward More Stable Growth in Construction."

Over the years both business and unions have drawn to the attention of the federal government how detrimental instability of the construction industry has been to the economy as a whole as well as to the components of the industry itself.

The Council's study confirmed, not just that such instability certainly exists, but that it is the cause of inefficiency and higher costs, higher risks and lower profits, and employment swings which lead to inadequate manpower planning and conflict in industrial relations. In short, it's bad for business and bad for labor.

When the industry is in recession, workers are unemployed and much equipment lies idle. Even when business is normal, unemployment and idle equipment are the rule, because the industry is geared for boom periods. Then and then only is the industry's capacity fully employed.

Each of the three main sectors—government, residential and private non-residential construction—account for about one-third of total construction expenditures and a third of cyclical instability. But provincial governments, which are the largest spenders with 44% of the total, account for over half the instability in government construction alone.

But in an indirect sense federal policies have a major effect on the industry. When the government's policies are expansionary, the construction industry expands. When the policies are tightened up, demand slackens and construction of all kinds falls.

The study mentions that construction unions point to uncertain employment and impermanent employer/employee relations as major disadvantages which

justify more generous hourly wages and benefits than for equivalent jobs in more stable industries. It points out that construction employers have shown less resistance to wage demands than manufacturers, so that construction wages which were at parity with wages in manufacturing in 1951 rose to a level almost 50% higher in 1971.

"Construction firms responded to the higher wage bill in two ways—by passing on the costs to purchasers, and by accelerating the introduction of labor-saving techniques and materials."

But what the study fails to take into account at this point is how fast unemployment in the industry has risen at the same time.

The following table based on Statistics Canada provides a clear indication of what instability in the industry has done to construction unemployment:

Year	Construction Unemployment	Unemployment in all Industry
1953	9.3%	3.0%
1958	19.0%	7.0%
1963	15.2%	5.5%
1968	12.6%	4.6%
1973	22.2%*	7.3%*

(*These figures are for first quarter only. Corresponding figures for the full year 1972 were 14.9% and 6.3%.)

The industry itself is unstable as the number of firms proliferates when things are good. This has a serious effect on the profitability of the average construction company. Profits decline sharply as firms are exposed to the competitive squeeze. This in turn has a depressing effect on other sectors of the economy, particularly manufacturing.

One of the key proposals of the Council's study is intervention by the government to influence the timing of construction spending of firms, governments, and households in order to achieve more stability. In order to be successful, such a policy would have to discourage some groups from constructing during booms, and induce them to construct during recessions.

If a workable system could be devised,

the saving would probably be somewhere between \$400 million and \$600 million a year. But total stabilization is impractical in a free enterprise economy—"Total stabilization would require a high degree of direction and control over construction investment, akin to that in fully planned economies"—even so, a realistic degree of stabilization would still realize substantial savings.

The study recommends that big construction projects should be scheduled so that they don't pile up one on another, making it difficult for the industry to cope with them and leaving a sorry aftermath. It points to the construction boom of the 1950s when the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Trans-Canada Pipeline peaked in the same two or three years. When they were completed, no other projects of equal magnitude were ready. The subsequent slack left a trail of misery in many communities.

It suggests that all levels of government target their spending to have a positive effect on industry stability. Private industry should plan their projects in a responsible way to help achieve this same result.

The government should try to influence private construction spending by the carrot-and-stick method—by a system of taxes, "investment levies", during boom times, and by incentive payments during slumps.

It proposes the abolition of the sales tax on building materials. But during the election campaign, the federal government promised a \$500 cash grant to every Canadian who bought a house of moderate price. This would be an alternative to the elimination of the sales tax as this tax is a good revenue producer, about \$450 million a year. The cash grant would cost only about \$33 million a year.

Another recommendation involves increased emphasis on public financing of low income housing, "both for social and stabilization reasons".

The final recommendations call for more and better information to be provided by Statistics Canada regarding construction activity and demand from all sectors of the economy, and additional financial encouragement to the National Construction Industry Development Foundation for research on specific problems and needs.

This is just a brief summary of what is a very vital report on an essential industry. In a relative sense, boom conditions have existed in the industry for several years and are expected to continue for the rest of the decade. Still heavy fluctuations in employment have plagued the building trades.

According to the study, the industry employs between 400,000 and 500,000 people with a pool of 100,000 to 200,000 floating workers who move in and out of the industry depending on conditions.

The Economic Council's work deserves serious consideration.

Predict Rough Bargaining Ahead

An all-time record for strikes and lockouts could be set this year, according to David Archer, president of the 700,000-member Ontario Federation of Labor. He made this prediction after assessing time lost through strikes and lockouts during the first half of this year.

Workers have been losing ground in their fight to maintain the buying power of their earnings, and this ground can only be made up by unions exercising their power at the bargaining table to the limit.

Last year's relatively satisfactory wage settlements have been wiped out by continued price increases, he said in his Labor Day message. Some companies have re-opened contracts at unions' request and added cost of living clauses, but some of these companies immediately raised their prices. The fact that their profits also increased has not been lost on organized labor.

The result is that "the coming year will obviously see some rough bargaining."

Public Now Sees Wages Lagging

The OFL president also said that another significant fact is that the public is not now "screaming" that wage gains are causing inflation.

Evidence that wages are chasing prices was provided by the Steelworkers' Union in its brief to the federal enquiry into price boosts by the Steel Company of Canada. This is Canada's largest steel producing and manufacturing company and one of the most profitable on the continent.

The enquiry was launched during the federal election campaign in response to public concern with further increases in prices of a commodity which affects costs in many other industries.

The union charged the steel industry, largely controlled by four companies,

with "an administered price strategy" so that prices are not related to costs but "by what can be gotten away with."

As for wages, they have historically lagged behind both productivity and profitability, said the brief. Real wages from 1961 to 1972 rose 28.4% while real output per worker increased by 34.9%. And while unit labor costs rose 33% in the period, other costs rose by 47.8%.

The Canadian steel industry is fast-growing and efficient. Wages compare favorably with U.S. wages and in some cases are better. Steel company profits usually run ahead of comparable U.S. profits.

Statistics Soon To Be Available

Statistics Canada is expanding its work to provide the construction industry with more information about the demand for building trades workers.

Huge projects are under way or projected, such as the Olympics in Montreal, the James Bay power project in northern Quebec, the Athabasca oil sands and other gas and oil developments, which create shortages of skilled labor. These shortages are already showing up, according to government officials, although sometimes workers are available at one end of the country but the jobs are at the other end.

The Statistics department will estimate the demand for labor and other services by making surveys of uncompleted projects. StatCan officials say that the information provided should give planners as much as a year's time to figure out what trades will be needed at a particular time and where they would be needed.

This information should start being published soon and will supplement information to be made available by the end of the year by the federal Manpower Department's forecasting unit. This unit will produce short- and medium-range estimates of labor demand in 69 industries including construction.

New CLC President

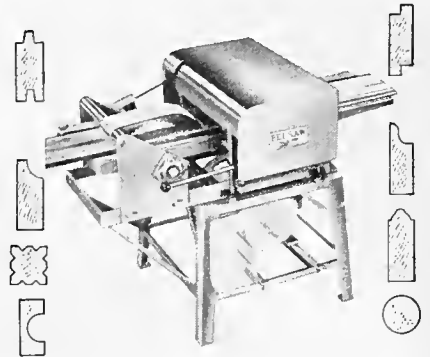
Continued from page 11

another, we should be communicating in our communities as well. Unions, after all, are organizations that were founded by and for people, and we must continue and even renew our efforts to draw people together. We in the labor movement are concerned with the individual as government and business can never be. Our movement was built on this principle, and it has been our strength throughout the many years of our existence."

CANADIAN HISTORY

Morden Lazarus, special Canadian correspondent for **The Carpenter** and founder of Cooperative Press Associates, the Canadian labor press service, has written a history of the labor movement in Canada. Called "Years of Hard Labour: Trade Unions and the Workingmen in Canada," it is published by the Ontario Federation of Labor and has received highly favorable reviews.

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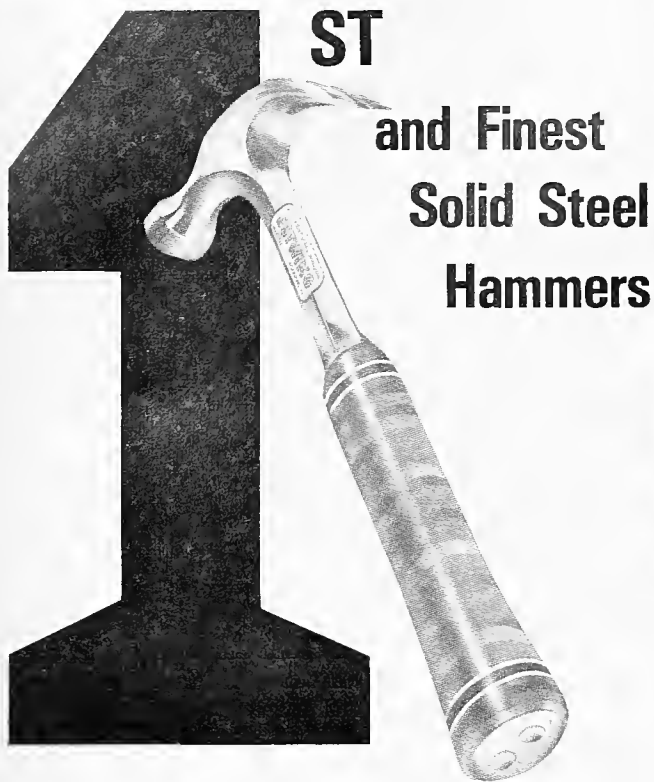
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One of two big, inflated balloons promoting the candidacies of General Secretary Livingston, Second Gen. Vice Pres. Pat Campbell, and GEB Member John Rogers floats above the convention platform, as AFL-CIO President George Meany speaks to the convention. (Chicago Sun-Times Photo)

Building Trades President

Continued from page 13

1974, he said, reminding that many unions signed short-term contracts until wage controls were lifted.

"It's important that labor costs in these renegotiations not be raised so fast as to discourage new construction and thus increase unemployment in the industry above the already high level."

He warned that the challenges of the open shop movement are "at least as serious as those faced during the depression of the 1930's. Open shop firms of the country handled an estimated \$45 billion worth of construction in 1972," he said.

He urged that building tradesmen let the public know the true facts about their condition.

Georgine Paints Grim Picture

Labor Day would be an ideal starting point for decisive action in meeting the nation's economic problems, particularly construction, President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department said in his Labor Day message, issued shortly after the convention.

"For the whole year", he said, "construction activity has been affected more drastically than any other sector of the economy. In 1973, more than \$100 billion was spent on construction. The estimated figure for this year is \$97 billion, which includes a 10 percent increase in construction costs.

"Housing starts during the first half of this year, in spite of our rising population and accompanying increased needs, were 31 percent below the level of the comparable period of 1973."

Georgine noted that this is largely the result of the relative scarcity of mortgage funds and high interest rates.

THE CARPENTER

Sidell Keynote

Continued from page 8

Improvement Committee and continue in Canada with renewed and vigorous political action.

"I see as my goals our members needs. The name of the game is jobs. The name of the game is greater numbers and greater organization. When we get right down to it, our impact is determined by our degree of organization and growth. We must have unity. We must have determination, and we must be disciplined."

He repeated a theme which he emphasized at the regional seminars throughout the country last year—membership involvement.

"We will lay the issues before you," he told delegates and the general membership. "It is up to you to make the decisions."

He stated with strong conviction: "In order for our organization to be strong, our members must be involved. In my opinion, that is the key to our future—membership involvement. We must share our successes, our failures, and our frustrations."

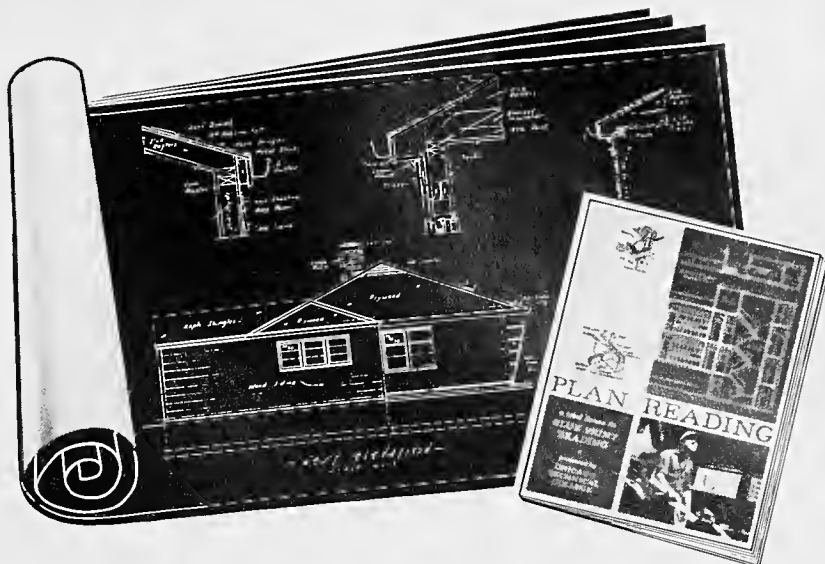
Later in his address, Sidell said, "We must bring to the thousands of non-union workers the integrity, the responsibility, and the security that our United Brotherhood has to offer . . . As I have said many times, our impact is dependent upon our degree of organization. Let us improve that degree. Let us expand our impact. . . ."

As he concluded the stirring speech, which drew rounds of supporting applause, he told the delegates, "We have a great organization to sell, and we're going to sell it."



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THE STAFF AT WORK IN CHICAGO—The support team for the General Officers and the various convention committees was the complement of staff assistants who came from the General Offices in Washington, D.C., to maintain convention offices and handle the daily routines. Shown here are some members of this team, starting at upper left, top row:

1. Rachel Thompson and Alice Blinsley with Secretary Livingston and a delegate. 2. Sue Dillon and Dee Cooper with the credential files. 3. Ervin Meyer at the convention platform. 4. Comptroller Lowell King on duty. 5. Stan Chrusceil and Howard Shirley. 6. Chuck Ewalt with Ms. Dillon, checking records.



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Johnson, Hassel B.
Lachky, John
Lipschitz, Bernard
Waldman, August
Walman, Sam J.

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STOCKTON, CALIF.**

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Comer, Donald E.
DeLacy, Leo
Dolan, Elmer
Hilton, J. R.
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Owens, Steven L.
Snow, Harvey
Starkey, Dick
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Johnson, Carl A.
Koster, Charles
Peters, John
Ruggles, Ernest

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Redlund, George G.
Stelter, Edward
Sullivan, Patrick J., Sr.

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LONG ISLAND CITY,
N.Y.**

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Dettor, Charles
Treuleib, Anton
Zimmerman, August, Sr.

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CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**

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Glandon, Roy C.
Whitmer, James A.

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NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.**

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Latchford, John
School, Christy George
Scott, James
Smith, Leon
Walker, Alfred

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Rowe, John F.
Wiles, William L.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Seif, Nichols
Wentzel, Ed

**L.U. NO. 362
PUEBLO, COLO.**

Hegler, Frank

**L.U. NO. 366
BRONX, N.Y.**

Blattner, Adolph
Kucher, Isadore
Mattson, Ernest

**L.U. NO. 368
ALLENTOWN, PA.**

Schaeffer, Irwin T.

**L.U. NO. 414
NANTICOKE, PA.**

Jones, Walter

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.**

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EVERETT, WASH.**

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PORTLAND, ORE.**

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Hartzog, David J.

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Heymig, Nick
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Rajchel, Joseph
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NEW CASTLE, DELA.**

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COVINGTON, KY.**

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Schulte, Robert
Witte, John

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LONG BEACH, CALIF.**

Berge, Conrad
Cadena, Gilbert H.
Conaway, Ralph M.
Crabtree, Glenn W.
Dahl, Elmer
Davis, Freeman

Continued on page 54

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from preceding page

Miller, W. Carter
Moran, H. Pearl
O'Quinn, W. S.
Stapenhorst, Fred W.

L.U. NO. 721
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Pedersen, John

L.U. NO. 729
LIBERTY, N.Y.
Ahrens, Russell

L.U. NO. 791
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
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DUBUQUE, IOWA
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DETROIT, MICH.
Walthers, Henry A.

L.U. NO. 1042
PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.
Light, Leon E.

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PHOENIX, ARIZ.
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BATON ROUGE, LA.
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Randall, Chevice
Watkins, Louis

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CLEVELAND, OHIO
Bresky, William
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Novak, Alfred
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Waldman, Max
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NEW LONDON, CONN.
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Seay, B. F.
Ward, F. L.
Zaustensky, Anthony

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Sabota, Walter

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Dice, Norviel
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Johnson, Floyd O.

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Berntsen, Sigurd

Brevik, Arne
Delu, Banimia
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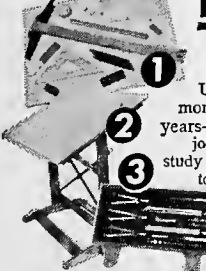
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theo. & Co.	20
Belsaw Planer	49
Belsaw Sharp-All	49
Chicago Technical College	51
Craftsman Book Co.	46
Estwing Mfg. Co.	50
Foley Mfg. Co.	40
Hydrolevel	55
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	55
Kedman Co.	43
Locksmithing Institute	45
Lufkin Tool	17
North American School of Drafting	55
North American School of Surveying	20
Skil Corp.	19
Stanley Hand Tools	Back Cover
Vaughan & Bushnell	52

Convention Committees

Continued from page 39

Calif.; and H. Keith Humphrey, Missouri State Council. Not present for the picture: Grady G. Breed, Broward County, Fla., District Council; Edwin H. Creekmore, Local 71, Fort Smith, Ark.; Thomas Fenwick, Local 18, Hamilton, Ont.; John Fischer, Local 343, Winnipeg, Man.; James C. Hovis, Eastern Virginia District Council; David Joseff, Local 1513, Detroit, Mich.; Andre Plourde, Local 134, Montreal, Que.; Andrew J. Sayers, Louisville, Ky., District Council; and Richard B. Trail, Local 1113, San Bernardino, Calif.

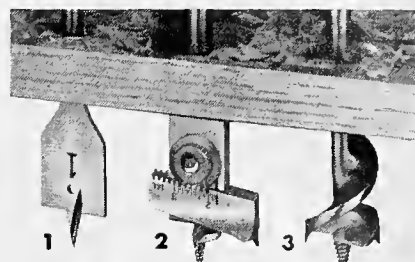
UNION LABEL — From left, Leo Thiltgen, Monterey Bay, Calif., District Council; Marshall Wooten, Local 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.; Franklin Smith, Local 2365, Franklin, Ind.; D. C. Staudenmier, Portland, Ore., District Council; Ray Cebalt, chairman, Local 1452, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Farrone, Eastern Pennsylvania Industrial District Council; Wilfred Hague, Local 38, St. Catharines, Ont.; and Loyd Jenkins, Local 1445, Topeka, Kans.

NEGOTIATED FRINGE BENEFITS—From left, Billy H. Brothers, Local 2405, Kalispell, Mont.; Leslie A. Bridges, Central Illinois District Council; Harold Erikson, Local 1606, Omaha, Neb.; Jack Zeilenga, chairman, Illinois State Council; John A. Rebeiro, Santa Clara, Calif., District Council; R. E. Pressley, Atlanta, Ga., District Council; John Cunningham, secretary, Local 210, Stamford, Conn.; and S. L. Kozenewski, Local 120, Utica, N.Y. Not present for the picture: J. R. Bowlby, Jr., Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif.

WARDENS—From left, James Patterson, Jr., Central and Western Indiana District Council; Charlie Bell, Local 2601, Lafayette, Ind.; Mike Knezevich, chairman, Local 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wayne E. Cabbage, Columbia Valley, Wash., District Council; Ross F. Carr, Local 1386, St. John, N.B.; Wm. C. Connely, Jr., Nevada State Council; Carl Eckloff, Central Wisconsin District Council; and Joseph McGrogan, Local 180, Vallejo, Calif. Not present for the picture: Jim Sogoian, Local 1497, Fresno, Calif.

Floor Coverers Meet

Convention delegates from floor covering locals were guests at a special reception hosted by Local 1185 of Chicago. More than 125 persons attended the reception, including delegates from four Canadian local unions and 23 U.S. locals. Among the guests was General President William Sidell, General Executive Board Member John Rogers and several leaders of the Illinois State and Chicago District Councils.



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IN CONCLUSION

Take Housing Out of the Hands of the Money Changers

A few weeks ago, at our 32nd General Convention, I stated in my keynote address to the delegates that the government must accept its responsibilities to house its greatest natural resource—its workers, its people.

I pointed out that this cannot be accomplished when those who control the purse strings—the financial interests of the nation—play the monopoly game and indulge in the inflation and profit game.

I stated flatly at that time: “I believe the time has come to remove the housing industry from the free enterprise banking system.”

I proposed that the federal government provide funds directly to citizens at reasonable interest rates to get the housing industry to moving again.

The furor which followed was somewhat amazing . . . but expected. One newspaper called the proposal “simplistic”. Some conservative writers responded with anguish. My office received several indignant letters.

But my statements and proposals did not fall on deaf ears. They received warm support from the delegates, and I have been gratified to learn that many members of other organizations have reacted favorably to it.

Organized labor is making a determined effort to bring the current situation to public attention. The AFL-CIO Executive Council prepared a comprehensive statement on housing during its meeting in Chicago last month.

The Council urged that the following steps be taken “to bring residential construction back to a level in line with the needs of the American people”:

● The Administration should use the remaining unused contract authority for housing assistance payments to make new commitments that will support the construction of additional units under the Section 235 homeownership assistance and Section 236 rental housing assistance programs. It should also utilize such additional authority as the Congress may enact in support of conventional low-

rent public housing and assisted housing for the elderly.

● The Congress should enact sufficient additional contractual authority for annual assistance payments under the conventional public housing, Section 235 and Section 236 programs that would permit those programs to be fully implemented during fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

● The Congress should enact pending legislation that would permit direct loans and housing assistance payments to provide housing for low- and moderate-income senior citizens.

● The Congress should enact proposed legislation that would provide for middle-income home mortgage financing at lower interest rates than those presently available, through mortgage purchases by the Government National Mortgage Association.

● The Congress should adopt legislation to protect American families from abrupt displacement from apartment houses being converted to condominiums, and to protect consumers who purchase condominiums against hidden, long-term charges.

There is a great upsurge of feeling among the Building Trades and among contract management alike that something must be done . . . and soon . . . to get the housing industry off base.

The new director of the AFL-CIO Department of Urban Affairs, Henry B. Schechter, recently told the Housing Subcommittee of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Development Committee that a drop to the 1.2 million housing starts level would increase direct unemployment by 600,000 jobs and create a 15% unemployment level in the Building Trades. Direct government funding of home mortgage loans at an interest rate of 7% or less would help stabilize the economy and put thousands of workers back on their jobs, Schechter told the subcommittee.

The general public and some Members of Congress sometimes do not stop to realize the broad impact which high construction activity has on the United States and Canada. An increased need for building materials, a greater movement of trucks and trains to move these materials, larger clerical and administrative work, much warehousing, much drafting, printing, surveying, preparation of plans, meals, and facilities—these are only a few of the related activities which employ people and help to bring the economy back to earth.

I related these facts to the convention delegates, and I believe that you, too, will find them startling:

The population of Canada and the United States has increased 7.8 million people or 9.4% since our last convention. Yet we are building *less* housing today than we were in 1970. Surely, if I can recognize these figures, those who are responsible for carrying out these federal programs should have also seen this crisis falling upon us.

Interest rates presently are soaring to unprece-

dented heights. In Canada, from an average annual rate in 1970 of 8%, they have shot to 11%.

In the United States, interest rates have oscillated from 10.8% in November of 1973 to 11.5% in June of this year. From all indications they soon will move above 12%.

Compounding these tragic occurrences are accelerating consumer prices.

In the United States, there has been a 23% increase over this period, while in Canada it has skyrocketed even higher to 24%.

It is interesting to note that during the Kennedy-Johnson years, the United States experienced substantially lower consumer price increases. The highest increase during that period was 1.7%, but since the arrival of Mr. Nixon in the White House, *consumer prices have increased 23% from 1970 to the first quarter of 1974. In fact—in every month except January of this year—consumer prices were 10% higher than their corresponding month of 1973.*

Now what do all these statistics mean? Well, for one very important thing, they mean housing is out of the reach of those who need it most. There has been a disastrous decline in our standard of living, injuring the middle income and low income groups the most. The distressing fact is that the average worker with three dependents *earned less take home purchasing power from his week's work in April of 1974 than he earned nine years ago.*

With the conditions existing, is it any wonder that this Brotherhood of ours—so vitally concerned with home construction—is now determined to play a leading role in the current drive to get housing legislation enacted and a long-range directly-funded housing program for low- and middle-income citizens underway?

We are prepared to meet and discuss with any and all groups concerned with housing and the nation's economic problems . . . and this includes those groups which have been adversaries in Congress and state legislatures and in negotiations across the bargaining table.

The Brotherhood was an active participant in a meeting, last month, called by the National Forest Products Assn. to firm up position papers for the industry when it participates in President Ford's economic summit conference.

I might note, incidentally, that we have prepared our own position paper on housing, and this paper under my signature will be sent to every member of Congress.

I believe all of us in the trade union movement were heartened when President Gerald Ford, on the day after his televised speech to both Houses of Congress, met for 45 minutes with George Meany to get this thoughts on the nation's needs. The AFL-CIO President stressed the plight of the

construction industry and home building in particular. It was Mr. Meany's first visit to the White House in more than a year, and it was an indication, at least, that the new administration will seek labor's views and not consider labor as the enemy.

The housing needs of the country at this time transcend party politics and partisan considerations, and we will approach the problem in this light.

This is not to say, of course, that we will not press for union protections and for fair wages and working conditions throughout this campaign for low-interest, adequately-funded housing. We are dedicated trade unionists, and our cause extends to every area of North America where a worker of our jurisdiction is employed.

CHOP—our Coordinated Housing Organizing Program—is now in its ninth month and going well. Our goal in housing is twofold—one, more and less-expensive housing for all, and, two, housing which is quality built by union-trained craftsmen.



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610 S.W. Alder Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Eighth District, **M. B. BRYANT**
Forum Building, 9th and K Streets
Sacramento, California 95814

Ninth District, **WILLIAM STEFANOVITCH**
2300 Howard Avenue
Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8X 3V3

Tenth District, **ELDON T. STALEY**
4706 W. Saanich Rd.
Victoria, B. C.

WILLIAM SIDELL, *Chairman*
R. E. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary*

Correspondence for the General Executive Board
should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

PLEASE KEEP THE CARPENTER ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine, which requires six to eight weeks. However this does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to **THE CARPENTER**,
101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

NAME _____ Local No. _____

Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1974



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

R. E. Livingston, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Admiral's House Becomes Home for the Vice President	2
Reverse Tight Money, Sidell Tells Administration	5
Great Adventure Park	6
President Sidell on Profit Inflation	8
Open Shoppers Find Inflation Weapon	12

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	4
Canadian Report Morden Lazarus	10
Local Union News	14
Apprenticeship and Training	18
Plane Gossip	24
Service to the Brotherhood	25
In Retrospect R. E. Livingston	27
In Memoriam	29
What's New?	31
In Conclusion William Sidell	32

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THE COVER

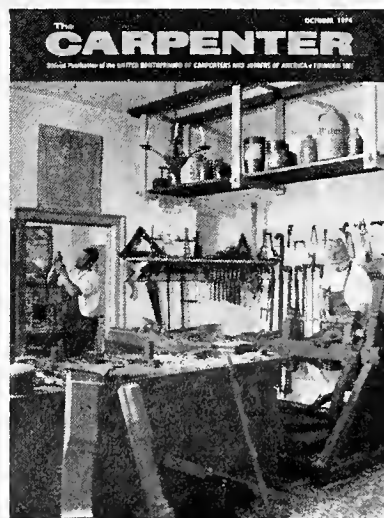
The cabinetmaking shop of Anthony Hay is one of the many attractions at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia.

Completed in 1965 following a lengthy period of documentary, archaeological and architectural research, the shop opened in January, 1966, as an operating craft shop. Here the products of the colonial cabinetmaker may be seen daily as they are made with the same kind of tools and by the same hand methods as were available two centuries ago.

As a craftsman in early Williamsburg, Hay had to be a jack of all trades. On a normal day he might work on a harpsichord case, put up a bedstead for a colonial matron, mend a chair from a tavern, or work on a desk or clock case. He might even make a coffin, as he did for his father-in-law. Early cabinetmakers not only made coffins but performed the duties of undertakers as well.

Today a skilled cabinetmaker, assisted by apprentices, works with the cabinet woods of 18th century Virginia—cherry, walnut and mahogany—to fashion everything from a handsome desk and bookcase or a Chipendale chair to a simple doll's cradle.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.





ADMIRAL'S HOUSE BECOMES A HOME FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

■ Since 1893 the three-story brick structure — festooned with dormers and capped by French provincial hip roofs and chimneys — has served as a residence for high US Navy officials.

Now, by Joint Resolution of Congress and the signature of the President, it has become the official home of the Vice President of the United States.

Admiral's House, as it has been called since 1928 (when it was designated as the official residence of the Chief of Naval Operations) is located on Massachusetts Ave., N.W., in Washington, D.C., a few blocks southeast of the National Cathedral.

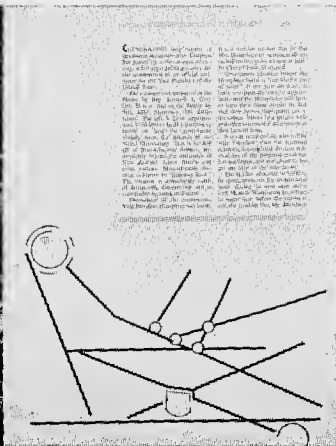
It is situated atop one of the most imposing hills of Georgetown Heights, and it should, by its commanding view, lessen the problems of the Secret Service in protecting the nation's second highest official. It is surrounded by 12 acres of lawns and trees on an extensive 72-acre Naval compound, already well protected by military guards.

Although the Ford family was expected to be the house's first VP residents, fast-changing circumstances in Washington may soon make the residence available to Governor and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller.

The new Vice President designate

already has a home in the Spring Valley section of the city, but he is expected to eventually move into the Admiral's House, once the General Services Administration prepares it for his occupancy.

Until July 1, the structure was occupied by Admiral and Mrs. Elmo R. Zumwalt, who officially retired from active duty as Chief of Naval Operations at ceremonies in Annapolis, Md., June 29. The joint Congressional resolution making the house a home for the Vice President stipulated that other "living accommodations generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on



In July, 1966, The Carpenter published the article shown above, supporting the establishment of a permanent home for the Vice President.



Public Law 93-346
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 202
July 12, 1974

Joint Resolution

Designating the premises occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations as the official residence of the Vice President, effective upon the termination of service of the incumbent Chief of Naval Operations.

86 STAT. 340

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective upon termination of service by the incumbent in the office of Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, the Government-owned house together with furnishings, associated grounds and related facilities which are and have been used as the residence of the Chief of Naval Operations, shall thenceforth be available for, and shall be designated as, the official temporary residence of the Vice President of the United States.

Vice President of the United States.
Official temporary residence, designation.
3 USC 111 note.

Sec. 2. As in the case of the White House, the official temporary residence of the Vice President shall be adequately staffed and provided with such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and other provisions as may be required, under the supervision and direction of the Vice President, to enable him to perform and discharge appropriately the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Navy shall, subject to the supervision and control of the Vice President, provide for the staffing, care, maintenance, repair, improvement, alteration, and furnishing of the official residence and grounds of the Vice President.

Staffing and maintenance by Secretary of Navy.
Appropriation.

Sec. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the foregoing purposes. During any interim period until and before such funds are so appropriated, the Department of the Navy shall make provision for staffing and other appropriate services in connection with the official temporary residence of the Vice President, subject to reimbursement therefor out of any contingency funds available to the Executive.

Sec. 5. It is the sense of Congress that living accommodations, generally equivalent to those available to the highest ranking officer on active duty in each of the other military services, should be provided for the Chief of Naval Operations.

Approved July 12, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1079 (Comm. on Armed Services).
SENATE REPORT No. 93-844 (Comm. on Armed Services).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

May 16, considered and passed Senate.
June 12, considered and passed House, amended.
June 26, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
June 28, House concurred in Senate amendment.

GPO 38-139

active duty in each of the other military services should be provided" for the new Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral James L. Holloway III.

The site of the new Vice President's residence—called "Pretty Prospect" by Mrs. M. C. Barber, who owned the property until its purchase in 1881—is one of the finest in Northwest Washington. It was acquired from Mrs. Barber for \$63,000. Today it is surrounded by embassies and private residences which are priced at many times that sum.

The site was once the US Naval Observatory, where the correct time for all US ships and many of the world's timepieces was set daily by observations of the stars. The big dome which housed the Navy's telescope still stands on a rise of ground in the compound.

Though Admiral's House was built in 1893, 81 years ago, it will be much more sumptuous than the quarters of most of the nation's previous vice presidents, who have lived unobtrusively in various residences around the Capital City.

During his short term as Vice President, President Ford lived in the modest Georgian home in Northern Virginia where he and his family had lived for 20 years during his service in Congress.

Former Vice President Spiro Agnew, a native of Baltimore, lived in a \$190,000 home in nearby Kenwood, Md., complete with \$15,979 bulletproof glass, a \$39,500 electronic fence, and 35 other protective items totaling \$124,587, supplied by the General Services Administration, just as similar devices were provided to former President Nixon at Key Biscayne and San Clemente.

Governor Rockefeller, a longtime dweller in the Governor's Mansion in New York, should have no difficulty in adjusting to the new accommodations. He has homes in New York, Maine, and elsewhere. Once he moves into Admiral's House, he will be, as one Washington writer commented, "the richest man ever to occupy public housing."

WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

MONEY AND HOUSING—If you don't own your house you could be in trouble, Department of Commerce figures show.

Between January 1972 and March 1974 the median family income went up about 11 percent across the nation, but: the price of a single family house rose more than 40 percent. A house that cost \$24,700 in January, 1972 would be priced at \$36,470 today. and nobody can place the blame on labor costs.

RAIL AID FOR FOREST PRODUCTS—Forest industry spokesmen have urged Congress to give prompt financial aid to railroads, so they can acquire and better use more freight cars.

"Deficiencies in railroad freight service have placed a heavy burden upon the forest products industry in the conduct of its business," Joseph B. McGrath, vice president-government affairs of the National Forest Products Association, told the House Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics.

CAMPAIGN FUND CHECKOFF—There seems to be a good chance that the \$1 checkoff by the nation's taxpayers on their federal income tax returns could provide "more than enough" to finance the 1976 Presidential election.

This came to light when the Internal Revenue Service reported that this year taxpayers had checked off \$17.5 million on their 1973 returns and \$8.4 retroactively on their 1972 returns.

It more than made up for the disappointing start when only \$4 million was collected the first year on 1972 returns. The box was buried in the form that year, but in 1973 spotlighted on the first page of the returns.

Organized labor publicized the checkoff and strongly urged that members complete it.

By July 1, \$29.8 million had been collected of the \$72 million the General Accounting Office expected to be amassed for the 1976 presidential election.

If the presidential nominees of both major parties choose to use the fund, campaign spending would be held far below the the \$100 million that presidential candidates spent in 1972. The GAO, which would administer the fund once Congress appropriated it, projected that \$42 million would cover the 1976 election costs of the Democratic and Republican nominees.

GOVERNMENT FILM MAKING CRITICIZED—Organized labor has asked for speedy Congressional action to curb the federal government's role as one of the world's largest producers of films and radio programs.

Bill Baldwin, immediate past president of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists; Dennis Weaver, president of the Screen Actors Guild, and Chester Migden, SAG executive secretary, said the government is engaged in unfair competition against private industry.

Migden said that the federal government spent \$150 million in fiscal 1972 on film and radio productions. He also noted that the government acquired \$430 million in equipment, spent \$226 million on salaries for 23,000 federal employees, all engaged in audio-visual work.

Rep. Barry Goldwater, Jr., is drafting a measure to set up a government audio-visual production board which would include private industry representatives. The idea is to help coordinate production, turning over much of the work to private industry and involving the union workforce.

POSTAL RATE STRETCHOUT—Legislation that will "stretch out" postal rate boosts that hit union newspapers and magazines like The Carpenter hard has been signed by the White House.

The bill, passed by both houses of Congress after a long fight, "stretches out the period when scheduled increases in second-class mailing rates will take place. For unions and other non-profit newspapers, the "stretchout" will be over 16 years instead of ten, thus easing the burden on the newspapers involved.

The full rate schedule of increases for the newspapers affected will go into effect in 1987 instead of the presently scheduled 1981.

Reverse the Tight Money, High Interest Rate Policy, Invest in America, President Sidell Tells Ford Administration

The government should do what the free enterprise bankers are unwilling to do and that is invest in America. General President William Sidell told the recent 10th Convention of the California Federation of Labor in a keynote address.

In a speech which ranged widely over current economic problems, Sidell told California AFL-CIO leaders meeting in San Diego, that the Ford Administration should reverse the tight money, high interest rate policy of the Nixon Administration and set up a direct lending program to provide home mortgages at interest rates ranging between 4% and 6% for middle-income housing.

President Sidell, who represented AFL-CIO President George Meany at the week-long convention, asserted that the President already has the power to channel available credit into worthwhile areas.

Expanding upon proposals made first at the Brotherhood's 32nd General Convention in Chicago, at the end of July, Sidell said:

"If mortgage interest rates were reduced from 10% to 6%, consumers would save \$19,800 over the life of a \$25,000 mortgage."

He pointed out that amounts to \$66 a month more that a family would have available to purchase products produced by another's labor.

"Right now," he said, "that \$66 a

month doesn't buy a thing. It only rents money."

The General President suggested a number of other matters to be dealt with by President Ford—inflation, national health insurance, tax reform, export control, and beefed up enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

"We need a commitment from the President of the United States that he will not put a dollar sign in front of human lives. He should immediately cancel the order of the Office of Management and Budget for an 'economic impact statement' on job safety.

"Of all the callous misdeeds performed in Washington in the last five and a half years," Sidell told the Californians, "that one takes the cake."

He said he was impressed by President Ford's statement that "truth is the glue that holds government together" and declared that a candidate who talks right on issues but is "wrong on integrity," does not merit support.

No Place for Deceit

"Lies, deceit, and mistrust have no place in our system of government," President Sidell told delegates.

"There is plenty of room for honest disagreement on policy," the General President told the California AFL-CIO. "and I expect that we in labor will have many honest disagreements with President Ford."

He supported a position taken by a previous speaker, Al Barken, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, who said, "We will give President Ford our support, but it will not be a rubber-stamp support. We must elect a Congress that will support sensible economic policies, but it must not be a rubber-stamp Congress."

President Sidell reiterated his 32nd General Convention call for direct federal funding of mortgages for residential housing.

"If our present system of providing monies for the housing market must compete with the money market, then



General President Sidell is warmly congratulated on his keynote address to the California AFL-CIO Convention. At left is State Federation President Albin J. Gruhn and at right, John F. Henning, the Federation's executive officer.

I say that it get out of the money market . . . and develop a federal housing system."

Speaking of the economy, Sidell said that labor "isn't looking for pass-the-buck artists who will go to Congress and vote sweeping powers for the President to control inflation without a specific plan in mind.

"And we certainly don't want more of the same higher-and-higher interest rates, bigger and better tax loopholes for the corporations, and wealthy, higher profits, and less and less for the American people.

Labor's Sacrifices

"We are sick and tired of politicians who call on labor to sacrifice their standard of living on the altar of fighting inflation while everyone else makes out like a bandit," Sidell said.

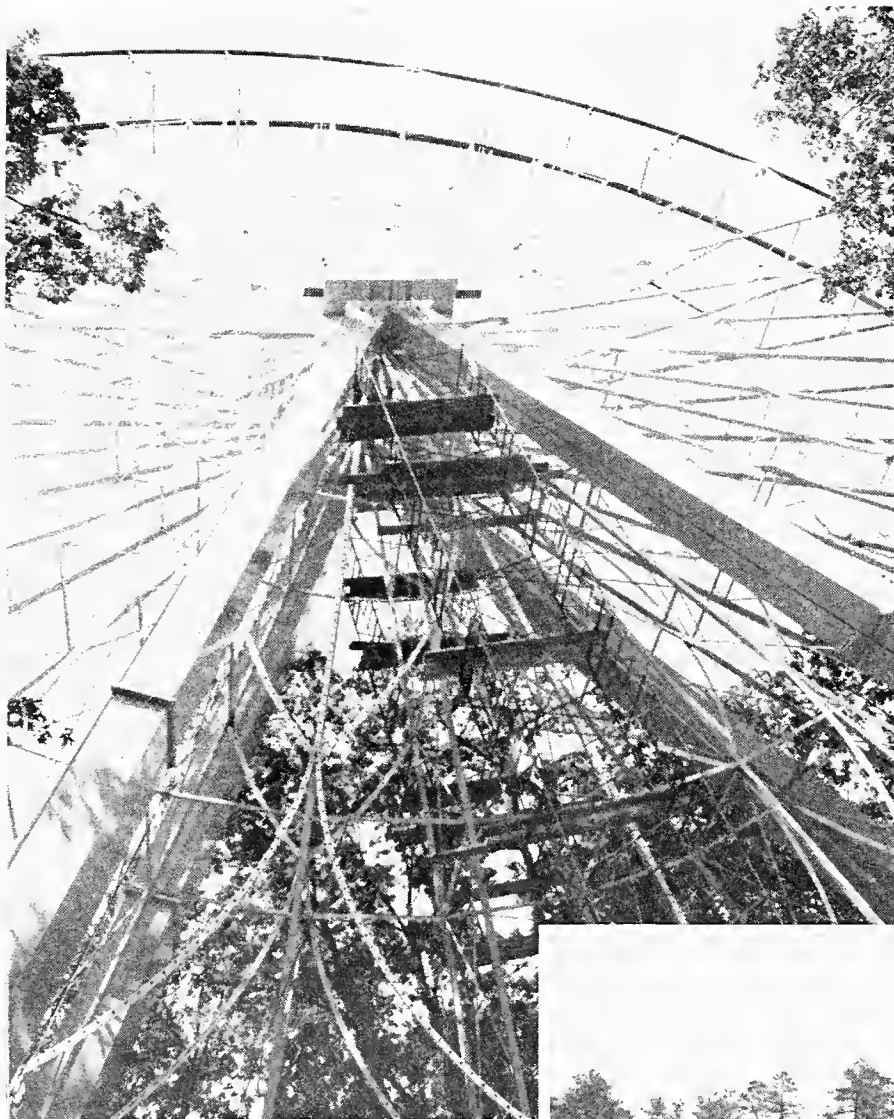
He said that if the President "can have some success in getting prices down, then—and only then—would it be fair to ask union members for new sacrifices."

"But as long as price increases out-strip wage increases, workers won't have time to listen, because they'll be working too hard just to keep food on the table."



NEW JERSEY MEMBERS
HELP TO CREATE

GREAT ADVENTURE PARK

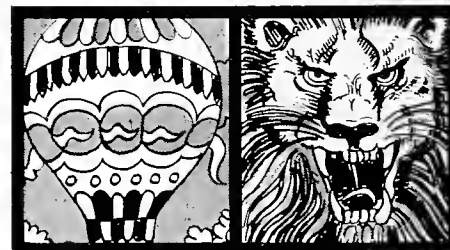


A 15-story ferris wheel—the world's largest—was imported from Belgium and assembled by millwright members of the Brotherhood.

Right: Members of Local 2018 preparing forms for the 6,000-seat Great Arena (Shown at upper right in the picture at the top of the opposite page).



Super Tepee was created from 110-foot logs. It houses a shop where visitors can buy Mexican and Indian handcrafted items.



The two motifs above describe the twofold purposes of Great Adventure—the carnival and the wild-animal safari.





An artist's conception of the completed park, which opened to the public in July. The park covers 1,500 acres of New Jersey forest and lakes.



Above: Exterior and interior views of the Western Restaurant. Big, natural logs were hoisted into place to form the roof of the big structure.

■ Early this year more than 600 carpenters and scores of millwrights climbed over fantastic building projects which looked like Indian teepees, giant log cabins and mammoth ice cream cones, as they completed the work on Great Adventure, the largest and most elaborate entertainment center in the Northeast.

Located at Prospertown, N.J., and set amidst 1,500 acres of forest and lakes. Great Adventure is about an hour's drive from New York City and 45 minutes from Philadelphia and the New Jersey shore resorts. It's the latest in a growing number of vast amusement parks which combine wild animal "safaris" with amusement rides and other attractions. Skilled union carpenters helped to build Disneyland, Walt Disney World, Six Flags, and many other such parks; this is their latest creation. At Great Adventure there was a total of more than 1,000 building craftsmen involved in the preparation of the park. A majority of these were carpenters and millwrights, assisted by a large number of apprentices, according to Frank Krajacich, business representative of Local 2018 in Ocean County, N.J.

It was an interesting and diverse site for union Millwrights who helped to assemble a 15-story ferris wheel imported from Belgium, a 19th century English carousel operated by coal, and several other amusement rides. The majority of the amusements, which comprise the area known as Strawberry Fair, were imported from Europe along with several European mechanics and millwrights, who worked with American millwrights in the assembly process.

In addition to assembling rides, many apprentice millwrights worked on the Flume Ride, a runaway train coaster, a 100-foot-high sky ride which winds through the park.

Great Adventure is a subsidiary of Hardwicke Companies, Inc. Contractors for the job were J. R. Snyder Inc. and Conduit and Foundation. The project was built at a cost of \$35 million, and it is expected that another \$100 million will be spent in the next four years as the park is expanded to accommodate a greater variety of tastes. ■



On Educational Network Program . . .

President Sidell Deplores Workers' Plight After 'Ten Years of Profit Inflation'

Viewers of "Martin Agronsky's Evening Edition," an Educational Television Network discussion program originating in Washington, D.C., recently heard General President William Sidell describe labor's efforts to catch up with "ten years of profit inflation."

In a special Labor Day telecast, President Sidell joined with Communications Workers President Glenn Watts in defining for the program's moderator the many problems created for the nation's wage earners by the Nixon Administration and by reactionary forces at work in the nation's capital.

Sidell described the construction industry as being in a *recession* nationally ("we're climbing up near the average of 12% unemployment nationally") and in a *depression* in some metropolitan areas, when as many as 30% to 50% of the building tradesmen are out of work.

Watts pointed out that the downturn in the economy had also created a recession in service industries and manufacturing industries, as well.

Watts commented that the American people were once frightened by "the moral atmosphere of the country," but now they're frightened by the nation's economic conditions.

"I think they sincerely believe that we are going down," he commented, "and they don't see anyone taking the leadership or making the changes that are necessary to turn the economy around."

General President Sidell pointed out that Mr. Ford's voting record in Congress was not good, in labor's

view, but that "he's got to be given a chance" to make changes.

"I think he's concerned with the American people, all the American society, and, if he's concerned, he's going to have to change some of the fiscal policies which have been projected in this country over the last two, three, and four years."

Sidell paid particular note of the poor condition of the housing industry.

"The housing industry . . . and the building industry . . . as we know it today, comprise the largest single industry in America," he said. "And when their activities are curtailed, everything follows suit . . ."

The discussion participants agreed that the new federal housing and community development act is "a step in the right direction," but as the Communications Workers president pointed out, the final bill called for the appropriation of only half the amount originally requested of Congress.

President Sidell pointed out that the major portion of 11.6 billion to be appropriated by the act would be spent on urban renewal—park developments and various other projects associated with housing—but that the basic problem of housing still has to be tackled.

Agronsky queried the General President about his proposal that the federal government make direct, low interest housing loans, and "remove the housing industry from the free enterprise banking system."

"I can understand your concern (with housing)," Agronsky said, "but

you know very well the obvious criticism that's immediately going to be raised. You're asking, in effect, the federal government to become the national banker insofar as housing is concerned, and the obvious criticism is going to be, well, if the federal government is going to underwrite the housing industry, or at least the financing of housing construction, why shouldn't it do that with other industries . . ."

"Well, don't you think they already do it?" Sidell interjected.

Both Sidell and Watts cited various industries which receive heavy subsidies from the federal government, but it was pointed out by the Communications Workers president that President Sidell's proposal would put money "into the system, not as outright grants, and not as direct subsidies," but as a financial means of creating jobs and something of lasting value.

"I think that the federal government has got to take hold of the banking industry and set some kind of a percentage rate that they can loan money for that will satisfy the American people," President Sidell added. "If they're going to underwrite it and pay the difference between the 5% and 11% that the banks are charging, that isn't going to do the taxpayer any good, because he's going to pay the bill anyway."

"How can you force the banks to lend money at 5%, if they can get 11% money elsewhere?" Agronsky asked.

Watts suggested: "Well, if there is legislation which has been proposed for credit allocation, then you say that every financial institution must take X percentage of its money that it's going to loan, loan it in a certain area such as for housing, and at not to exceed certain interest rates. Now, if every one of the institutions is required to allocate credit in that way, then it becomes available because they cannot otherwise use the funds, and they want to keep the money working for them."

Sidell pointed out that investors didn't force banks to raise their interest rates.

"We live in a system where evidently the profit margins of this country and the economy of this country are governed by what the banks do," he added, "and they feel they should have higher profits . . ."

The discussion concluded with a call for tax reform by the two trade union leaders, pointing out that workers are trying desperately to catch up with "ten years of profit inflation."

Some facts to consider about economy and value.

It makes sense to concentrate on economy and value these days. And that's what we did in our '75 models.

With a new High Energy Ignition system that reduces ignition maintenance and helps boost spark plug life.

With a redesigned 250 Six that delivers more usable horsepower and more torque.

With extended recommended maintenance intervals on some models that let you go further between plug changes, lube and oil changes.

Chevrolet

Computer-matched brakes.

Brakes — front disc and rear drum—are computer-matched to pickup size and capacity. Heavier duty pickups get heavier brakes.

High Energy Ignition system.

New system eliminates conventional breaker points and ignition condenser. Boosts plug voltage for quick, reliable starts, more miles between tune-ups.

New 250 Six.

New head, new combustion chamber design, new carburetor outside air intake. Result: better fuel mixture, more usable horsepower and torque than the engine it replaces.

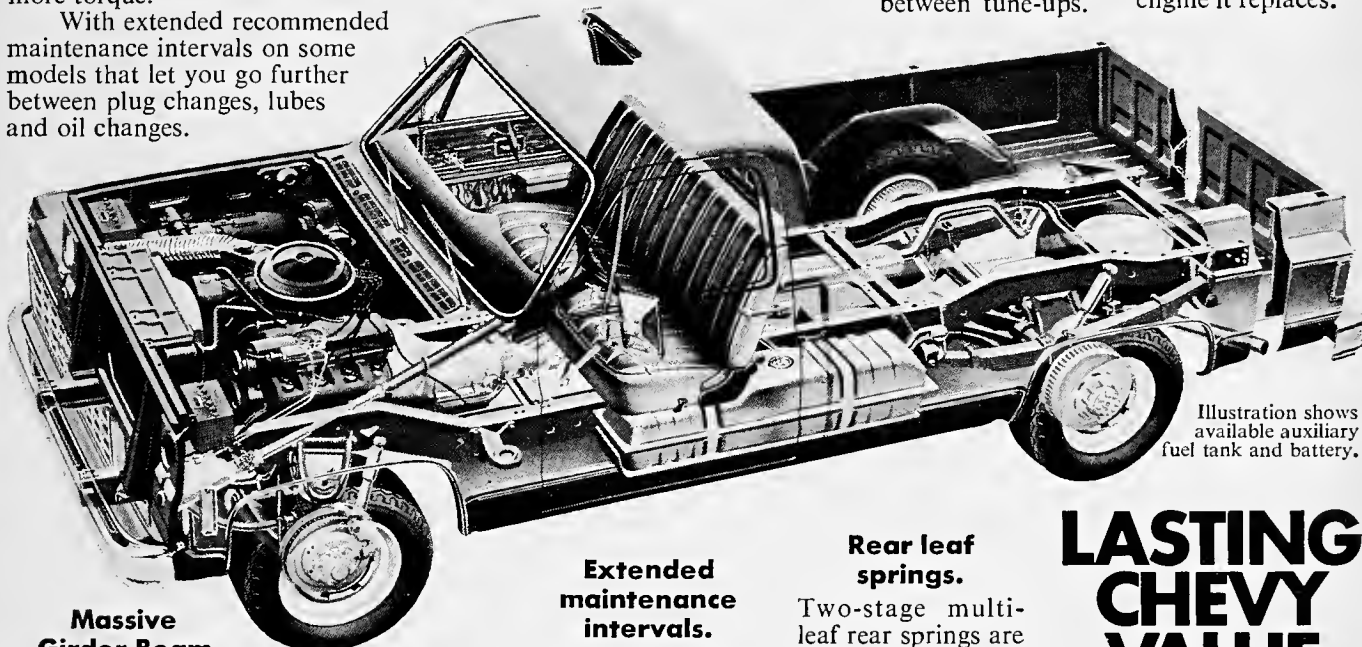


Illustration shows available auxiliary fuel tank and battery.

Massive Girder Beam front suspension.

Chevy's Massive Girder Beam is up to 10¾ inches wide and 4½ inches deep. Wheels can step independently over bumps to help smooth the ride.

Double-wall construction.

You get durability, and improved insulation from body noise. Double-walled areas include hood, roof, dash, cowl, upper rear cab panels and tailgate and cargo box sides on Fleetside models.

Extended maintenance intervals.

On trucks 6,000 lbs. GVW and under and equipped with a catalytic converter and using unleaded gas, Chevy recommended service intervals call for plug changes every 22,500 miles instead of 6,000; engine oil every six months or 7,500 miles instead of four months or 6,000 miles.

Rear leaf springs.

Two-stage multi-leaf rear springs are designed to provide firm, steady support, empty or loaded.

LASTING CHEVY VALUE



'75 CHEVY

CHEYENNE



Labour Gazette Photo



CANADIAN REPORT

Carpenters, Other Trades Sign 10-Year Pact on Ontario Hydro

The Carpenters are one of a consortium of unions which has signed an unprecedented 10-year agreement with the Electrical Power Systems Construction Association in Ontario. The agreement is planned to maintain harmonious relations between the companies and unions during an extended period when about \$8 billion in power development is to be built by the Ontario HydroElectric Power Corporation.

The other unions involved in the new Ontario Allied Construction Trades Council are the Boilermakers, Asbestos Workers, Laborers, Painters, Operating Engineers and Teamsters.

Ontario Hydro is one of the world's major publicly-owned power companies with assets worth several billion dollars. It was one of the first public power development companies established on this continent at the turn of the century, and supplies power to almost every municipality and industry in this widespread province.

Until recent years, all electrical power was developed from water sources, the largest of which is Niagara Falls. But Ontario Hydro is now engaged in huge nuclear power plant construction, following the success of

its first two nuclear power stations. One is at Pickering near Toronto and has four reactors which can produce two million kilowatts at full power. The other is on Lake Huron, the Bruce Nuclear Power Development, whose four reactors are designed to produce a total of 3.2 million kilowatts.

Canada has much of the fresh water in the world. Most sources of water power have already been developed, however. The need to turn to nuclear energy has found Canada ready with its CANDU system, considered to be one of the world's most economical and safest.

Moreover, Canada has ready reserves of natural uranium which, together with relatively inexpensive operating costs of nuclear power installations, makes atomic power an economic source for future needs. It is estimated that before the end of this century, Canada will require about seven times the total power in use now.

Much of this power growth will be needed in Ontario if it is to maintain its position as the leading industrial province. A large, skilled working force will be needed to assure that power plants will be completed as they are required.

So, for unions and company, the 10-year agreement makes sense. But it is not a hard-and-fast, inflexible document. Either party may ask for renegotiation after one year and may withdraw after two years.

Hydro's manager for construction labor relations said that the emphasis is on dealing with problems as they arise and settling them soon if possible, including jurisdictional disputes. Failure to settle a jurisdictional dispute will lead to referral of the case to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington in the first instance. If this step does not succeed within 60 days, the matter will be referred to the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

Wage rates and working conditions in effect on signing of the new contract are included in its terms. The next round of negotiations will bring together the union council and the employers' association.

The agreement which covers about 2,800 workers, half the work force engaged in Hydro projects, took three years to evolve. Unions not included in the original settlement may consider joining the Trades Council at a later date.

CHOP Program In 10th District

Eldon T. Staley, General Executive Board Member for Western Canada, has announced that the United Brotherhood is launching a major drive to organize the homebuilding industry in the west.

Organizing should have top priority now that the strike is over, he said. "We are encouraging the local unions to go after house construction. We had it pretty well organized a few years ago, but it slipped in recent years.

The building trades are poorly organized in the single family homebuilding industry and in some other areas. Some areas are relatively good, including Victoria and Prince Rupert, B.C.

Economic Growth Under Revision

The somewhat optimistic predictions that Canada's economy would show about 5% growth this year have been subject to revision after the results of the first half of the year were in. Price increases kept on rising in the April to June period, and this had

a dampening effect on consumer buying.

In addition, Canadian exports fell off as countries like the United States, Japan and Britain, which absorb a large part of our exports, reported either sharp slowdowns or declines in production.

Business capital investment which includes construction was down by 12%. These factors together accounted for a no-growth period, a clear indication of recession conditions.

Nevertheless, corporate profits did show substantial growth, estimated at a 28% annual rate in the second quarter of the year after a 26.4% annual rate in the first quarter. Pre-tax profits were 40.3% higher in the April-to-June period than a year earlier.

In this three-month period, inflation soared at an annual rate of 14.5%. In the past, inflation much less serious than this would bring about cuts in government spending and strict credit restrictions. Such deflationary measures were tried as late as 1969 but with disastrous results in terms of lost production and high unemployment.

The alternative to these oft-tried restrictive policies could be a form of prices and incomes controls on a tempered scale aimed at a slow braking of inflation over a period of several years.

Of course the policies adopted by the new U.S. administration could have some influence on what happens in Canada, but the Canadian parliament is in session now, and people are wanting answers soon to one of the most troublesome problems of the age.

Canadian Index Up 20.4% in 2 Years

In the two-year period to the end of June, about half the increase in the consumer price index was contributed by food prices, which rose by 37% in the 24 months. But toward the end of the period, prices of other items started to rise at a faster rate.

While food costs rose 37% from June 1972 to June 1974, housing rose 14.8%, household operations, 17.9%, clothing 15.8%, private transportation 14.4%, public transportation 8.2%, health care 12.8%, personal care 14.0%, recreation, education and reading 12.6%, tobacco 8.4% and alcohol 7.8%.

These are all the items considered in the consumer price index, which showed a two-year rise of 20.4%.

Canadian Trade Unions Up 7.8%

Despite the poor image unions are supposed to have these days, union membership in Canada is showing healthy growth.

Latest official figures (as of January 1973) put trade union membership over the two and a half million mark for the first time—a growth rate of 7.8% in a year.

This was 35.6% of the non-agricultural work force, a record high. Membership in international unions accounted for 56.5% of the 2½ million total, down from 59.6% in 1972. However, this lower percentage was due rather to the increase in national and public service union membership rather than to a decline in membership of international unions.

The Canadian Labor Congress remains the largest central labor body by far with almost 1.9 million members followed by the Quebec-based CNTU (Confederation of National Trade Unions) with just 165,000 or so. The United Brotherhood now ranks fifth in trade union membership in Canada.

Record Year For Strikes, Lockouts

This year is going to be a record year for time lost through strikes and lockouts.

In the first half of the year, five and a half million mandays of work were lost through stoppages compared with just two million in the comparable period of 1973.

The record year previously was 1972 when 7.8 million mandays were lost through stoppages.

By no means all the time lost in recent years has involved blue collar workers. Important strikes right across Canada have occurred among teachers, nurses, hospital workers and public transportation employees.

The federal Labor Department reported that many of the work stoppages in the first half of the year were due to strikes for cost-of-living adjustments.

Correction

Daniel Parmele of Stanford, Ill., a member of Local 63, Bloomington, Ill., won honorable mention in the 1973 Gypsum Drywall Contractors International Wayne Vaughan Competition. We listed Parmele's hometown incorrectly as Palatine, Ill., in the August issue.



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Open Shoppers Find Inflation Weapon to Hit Unions

The anti-union open shoppers, the Associated Builders and Contractors, are using the inflation crisis to zero in on unions and undermine wage and working condition standards.

ABC President Michael G. Callas has come up with an 11-point guideline under the guise of meeting inflation but, according to building and construction trades union leaders, would make construction an open shop industry.

ABC is so pre-occupied with cutting down unions and union working conditions that in all the 11 points there is only a passing reference to tight money and high interest rates which practically all economists agree has been the prime factor in the slowdown of construction.

Under the heading of "Job Site Productivity" ABC comes up with the old charge of featherbedding and urges the removal of "impractical craft lines."

The Davis-Bacon Act, which provide for the payment of prevailing wages in the area for government-financed construction, ABC says, "should be suspended at once and eventually repealed to permit flexible wage rates. . . ."

In addition, ABC asks that the "eight

hour overtime law be eliminated." In other words, the open shop group would deny workers overtime after eight hours of work.

ABC's distaste for collective bargaining—so fundamentally accepted elsewhere—is apparent in the Callas statement. He charges that it is "the decades-old habit of poor and untimely scheduling of work that actually creates unemployment. Allied to this correctible fault is collective bargaining with concomitant strikes at the beginning of the ideal season for outdoor or exposed construction."

In another area, ABC wants to change the basic system of manpower training in construction which, it says, is "based upon antiquated craft and trade concepts." It would break down "craft skills to simpler, meaningful modules and into training periods of shorter duration."

ABC has, in addition, an array of proposed legislative steps seeking to "eliminate" which it calls the "special privileges" of construction unions. It would weaken the union shop provisions, subject unions to "hot cargo" laws, and hit what it calls the "restrictive practices" at the job site. (PAI)

Psychology of High Interest Hit

Dr. George Katona, veteran professor of economics and psychology at the University of Michigan, believes that sharply rising interest rates have had an unfavorable psychological reaction among Americans and that they should be cut back.

In a speech before the American Psychological Association, Katona, who is a pioneer in the field of consumer psychology, declared that the Nixon Administration adopted anti-inflationary policies which produced "unfavorable psychological reactions," especially through its support of the Federal Reserve Board acts in raising interest rates.

This policy, Katona said, is based on traditional economic theory according to which the higher interest rates are, the smaller is the extent of borrowing and therefore the demand stimulated by credit expansion.

Organized labor has long cited soaring interest rates as a prime factor in the current recession.

"High interest rates," Katona continued "destroy confidence because people link them with bad times to come and therefore with a reduced supply of goods. The opposite is true of gradually falling interest rates, which may even serve to curtail borrowing in the expectation of a further reduction in interest rates."

40% of Married Women Have Jobs

About 40% of married women work in jobs covered by social security compared to 30% in 1960, according to Social Security officials.

Almost 19 million married women have jobs outside their homes compared to 12 1/4 million in 1960, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. Nine out of 10 jobs are covered by social security.

"Working women build social security disability, survivors, retirement, and Medicare protection for themselves and their families," a Social Security spokesman said. "More married women work now than in 1960 because families are smaller and there are more jobs for women and more day-care facilities for children."

Monthly social security benefits can be paid to a wife on her work record even if her husband keeps working, and if a woman has worked long enough under social security and retires, becomes disabled, or dies, her children can be paid benefits on her record until they're 18—or until 22 if they're full-time students and remain unmarried.

Half of all retired women get monthly social security retirement payments on their own record, the spokesman said.



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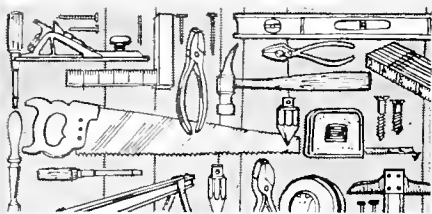
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

San Diego Members Help To Clean Bay

Twenty years ago, the bay at San Diego, Calif., was so polluted that no marine life could survive in it.

Then, in 1960, Proposition A, for the construction of a Metropolitan Sewer Project, was on the ballot. It passed by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of San Diego.

The project cost \$42½ million dollars, and took 32 months to complete. The Carpenters and other building tradesmen were the forerunners in the civic campaign and subsequently received thousands of man hours of work for their members. There was no outside money needed to complete the project.

M. N. "Bud" Long, financial secretary of Local 2020, reports that San Diego Bay is beautiful once more, and the fishing is great. There's a picture of Long with a big catch of fish to prove the point.



Long and his one-day catch out of once-polluted San Diego Bay.

Resources Aide

Jim Schmid, an 11-year member of Carpet, Linoleum, Hardwood and Resilient Tile Layers Local 1310, St. Louis, Mo., has been named assistant area representative of the Human Resources and Development Institute, AFL-CIO.

HRDI was created by the AFL-CIO in 1968 to help the disadvantaged find employment, thereby reducing welfare rolls and helping to stabilize the economy.

Central Illinois Council Chartered



The newly-formed Central Illinois District Council of Carpenters was recently presented its charter at ceremonies at Peoria, Illinois. Participants in the presentation, shown above from left, included General Representative Donald Gormin, General Representative Joseph Gilliam, D.C. Secretary-Treasurer Leslie A. Bridges, President Roger O. Guler, and Third District Board Member Anthony Ochocki.



Anthony (Pete) Ochocki, General Executive Board Member, Third District, Obligated the new district council officers.

From left, first row: Richard Harding, Local 360, Galesburg, Warden; Leslie A. Bridges, Local 183, Peoria, secretary-treasurer and General agent; Jim Hanna, Local 360, Galesburg, trustee; Richard DeBoer, Local 644, Pekin, trustee. Second row: Donald Spencer, Local 63, Bloomington, conductor; Elmer Zurkammer, Local 63, Bloomington, trustee; Wesley Bantz, Local 183 Peoria, vice president; Roger O. Guler, Local 644, Pekin president.

Banko to State Compliance Board

The chairman of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, Joseph Yaffe, has named Michael Banko, Jr., executive director of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, to the Contract Advisory Board of the Commission.

Banko is one of five labor members

appointed to the 25-member board, which will assist the Human Relations Commission in carrying out a program to insure that there is no discrimination in the performance of work under state contracts. Harry Boyer of Reading, president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, will serve as chairman of the advisory board.

South, Southwest Lead VOC Action; Two New Groups Formed in Oregon

Enlistments for Volunteer Organizing Committees have been increasing steadily in the South and Southwest.

Since our report in the September issue of *The Carpenter*, the Brotherhood's Department of Organization has received notices of almost two dozen new VOC groups activated across North America. There are three in Arkansas, six in Texas, two in Tennessee, and one in Louisiana.

VOC activity is reported in Oregon, Indiana, and New Jersey, as well, as local unions prepare to organize industrial workers in their jurisdictions.

Local unions are reminded to stamp all membership applications sent in under the VOC program with the VOC stamp and to place the large letters "VOC" at the top of each such application, so that these new members can be duly credited to the local VOC committee. At the end of the year, special recognition will be accorded to the outstanding VOC committee in each UBC district.

The latest list of VOC organizers includes the following:

LOCAL 1155, COLUMBUS, IND. Vergil Fellows, Lymon Gregory, Eugene Knotts, Norman Smith.

LOCAL 1197, NASHVILLE TENN. William Crutcher, Kenneth Jones.

LOCAL 1336, CROCKETT, TEX. Marcello Cobbs, Charles Conley, Edgar McKnight, Clarence Sangletary, John D. Sheridan.

LOCAL 1751, AUSTIN, TEX. Roy W. Bockhorn, Biviano Castillo, Fidel Elizalde, Genaro Hernandez, Beatrice Garcia, Jesse J. Rivera.

LOCAL 2098, CAMDEN, N.J. Charles Britton, William A. Marshall, Jr., David Dugan.

LOCAL 2106, WESTMORELAND, TENN. Larry Bratha, Tony Lyles, Brenda Tillman.

LOCAL 2134, WARREN, ARK. Vernice Johnson, Betty McIntyre, Louise Martin Pilgrim, Rogenia Newton.

LOCAL 2146, EL DORADO, ARK. Shady Bell, John Hill, Gentry Williams, Ray Dansby.

LOCAL 2349, POTTS CAMP, MISS. Bobby Hancock, Edward Oglisby, James Taylor.

LOCAL 2661, FORDYCE, ARK. Willie Jo Braswell, K. V. Jones, Jack Wilson.

LOCAL 2713, CENTER TEXAS. Joe Adams, William E. Barton, Robert Bolton, Brenda Buckner, Lonnie Buckner, Billy Joyce Daniels, Willie Wade Swindle.

LOCAL 2743, WOODVILLE, TEX. Geneva Butler, Joe Copes, Robert Cunningham, John Rigsby, Kathy Taylor.

LOCAL 2863, TYLER, TEX. Hardy Cuba, Cleo Curry, Willie Freeman, Manna Q. Johnson, Troy Long, Betty Sibley, Flecia Young.

LOCAL 2885, JACKSONVILLE, TEX. Peggy Barker, Rayford Carlile, Elmer House, Mike Ivy, Vernon Sanders, Benny Sessions, Walter Sessions, Alton Weesner.

LOCAL 2942, ALBANY, ORE. John A. Brunson, Ralph E. McKechnie, Marvin L. Trefethen.

LOCAL 3009, GRANTS PASS, ORE. Claude Crawford, Melvin E. Davidson, William H. Funk, Robert Kempher, Ronald Lawson, Ronald McAvin, Blaine McKy.

LOCAL 3177, HOLDEN, LA. Joseph C. Brooks, Frank H. Carter, Birk McGee, Pearl Stimage, Roosevelt Watson.

32nd Convention Affirms Support Of Rowe, R. & G. Sloane Boycotts

The 850,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been urged by delegates to the recent 32nd General Convention to support two major trade union boycotts now in progress.

The United Rubber Workers have been engaged in a bitter strike against the R. & G. Sloane Manufacturing Company of Sun Valley, Calif., since March, 1973. The company has refused to bargain in good faith and has, according to reports, intentionally prolonged the strike through reduction of its contract offers to a point that would reduce the average wage as much as 60¢ an hour. The company has also operated its plant during the strike through the recruiting of illegal aliens and the paying of bounties

to employees for recruiting strike breakers.

R. & G. Sloane products include plastic pipe and fittings used by the construction trades, and all members are urged to boycott these products until the strike is favorably settled.

The second boycott endorsed by the convention in one against the Rowe Furniture Company of Poplar Bluff, Mo. The Upholsterers International Union has been unsuccessful in attempts to negotiate a contract with the firm. The company has recruited 100 strike breakers in an evident attempt to break the union, and all of organized labor is urged to refrain from buying Rowe Furniture products until advised otherwise.

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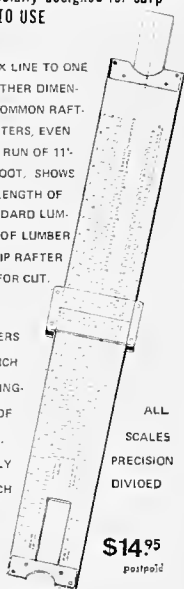
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Family-Day Exhibit



When the Coke Works at New Haven, Conn., staged an open-house "Family Day" recently, Millwrights Local 79 took advantage of the company's invitation to display its craft skills by setting up and manning an information booth in the plant. In the picture, Business Agent Dave Saldibar talks to plant visitors.

Carolina Teacher



Mickey Holzman, business representative of Local 1539, Chicago, Ill., was a special instructor at a recent labor seminar held by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Pinto, State VP



Pinto

Among the four new vice presidents of the California State Federation of Labor elected at that organization's recent 10th convention in San Diego was Joe Pinto, executive officer of Cabinet Makers and Millmen's Local 721 of Los Angeles.

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Keith Hamill, Toronto, Can.
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George James Luzzi, Norwood, N.J.
"Earned \$1000 while training. Method of instruction, personalization... and overall thoroughness are wonderful. My instructor was encouraging and informative."



Edward H. McInroy, Honesdale, Pa.
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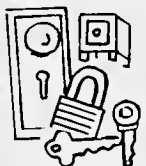
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APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

1974 State and Provincial Winners Prepare for Main Event

The state and provincial contests are over, and contenders from 39 states, the District of Columbia, and four Canadian provinces are preparing for the main event—the 1974 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Cincinnati, O., November 18-24.

First General Vice President William Konyha, who is in charge of the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and

training program, has announced that, to date, **43** carpenter apprentices, **15** mill-cabinet apprentices, and **21** millwright apprentices are scheduled to compete in this year's contest.

The State of Mississippi will field a carpentry contestant for the first time. The Province of Saskatchewan is returning to the arena with its provincial carpentry champion. Early reports to *The Carpenter* indicate that the 1974

contest will be one of the most exciting in the eight years of competition.

There will be two days of written and manipulative tests November 21 and 22 and a final day devoted to contest "wrap-up" and the awards banquet (November 23).

In addition, a carpentry apprenticeship conference is set for November 18-20, similar to the one arranged at the 1973 contest in Omaha, Neb.

Illinois State Winners Picked

The Seventh Annual Illinois State Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest was held May 22 and 23 in the Farm-a-rama Building of the Illinois State Fairgrounds, Springfield, Ill. A total of 25 contestants competed, 15 contestants in the carpentry division, five in the mill cabinet division and five in the millwright division.

The four-hour written test was held at the Forum 30 Ramada, with an awards banquet Thursday evening to honor all contestants and award the winners in each division.



Winners in the Illinois contest with Brotherhood leaders, from left to right: Jack Zeilenga, secretary treasurer, Illinois State Council of Carpenters; Robert Wachala, Local 272, first place, carpentry; H. Keith Rule, Local 295, second place, carpentry; Cleo Ray McManaway, Local 44, third place, carpentry; Ruben M. Goodwin, Local 433, first place, mill cabinet; James Bailey, Jr., Local 1784, second place, mill cabinet; and Robert J. Jatkowski, Local 183, third place, mill cabinet; James M. La Pam, Local 1693, first place, millwright; Michael W. Childers, Local 644, second place, millwright; and John Bianchi, Jr., Local 1693, third place, millwright.

San Diego Completion Ceremonies Include State Winner

A total of 42 apprentices and trainees assembled for the 1974 San Diego County, Calif., Completion Ceremonies, May 11. They included carpentry construction apprentices, mill-cabinet apprentices, and drywall trainees. They also included Francis Manning, winner of the statewide California Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, held in San Diego, June 25-28.



Wisconsin Winner



Wisconsin's top carpenter apprentice, Robert W. Olson from Local 290, holds power saw he got for winning contest.

Robert W. Olson, a member of Carpenters Local 290, won first place in the Wisconsin State Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest held in Janesville June 21 and 22.

For winning the state contest Olson received a first place trophy, a check for \$150 from the Wisconsin Carpenters Contest Committee, and a power saw donated by the Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation.

Olson, an A student at vocational school in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, had scored 84 in written tests in local preliminaries that qualified him to compete at the state level.

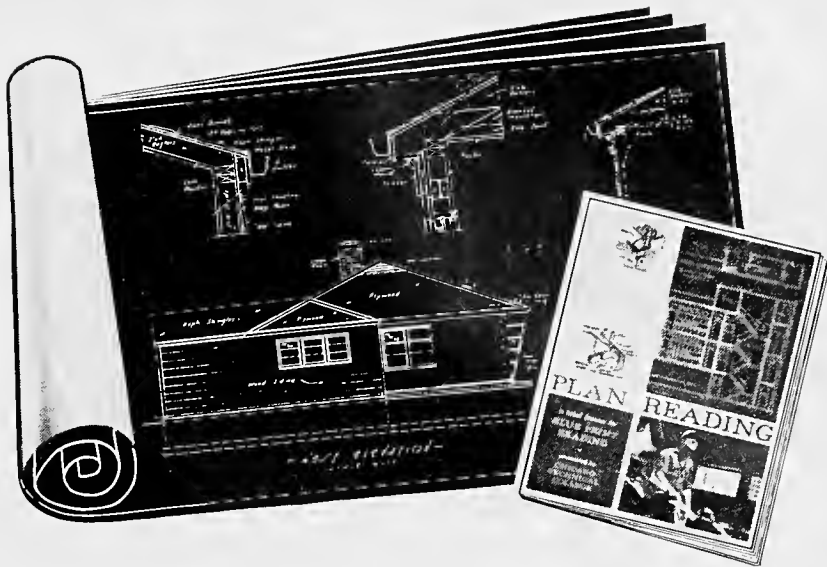
The manipulative skills project consisted of building a bus stop building.

Olson, who lives in Williams Bay in Walworth county, bested nine other contestants at the state level, to take first place.

Delaware Winner



Thomas E. Biggs, left, will be the Delaware entry in the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest. He is congratulated here by Coordinator Merritt B. Dean at the conclusion of a competition held June 20 in Rodney Square in Wilmington, Del.



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Rhode Island Names Grads And Winners

The Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls, Rhode Island, District Council recently honored its 1974 carpentry apprenticeship graduates.

At the same time, winners of the 1974 state contest, who will represent Rhode Island at the International Contest in Cincinnati, next month, were also announced. The state mill-cabinet contestant will be William Hindson and the carpentry contestant, Roland Lombardi.

All of the 1974 graduates were recognized at a banquet at the Windjammer Room, Rocky Point Park, Warwick, R.I.

N. California Contest Winners

Winners in the Third Annual Carpenters 46 Northern California Counties carpenter, mill cabinet, and millwright contests were announced at a reception honoring the contestants at the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds, June 1.

The top three carpenters competed in a statewide contest in San Diego, June 27 and 28.

Two cabinet maker apprentices were selected for the statewide contest. First place went to Chris Engle of Local 1323, Monterey; second place to Edmund Dondero of Local 266, Stockton; and third place was won by John Ferber of Local 751, Santa Rosa.



Winners in the Millwright Division. Left to right: Roger Brownell of Local 102, Oakland, First place; Andrew Jessen of Local 1051, Sacramento, Second place; Jimmy D. Camper of Local 1051, Sacramento, Third place.

Rhode Island's 1974 carpentry apprentice graduates with state and local leaders. Front row, from left: The joint apprenticeship committee—Edward Abernathy, Richard Vaughn, Robert Hayes, Herbert F. Holmes, business representative, Abraham Bloom, and William G. Forward, business representative. Back row, the graduates, from left: Edward Roy, Russell Blair, Douglas Whitcomb, Richard DiChiaro, Pierce Chappell, Paul Chappelle, Frank Monti, William Hindson, Gerald Lamontagne, Anthony Gargaro, John Rush, James Tautenhan, Lucien Lariviere, Roland Lombardi, Richard Marquis, and William Reid.

Maryland Picks Top Three Contestants



The State of Maryland plans to field carpenter, millwright, and mill-cabinet contestants in the Cincinnati finals. The state contest was held July 19 at the Glen Burnie, Md., Mall.

In the picture above the three winners are presented M. A. Hutcheson Scholarship Awards by JAC leaders. From left are: Chester Zukowski, first place mill-cabinet; Daniel Hartley, first place millwright; Robert Becker, first place carpenter; Thomas Davis, secretary-treasurer of the Baltimore and Vicinity District Council; and Edgar Knauff, Jr., president, Baltimore Chapter, Associated General Contractors.



Northern California carpenter apprentice contest winners—five of the ten finalists, from left to right: David Devert, Local 668, Palo Alto; Second Place Winner, Howard Robbins, of Local 2046, Martinez; First Place Carpenter, Steve Baptista of Local 1323, Monterey; Third Place Contestant, Art Grams, of Local 771, Watsonville, and Lonnie Patterson of Local 701, Fresno.



Mill Cabinet Winners for the Northern California Counties. Left to right: John D. Ferber, Local 751, Santa Rosa, Third place; Chris Engle, Local 1323 Monterey, First place; Jack Olson, Local 550, Oakland, Fourth place; Edmund Dondero of Local 266 Stockton, Second place.

Michigan Picks '74 Contestants

The Ninth Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was held in Ann Arbor, Mich., on May 16 and 17.

The written portion of the contest for both carpenters and millwrights was held in May 16 at the Briarwood Hilton, and the manipulative portion for both carpenters and millwrights was held on May 17 at the Briarwood Mall. There was 12 carpenter contestants and four millwright contestants.

An awards banquet was held on the evening of May 17 at the Briarwood Hilton, where each apprentice received a certificate of participation and a trophy, along with a small ceramic carpenter or millwright figure. In addition, the first, second and third place winners received \$100, \$75, and \$50 respectively for both carpenters and millwrights. The joint apprenticeship committee sponsoring the winning carpenter contestants was presented the George Burger Traveling Trophy to keep in its possession until the 1975 contest.



Don Lauzon, carpenter of Local 674, Mt. Clemens, and first place winner, with Earl D. Meyer, secretary, Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee and Secretary-Treasurer Michigan State Carpenters' Council; and Walter Weier, business representative, Carpenters Local 674, Mt. Clemens.



Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, Third District General Executive Board Member, with Anthony Morici, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit, first place winner; Ralph Caruso, millwright, Local 1102, apprenticeship coordinator; and Dominick "Lucky" Spano, business manager, Millwrights Local 1102.



The 1974 Michigan finalists assembled for a picture.

Standing with banner, left to right, Bruce Isenhoff, carpenter, local 335 Grand Rapids; Eugene Ouellette, carpenter, Local 100, Muskegon; Michael Schmidt, Millwright, Local 2252, Grand Rapids (third place winner); Anthony Morici, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit (first place winner); Thomas Ferra, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit; Gerald Carrig, millwright, Local 1102, Detroit (second place winner); Larry Trantham, carpenter, Local 898, St. Joseph.

Seated, left to right, Richard Boyce, Jr., Carpenter, Local 982, Detroit; Steve Seiler, Carpenter, Local 651, Jackson (second place winner); Joseph Cusimano, carpenter, Local 337, Detroit (third place winner); Steven Smith, carpenter, Local 871, Battle Creek; Don Lauzon, Carpenter, 674, Mt. Clemens (first place winner); Glenn Smith, carpenter, Local 982, Detroit; Jerry Ward, Carpenter, Local 1373, Flint; Larry Wentzel, carpenter, Local 297, Kalamazoo.

Not in the picture: James Donnelly, carpenter, Local 982, Detroit.



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All of apprentices participating in the New Jersey Contest, gathered at the awards banquet, May 11th. The apprentices names are as follows, but not necessarily in proper order: Robert Carpenter, Local 455; James Byrnes, Local 2018; Joseph Caravano, Local 715; Clement Mitchell, Local 393; Thomas Litzie, Local 432; Alex Kellerman, Local 155; Gerald Johnson, Local 781; Paul Holick, Local 620; Richard Nutter, Local 1342; Alvin LaBarre, Local 399; Raymond Mills, Local

121; Gerald Washington, Local 490; Thomas Cooper, Local 1489; Joseph Kapesandi, Local 1006; Lawrence Zelencick, Local 2178; Brian Rydel, Local 2250; John Wiberg, Local 2315; John Lutkenhous, Local 715; John Small, Local 455; Stephen Kasza, Local 399; James Snyder, Local 121; Wayne Peckham, Local 1006; William Devine, Local 393; John MacKay, Local 455; James Barry, Local 715; Frank Jacobs, Local 1006; and James Monahan, Local 393.

New Jersey Ready For the Big Test

New Jersey joint apprenticeship and training committees held their 6th Annual Carpentry-Millwright-Mill Cabinet Contest, May 10 and 11, at the Somerset County Vocational Training School, Somerville, N.J.

The contest was hosted by the New Jersey Carpenters Apprenticeship Training and Educational Fund, with the cooperation of Local 455, Somerville.

More than 500 guests attended the awards banquet at the conclusion of the contest. First place winners in each subdivision received a gold watch; second place winners, a \$75 US savings bond; third place winners, a \$50 US savings bond; and all other contestants, \$25 US savings bonds.



The first place winners in the New Jersey contest with contest officials. Left to right, John MacKay, first place winner, mill cabinet, Local 455, Somerville, N.J.; Joseph J. D'Aires, director, N.J. Carpenters Apprentice Training and Educational Fund; John Small, first place winner, millwright, Local 455, Somerville, N.J.; John Ambrose, president, Ambrose Construction Company and judge in the contest; Clement Mitchell, first place winner, carpentry, Local 393, Camden, N.J.; and Sigurd Lucassen International Representative.

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The first time you pick up a Vaughan hammer you'll notice something different about it. Whether it's the balance, the way it swings, or the way it fits your hand—somehow it's right and you *feel* it. Now you see that it *looks* different, too. The bevel on the striking face is uniform all around; the head is nicely shaped, and polished with care. It's obvious to you that this is a well-made tool.

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Idaho Selects Cooper As Tops

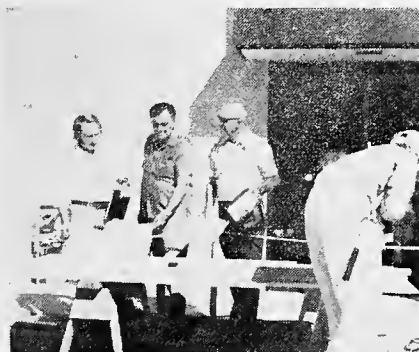
The awards ceremony of the Idaho State Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest was held June 29. On the preceding day the written exam was given to contestants Kim W. Cooper and Jon Magnuson of Pocatello, Idaho, registered with the Pocatello Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee; Randy Pullman, registered with the Idaho Falls Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee; and Perry Paine, Boise, Idaho, who completed the apprenticeship program in the Southwest Idaho Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

Winner of the state contest was Kim W. Cooper of Pocatello. He received the coveted Gold Hammer Award for 1974 and also returned the traveling trophy to the Pocatello Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. He will also represent Idaho in Cincinnati in November at the International Carpentry Contest.

Judges for the Idaho contest were Ross Luekenga, president of the Luekenga Construction Company, Nampa, Idaho; George Reynolds, Local 635; and Ernest Lombard, secretary of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects.



Idaho awards presentation: from left Ralph Farley, executive secretary, Rocky Mountain District Council of Carpenters; First Place winner, Kim W. Cooper; and John P. Molitor, executive secretary of the Idaho Branch, Associated General Contractors, who made the presentations.



Idaho judges, left to right, Ernest Lombard, Ross Luekenga, and George Reynolds. Foreground, contestant Jon Magnuson, second place winner.

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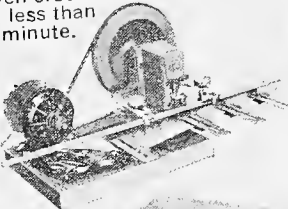
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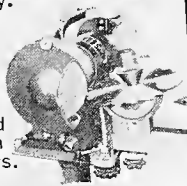
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In The Dog House

Neighbor: "Your husband says he lives a dog's life."

Wife: "As a matter of fact he does. He comes in with muddy feet, settles down by the fire, and waits to be fed."

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Running a School

A young apprentice on a large school construction job insisted on asking the general superintendent countless questions about his duties, instead of directing them to his foreman.

Finally, in disgust, the superintendent turned to his young interrogator, pointed to the nearby door, and said: "Look, kid! I'm trying to **build** a school, not **run** one!"

—Alyce Potts, Upland, Calif.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Wing and a Prayer

Six-year old Patrick asks Sammy, "Do you say a prayer before you eat?"

"I don't have to. My mother's a good cook."

Coward

"How'd you settle the fight with your wife, the other night?"

"Aw, she came crawling to me on her knees."

"Yeah, what did she say?"

"'Come out from under that bed, you coward.'"

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY

Chauvinist Pame

Man wants but little
and is easy to please,
but woman, bless her heart
wants everything she sees!

UNITED WE STAND

Real Lowdown

The apprentice was feeling depressed because an old friend of his had lost his job as a street cleaner. He couldn't keep his mind in the gutter.



Job Aptitude

Personnel manager: "I'm sorry, but we don't need any help. We just couldn't find enough work to keep you busy."

Job applicant: "Oh, you'd be surprised how little it takes!"

BE AN ACTIVE UNIONIST

Bargain Counters

The woman was stopped by the store detective when she tried to walk out with some merchandise she hadn't paid for. It was the third time he had stopped the same woman in less than two weeks.

"Why do you insist on shoplifting here?" he asked.

"Where else," she sighed, "could I find such bargains?"

This Month's Limerick

I wish that my room had a floor;
I don't care so much for a door;

But this crawling around
Without touching the ground
Is getting to be quite a bore.



Late for Work

The new stenographer arrived late for work, and her fuming boss said, "You should have been here at nine!"

"Why?" she asked. "What happened?"

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

Forsighted

"On what grounds does your father object to me?" demanded the young man.

"On any grounds," the girl sighed, "within a mile of our house."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH!

On Second Thought

The other night when a man telephoned the police station to say that his steering wheel, brake pedal and accelerator had been stolen.

The desk sergeant promised to send a car over to investigate but soon the telephone rang again. It was the same man.

"Don't bother coming," he said, as soberly as he could manage. "I got into the backseat by mistake."

B SURE 2 VOTE!

Time To Howl

If you're dog-tired at night, it may be because you growled all day.

I 4 ALL—ALL 4 I

For The Punsters

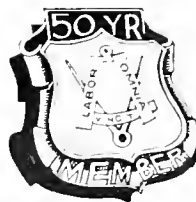
Several chess players began staging a daily contest in the lobby of a small hotel. Soon they had a crowd of kibitzers, so the manager ordered them to clear out.

There was quite a hullabaloo and a lady asked the bellboy, "What's happened?"

"It's nothing, ma'am. Just the manager pulling his chess nuts out of the foyer."

THE CARPENTER

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



Sacramento, Calif., 25-Year Members

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Local 2170 honored its past presidents and its 25-year members, early this year, at a banquet in Sacramento.

The past presidents assembled for an historical picture. They are shown, from left: Walter E. Pfeiffer, Claude A. Townsend, Cletus Dunham, Roger G. Cole, Ernest A. Rose, and Dale Odam.

Eighteen men assembled to receive their service pins. They included: First row, from left, Walter E. Pfeiffer, Victor Virga, John Lauchert, Dale Odam, Ernest L. Adam, R. G. Cole, Cletus Dunham, Wayne Schoonmaker, Claude A. Townsend, Edward Grabinske, Second row, Lloyd J. Larsen, T. W. Barsten, Calvin Miller, Robert Poirier, John Milam, F. H. Lederer, Frank Bruno, and Carl Johnson.

VINELAND, N.J.

At a recent awards banquet Local 121 presented service pins to the following:

Seated, from left, Steven Gallo, 25 years; Carl Huyers, 50 years; George Dyer, 25 years; Gus Carlson, 25 years.

Standing, from left, Gino Federico, 20 years; Rudy Wulduh, 25 years; Francis Pieico, 20 years; Ed McLaughlin, 20 years; Vielko Lehtonen, 25 years; Francis Blinn, 20 years; Angelo Mazza, 20 years; Dino Venturi, business representative; and Faustino Wulduh, president.

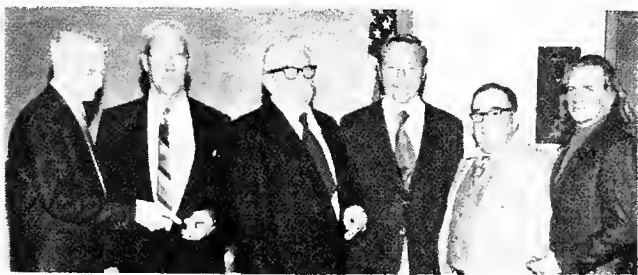
Honorees who were unable to attend included: Austin Heich, Bruno Bertucci, Louis Merlie, John Pierce, Minous Carney, Richard Leeds, Edward Leonello, A. Mazzeo, Joe Miletta, Alvin Pierce, Richard Voorhees, and Dom Russo.

ELMHURST, ILL.

Local 558 pays tribute to the long service of one of its members—Joseph S. Krishack, born March 5, 1885. He joined Local 80 in 1908, cleared into Local 558 in 1909, was elected financial secretary in June, 1920, and held this office for 33 years, retiring from this post in 1953. In 1937 Krishack was elected business representative and retired from this post in 1960. He was also, at one time, a trustee of the local union.



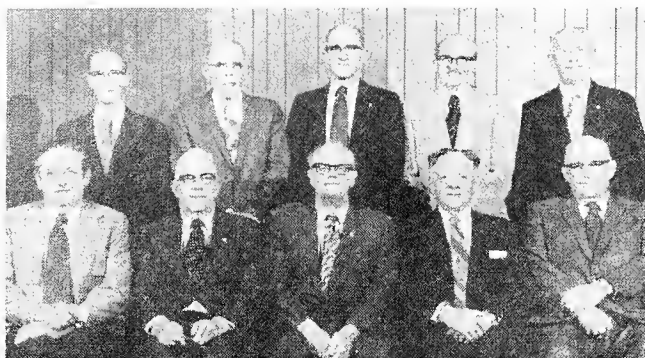
Krishack



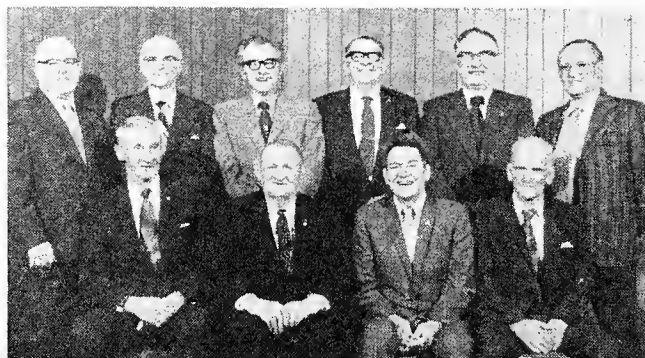
Sacramento, Calif., Past Presidents



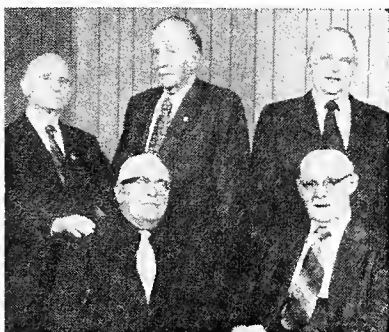
Vineland, N.J.



Elmhurst, Ill., 35-year Members



30-Year Members



45-50 year Members

ELMHURST, ILL.

At the beginning of 1974 Local 558 commemorated its 65th anniversary with a special awards dinner and dance. More than 150 members with 25 years or more of service were honored.

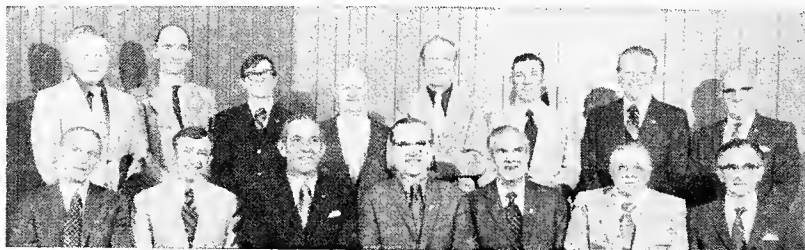
The pictures show those senior members who were present to receive their pins.

45- AND 50-YEAR PINS—First row, seated, left to right: Edwin Steben, George Boldebeck. Standing, Lawrence Christensen, William Mills, Norman Sather.

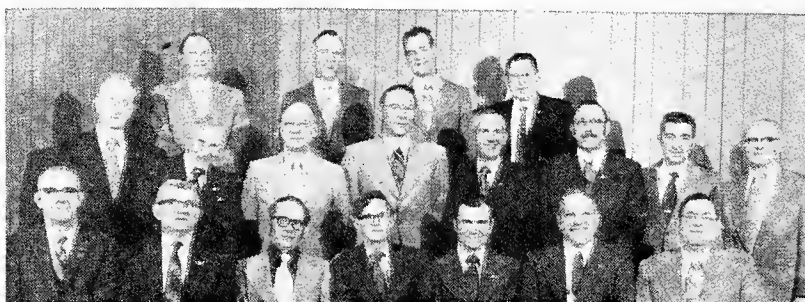
35-YEAR PINS—Seated, left to right: Earl Landen, George Vandembroucke, Stanley Holmes, Frank Erxmeyer, Arthur F. Steben. Standing, Henry L. Sheffler, Gabriel Aukland, I. J. Bartels, Rueben Bartels, Edward C. Plagge.

30-YEAR PINS—Seated, left to right: Wilbert DeJong, Ludwig Hinkhouse, George VanEwyk, Julius Schmitt. Standing, Arnold O. Guse, Ercy Hendry, Harley F. Kesler, Franz Wintergerst, C. B. Cunningham, Wilbert W. Wood.

25-YEAR PINS (PHOTO NO. 1)—seated, left to right, James D. Reed, Arthur H. Quednau, Raymond E. Krumel, Thomas J. Stoesser, Ernest Schlottman, Elroy E. Swenson, Frank L. Brusati. Standing, Robert W. Knicker, James Benson, Walter Larsen, Raymond W. Zahn, Jack I. Espeland, John Bouras, Robert C. Zeman, Vernon A. Fliehler.



25-Year Members, No. 1



25-Year Members, No. 2



25-Year Members, No. 3

25-YEAR PINS (Photo No. 2)—Seated, left to right, Joseph L. Holdmann, Charles C. Holdmann, Harry J. Schabel, Frank B. Sanders, Raymond L. Myers, William J. Rieger, Louis R. Miller. Second row, Carl B. Portz, Philip N. Kutz, Michael J. Wohead, Sven G. Nyman, James L. Hogan, Duane L. Nordeen, John Paul Jones, Carl G. Fauske. Third row, Frank W. Wohead, Steve T. Wohead, Frank J. Boyer, Virgil W. Turner.

25-YEAR PINS (Photo No. 3)—Seated, left to right, John H. Dolle, Richard W. Luetke, R. O. Richards, Sture J. Johnson, Roy Felbinger, Elmer F. Hahne, John Beron. Second row, Charles Matacha, Benny LaMendola, Clarence W. Enders, Frank Corso, Thomas Kennedy, Carrol L. Johnson, Elmer G. Hinrichs, Fred W. Hupe, Santi Scafidi. Third row, Louis P. Potilechio, Dan J. Potilechio, Leonard W. Morgan, Richard P. Baumbach.

In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary
and Editor



75 YEARS AGO—OCTOBER, 1899

For Admiral Dewey

Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay and the Spanish-American War, received a tumultuous welcome on his return to the United States from the war hostilities. He was paraded at the head of 30,000 troops down Riverside Drive in New York City, up 72nd St., 8th Ave., 59th St., and 5th Ave.

There were more than 1,000 review stands and platforms built to accommodate the two million people expected along the parade route. On 5th Avenue at Madison Square a triumphal arch was erected of big timbers, covered with garlands of ornamentation.

To prepare for such a tremendous parade, the city employed 5,000 carpenters and 10,000 laborers, and the skills of the union carpenters was such that every reviewing stand stood the test and the strains of the millions of parade watchers without mishap.

The October 1899, *Carpenter* showed diagrams of the Dewey Arch and the reviewing stands with details on how they were erected.

Times Have Changed

The turn of the century was a period of change for the entire American Labor Movement. The period of employer tyranny was subsiding, as international trade unions grew in size and strength. The United Brotherhood was leading a fight for a shorter work day and had achieved an 8-hour day on week days and a half holiday on Saturdays in New York and a few other cities.

These were some of the reports of contract gains across North America in October, 1899:

- Local 427, Omaha, Nebr., reported that contractors had agreed to the half day on Saturday.

- Contractors of Bloomington, Ill., agreed to a demand by Local 63 that a

minimum scale of 32½ cents would be established and 10 hours would be a work day, except Saturdays which would be 9-hour days.

- The Building Trades Council of Louisville, Ky., agreed to a minimum wage of \$2.00 per day for a 9-hour day with overtime paid at time and one half.

- The highest scale was achieved in New York City, where 12,000 union carpenters negotiated a \$4 per day scale, with wages to be paid weekly "at or before 12 o'clock on the job."

Bicycle Delegate

District Council President Frank Duffy of Bronx Borough, New York, reported that members and employers alike were pleased to learn that the district was "putting a bicycle delegate in the field."

This meant that a business representative would now be pedaling along on a "spic and span new wheel," skimming along from the Harlem River to Mount Vernon and from the river to the Sound, "attending to his duties far better than when he had to use the trolley cars." (The bicycle of 1899, as you will remember, was one with a huge front wheel and a small rear wheel, whose rider pedaled high above the heads of pedestrians.)



The ten ladies shown here were active members of a Brotherhood Ladies Auxiliary in 1924.

50 YEARS AGO—OCTOBER, 1924

Same Song, '24 Verse

An editorial in the October, 1924 *Carpenter* sounds timely and familiar today, half a century later. Listen to these words by Secretary Frank Duffy, editor of the official journal:

"Trade journals voicing the interests of building trades employers all over the country are singing one song in unison just now. They all claim that what they consider the high wages of building trades mechanics are the main cause of present building costs. . . .

"They are steadily hammering away at this argument, but no space is available in their press to show the effect on building costs of inflated real estate prices, money interest, land transfer charges, and the other numerous impositions; none of which contribute a single process, even of the simplest character to the erection of a building.

"The whole burden of their song is piled on the back of the workman. But Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce, after a careful survey of building conditions all over the United States, gives it as his opinion that labor charges account for only 26% of the construction cost of an average house.

"The other costs he divides as follows: Building materials, 29.3%; land, 19%; contractor, 12.6%; financing, 6.7%; architect and real estate fees, 6.4%.

"We do not remember a time when the wages of the worker were not blamed for the cost of production being too high. . . ."

Radios For Vets

For the benefit of crippled veterans of World War II, Local 791, Brooklyn, N.Y., contributed \$375 to the Roxy Radio Fund so that radios could be placed at bedsides in various hospitals. The 1,500 members of the local each contributed 25 cents.

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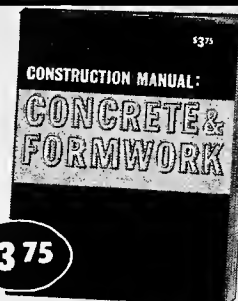


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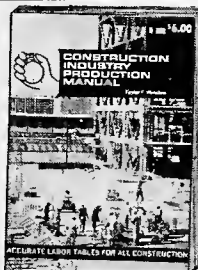
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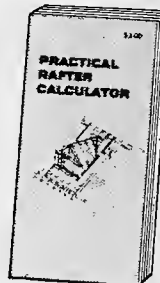
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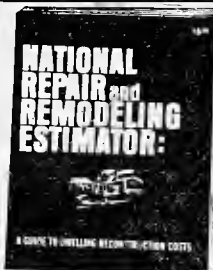


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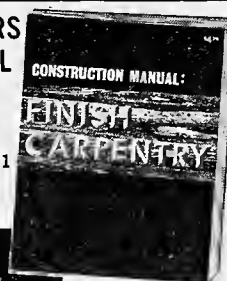


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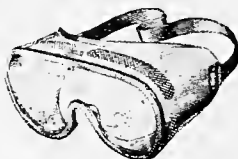
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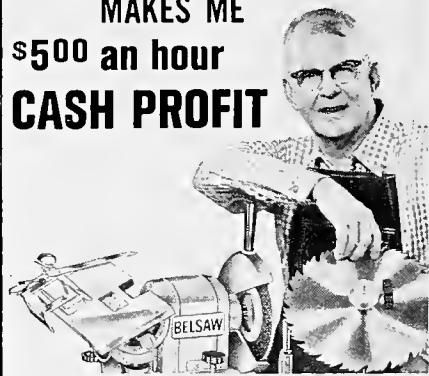
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Many such systems simply stir up settled dust and put it into the work area again, where it may be breathed into workers' lungs, causing harmful and sometimes fatal results.

Research in the United States and

Great Britain in the 1950's produced a high-velocity, low-volume (HVLV) vacuum system which applies dust and fumes suction devices at the very points of the manufacturing process, where the dust and fumes originate.

In 1968 Clarkson Industries of the United States obtained all patents and technology relating to HVLV systems and they are now marketing them to manufacturing firms, planing mills, wood, plastics, and metal industries where fumes and dust are a hazard.

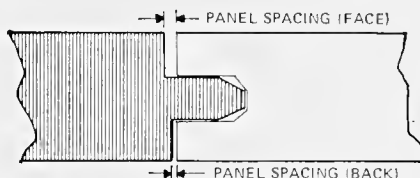
Readers interested in this aspect of occupational safety and health may obtain more information by writing: Guy Cusamano, Manager, Air Systems, Hoffman Air & Filtration Div., Clarkson Industries, Inc., 107-4th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003.

NEW T & G JOINT

A new tongue-and-groove joint now being produced by members of the American Plywood Association helps avoid ridging.

The joint design developed by APA engineers ensures that upper plies of the panel edges will be spaced to avert ridging if the panel should pick up moisture and expand. It is recommended that edges not be tightly butted. Panel ends still require spacing.

It is extremely important, however, that the new T&G joint NOT be used with the previous tongue-and-groove design. The two joints are not compatible because the new tongues and grooves are approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ inch thinner and are tapered at different angles.



Panels produced with the new T&G joint are easily distinguishable because APA member mills are enclosing an identification flyer in bundles of plywood with the new T&G joint. To further avoid confusion, some member mills are making bundles of plywood with the new joint with two yellow stripes, two inches in width, one located on the end of bundles and the other on the tongue side of bundled plywood.

For years, APA has recommended spacing between panel ends and edges to allow for expansion if the panel is exposed to moisture during construction. Properly spaced, the previous T&G joint produces a high quality application equal to that of the new joint.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theo & Co.	15
Backman, E. C. & Co.	16
Belsaw Locksmith	21
Belsaw Sharp-All	30
Chevrolet Motor Division	9
Chicago Technical College	19
Cline-Sigmon	16
Craftsman Book Co.	28
Eliason Stair Gauge	15
Estwing Mfg. Co.	30
Foley Mfg. Co.	23
Goldblatt Tool Co.	12
Hydrolevel	11
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	31
JRJ Enterprises	31
Locksmithing Institute	17
Lufkin Tool Co.	13
North American School of Drafting	16
Riechers Roof Framer	16
Stanley Tool Co.	Back cover
Vaughan & Bushnell	22

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THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

*Why they are vital,
Why you should register
and vote*

In many parts of the country the month of October means more than the advent of fall and the promise of a long, cold winter to follow. October is often the *last* month in which one can register to vote in the general elections of November.

Are *you* registered?

And will *you* be voting?

If you are not registered, or if you are really not going to bother to vote, then I'd like to offer some thoughts to you:

We have all been furious for the past 18 months over the Watergate Scandal. I am willing to bet that the month-by-month rise in the cost-of-living, covering items you purchase for yourself and your family, has given birth to a few candid remarks about "those people in Washington."

In short, I am positive that there has been a monumental volume of cussing, shouting, and general hair-pulling concerning the entire federal establishment in Washington. Never in my recent memory has there been such a valid disenchantment with government at *all* levels. I have surely spent as much time as anyone shaking my head in utter disbelief over the actions and the lack of action by our elected officials.

Yet, if one has invested so much time and energy in the legitimate American tradition

of pinpointing the failures of public officials, and then one fails to get behind the curtain in a voting booth to vote in November, I'm afraid I can muster very little sympathy for that individual's complaints. Yet, it is a further, sad American conclusion that even in the most compelling election, a voter turnout of 60% is often the best to be expected and is considered quite good.

In many European and Latin American countries, failure to vote in the appropriate elections is a crime punishable by a stiff fine or even imprisonment. . . . A little too stiff you say. . . . Perhaps so. . . . but at least those officials elected are representative of the electorate as a whole and not just that segment sufficiently motivated to get out and vote.

Nevertheless, no such requirement is likely to become operative in the U.S. We are left with the issues and candidates of the day, and we can act about them or not. Considering unprecedented crisis facing all of us in the building trades and organized labor, our motivation to vote should result in a labor turnout, next month, approaching 100%.

Let's review the issues confronting us and the absolute need for a progressive, responsive Congress.

There is always a tendency to label the present times, or the next upcoming election, or the next economic quarter, in dramatic, banner terms: "Economic Crisis . . . Depression in Housing . . . Economic Disaster . . . Vital Election." Yet, the simple fact is that the seriousness of our present situation negates any need for artificial, dramatic terms.

We are already in the second quarter of a full textbook recession. There is serious talk from many sober and responsible individuals that our economy *could* slide into a depression. Alarming words, but not from alarmists, and we must face our situation squarely.

For the Brotherhood and the building trades, there is no need to fear the word "depression." We are familiar with it. The monumental decline in housing and construction is

Public Enemy No. 1 for all of us in construction and all of us in the related manufacturing plants and in industries affected by construction.

Along with all of labor and the nation, we support President Ford in his efforts to fight inflation. As far as it goes, I salute his "Economic Summit" as at least a fresh, new forum to express our views. Yet, Washington is up to its neck in talk with very little action.

I will not pre-judge the new administration, considering its statements to date and President Ford's extremely conservative record in the Congress, it would appear naive at best to expect the kind of action we in construction need.

Many things do change in Washington. However, ONE thing never changes. That is the importance this year, as in the past, of *the Congress* as the body closest to our needs. If we want to do something positive to change this situation, then our answer lies in the Congress.

Now, I do not mean, by any stretch of the imagination, that the election of a friendly Congress is going to be the magic answer to all of our problems. Inflation, housing, and the cost spiral do not know party labels or fear one branch of the government over another.

But I do say that in the Congress lies our best hope. We need a pro-people Congress today just as much as we did before President Ford took over. We need a Congress that will fight inflation, but not at the expense of the low and middle income working men and women only.

The Congressional arithmetic, this year, adds up to the potential for one of the biggest victories for progressive legislators in a decade. A considerable number of senior representatives of both parties has announced retirement; many incumbents are in trouble. In short, there are going to be new faces in town responsive to the public.

The Congressional agenda is there to be acted upon. We will continue to fight for new

housing legislation aimed at low interest housing loans for low and middle income Americans. National health insurance is a must, as is federal standards for workmen's compensation, and let's not forget a strong program for occupational safety and health.

We need a Congress that will serve the people. One that is not afraid to launch its own programs, if the President's are inadequate. Remember, the man who votes for the victor has a responsive voice at the helm . . . the man who votes for the loser has played a role and must be heard . . . the man who does not vote at all is simply an empty barrel, noisy, yet hollow.

First, register. Second, study the issues and views of all candidates on your ballot, and then VOTE. A progressive Congress mandated to meet the people's needs is labor's best ally.



William Linder
GENERAL PRESIDENT

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Stanley 90612	6½"	2½	11	.227
Brand A	7¼"	2¼	12½	.180
Brand B	7¼"	2¼	13½	.167
Brand C	7¼"	2⅞	12½	.168
Stanley 90714	7¼"	2¾	12	.229

*Maximum motor output measurements are in accordance with Power Tool Institute, Inc. standard.

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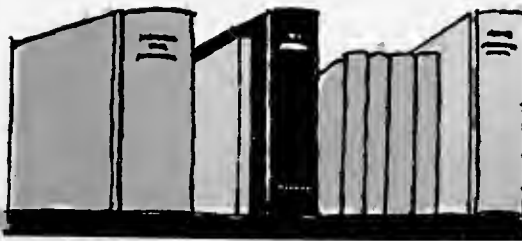
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Correspondence for the General Executive Board
should be sent to the General Secretary.



Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

R. E. Livingston, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

It's Important to Vote on November 5	2
Our Schools Don't Prepare Us for Inflation	4
10 Great Memorials to Labor	PAI 6
The US Labor Movement, Comparing '52 and '74	14
It's Time for Strong Medicine for America	17
No Excuse for Non-Union Work Shoes	32

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	5
In Retrospect	R. E. Livingston 8
Canadian Report	Morden Lazarus 10
Local Union News	12
Apprenticeship and Training	21
Plane Gossip	24
Service to the Brotherhood	25
What's New?	33
In Conclusion	William Sidell 35

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THE COVER

Both sides agree—Democrats and Republican—you must go to the polls on Election Day, November 5.

As the youngster on the front cover indicates, it's hard for some people to swallow this simple fact. Nevertheless, every American citizen should realize that his right to vote is a privilege and a responsibility, guarded for almost two centuries, and *he must exercise this right.*

If you are going to vote intelligently, you must be informed. Study the records of the candidates and the issues to be decided. Think seriously about them. Your vote must not be taken lightly.

You will want to vote for candidates who will work for full employment, better communities, adequate social services, fair taxation, world peace and prosperity, and, above all, at this time, you will want to support candidates who will fight to protect low and middle-income workers and their families in this period of inflation and uncertainty.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has members in every state of the United States. It urges every one of these members to vote on November 5.

NOTE: Readers who would like copies of this cover unmarred by a mailing label may obtain them by sending 15¢ in coin to cover mailing costs to the Editor, THE CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.



Politics and government have a lot to do with how you live in the years ahead. That's why . . .

IT'S IMPORTANT TO VOTE

Let us put it to you straight . . . Let us lay our question on the line:

Are you one of those hard hats who calls draft dodgers expletives-deleted because they evade their responsibilities to their country. **BUT** who evades **his own civic responsibilities** by not voting on Election Day?

Voting is such a simple matter. (We assume you're already registered to vote. That's about as elementary as having a birth certificate.)

The hardest part is getting to your polling place. But, in most cases, even this is easy.

If your name is Joe Blow, you go to a table which has a sign "A to C" or D, or E, or whatever, and you tell them your name. They check the poll books and, if you're on the list, you get a ballot (if they're using paper ballots) or a card (if they're using voting machines), and you're ready to cast your good, old American franchise. (Believe us, Brother, there are mil-

lions of people around this tired World who wish they could do what you're doing that day.)

If your county (or parish) is using a paper ballot, you go into a booth and mark your ballot, take it out and stuff it into a ballot box, and go on your way.

If there are voting machines, you hand the card given to you at the desk to a machine attendant, and when your turn comes, you go into the booth, pull the curtains by moving the metal lever to the right and you record your vote. You push down the pointers on a machine which has fewer moving parts than the computer which prepares your paycheck, and you record your vote by moving back the lever to its original position, which opens the curtains. You've recorded your vote, and you can go on your way . . . feeling much better about it all.

* * *

By now . . . if you've read this far . . . you probably figure that we

consider our readers a bunch of idiots.

That is absolutely untrue.

We do believe, however, that many of our readers, unfortunately, are either lazy or uninformed, because a lot of Americans are not showing up at the polls on Election Day. **Only 55% of those persons eligible to vote during the last Presidential election in 1972 actually voted!** And that 55%, by the way, was the lowest turnout in a Presidential year since 1948.

The general elections, two years ago, were about as bad.

And, just figuring the odds, it stands to reason that **many of those people who stayed away from the polls were union members . . . union Carpenters.**

Sam Gompers, the Cigarmaker who, with Peter McGuire and others, founded the American Federation of Labor, 90 years ago, once called upon union members to **elect their friends and defeat their en-**

Do voting machines scare you? Or a member of your family? Pictures show the

☐ Reminders to leave voting pointers down when you open the curtains are posted in booths.

☐ Election judges will be happy to show you how to record your votes on demonstration panels.

☐ If you're not around to vote on election day, you can still cast an absentee ballot in privacy.



NOVEMBER 5

emies as the best way to attain their legislative goals.

That simple slogan is just as important to us today as it was in the 19th Century.

During recent months, major corporation executives have been sitting down to \$100-a-plate dinners to raise funds for their big-business, reactionary candidates for public office. (With inflation, the price of such plate dinners has gone as high as \$1,000.)

The laboring population can't hope to match such fund-raising efforts. (The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee solicits and receives, for example, \$1 and \$10 contributions from members . . . and it takes a lot of these to add up to "the take" on one \$100-a-plate dinner.)

But Labor can match this effort at the ballot box and the voting machine. We don't have the money, but we do have the votes.

It was Abraham Lincoln who

once pointed out that the Lord must have loved poor people, because he made so many of them. Each worker of legal age and meeting residency requirements is entitled to

a vote, and there are millions of workers all over America who should vote but do not.

We urge you to be a voter on Election Day, November 5!

mplicity of the machines.

☐ Polling places display sample ballots with complete instructions, which you may read beforehand.



VOLUNTEER WORKERS are the lifeblood of political campaigns. People are needed to telephone registered voters and remind them that they should vote. Other volunteers are needed to transport voters to the polls. The big array of volunteers shown below was a "phone bank" at the Wisconsin State Fair Park in Milwaukee, Wis. These volunteers worked for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education during the primary elections, early this year. Ladies auxiliaries are needed in most get-out-the-vote drives.





Trade unions fought for increased school facilities to cope with the "baby boom" after World War II. In the 70's they stress quality education, too, as school boards cut back on frills and struggle to meet rising education costs.

Our Schools Don't Prepare Us for Perils of Inflation

"Today, lack of the basic understanding about economic matters among the vast majority of the work force stands above all," says the AFL-CIO Department of Education in a conference report on "Labor and the Schools."

"Young workers are clearly disadvantaged by their lack of exposure to a fair and balanced learning experience on the roles of unions in our society," the report states. "Indeed, the economic literacy level of the average American is far too low for a nation which enjoys the prestige of world leadership."

Conclusions reached by participants in a conference on education, held last year in Washington, D.C., are particularly pertinent as we approach 1975 in a steadily spiraling inflation.

"The textbook treatment of many key economic and social issues is often rooted in prejudice, mythology and inherited wisdom," says Nat Goldfinger, the director of the AFL-CIO's Research Department. "This is, or should be, of major importance to organized labor because the basic framework is often presented in a way that is hostile to trade unions, collective bargaining and social legislation."

The conference urged school administrators to "tell it like it is" and correct "the usual textbook basic assumption" that "the American economy is a model of freely competitive small enterprises, typical of the period prior to the Civil War."

Conferees called for an honest and forthright presentation of organized labor's role in the economy and an explanation of its long history of social and economic achievement.

Trade unions are playing an active role in all levels of government for better educational opportunities for all Americans. They recently called for increased GI Bill benefits for Vietnam veterans, and they urge consumer education as a vital supplement to training in the fundamentals of the school curricula. A bill increasing GI educational benefits was passed by Congress last month.

At its last convention, the AFL-CIO stated: "The AFL-CIO has consistently supported both quality education and integrated education. We have just as staunchly supported mass investment of federal funds to improve sub-standard schools."



WASHINGTON



ROUNDUP

PIPELINE ARBITRATOR—The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department and the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company have agreed to name noted arbitrator John T. Dunlop to serve as impartial arbitrator to resolve jurisdictional disputes which may arise under the trans-Alaska Pipeline Project Agreement.

SUBSIDY FOR LABOR PRESS—The International Labor Press Association has urged Congress to vote an annual subsidy to the Postal Service "to preserve the widespread diffusion of diverse information and opinion" and to assist in the survival of "an effective labor press."

The role of a postal system in a democratic society cannot be fulfilled on a pay-as-you-go basis, the ILPA, which represents 400 labor papers (including The Carpenter), told a House Post Office subcommittee.

INDIAN POWER—At least 100 Indian tribes and other National American organizations have been tentatively allocated \$30,897,173 of the anticipated Title III appropriation for Indian programs of \$42,208,000. The funds are to be used to operate a variety of manpower programs and activities.

JOB SAFETY PENALTY—The Labor Department reports that a Virginia electrical subcontractor must pay job safety penalties totaling \$205, because it refused to accept delivery on a citation which had been sent by registered mail.

Mallory Electric Company of Newport News was cited originally for posting and record-keeping violations, following a December 6, 1973, inspections of construction work on a K-Mart Store in Norfolk. A second inspection was made in January, 1974, and the firm was cited again because it had not posted the first citation for affected employees to see.

OF MICE AND MEN—EI (ethyleneimine) is a chemical used in the chemical and plastic industries in the preparation of dyes and pigments. In laboratory experiments EI has caused cancer in mice and rats.

That was enough reason for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to consider EI an occupational hazard and establish a standard for worker exposure to it.

Twelve chemical firms challenged this standard in court, and a few weeks ago a US appellate court in Philadelphia upheld OSHA's action.

Labor Secretary Peter Brennan lauded the court decision, adding: "We think it improper to afford less protection to workers when exposed to substances found to be carcinogenic (cancer causing) than to experimental animals."

IF THE SHOE FITS—The publication Footwear News reports that retailers are finding up to 30% of foreign made shoes received in the U.S. are defective in workmanship . . . this opposed to about 6% defectiveness in domestic footwear. Poor sole attaching, heels falling off, uneven stitching, and upper material tears are the bulk of the complaints. A West Coast retail chain reports that "95% of rejected shoes comes from imported stock."

LOOKAWAY, DIXIELAND—The South, which used to be the favorite section of the US for getting away from, may now be changing into a favorite section for moving into. The US Census Bureau, in a recent population report, finds that the South has surpassed the West as the fastest growing area of the nation and that most Northern industrial states are having moderately heavy out-migration.

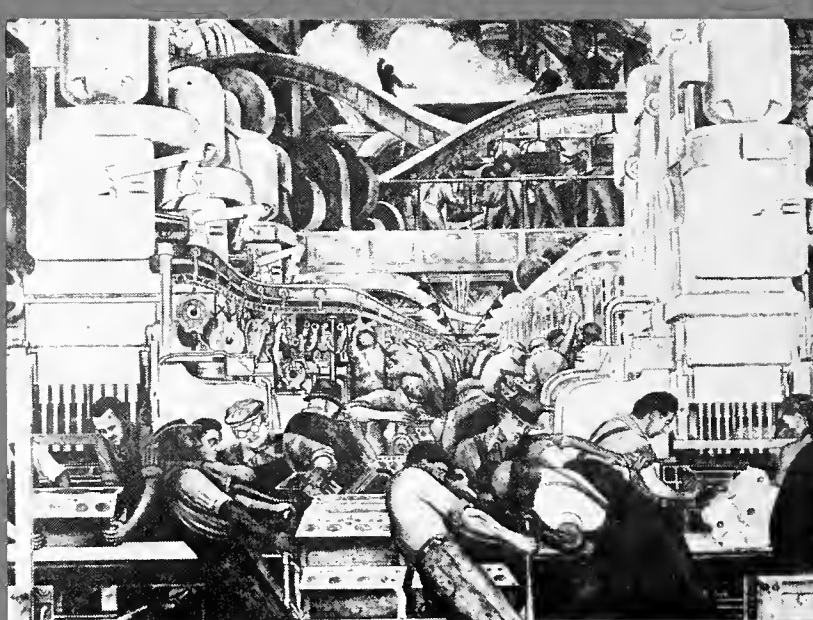
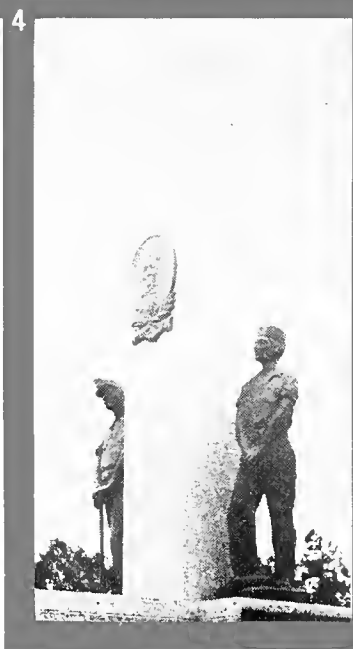
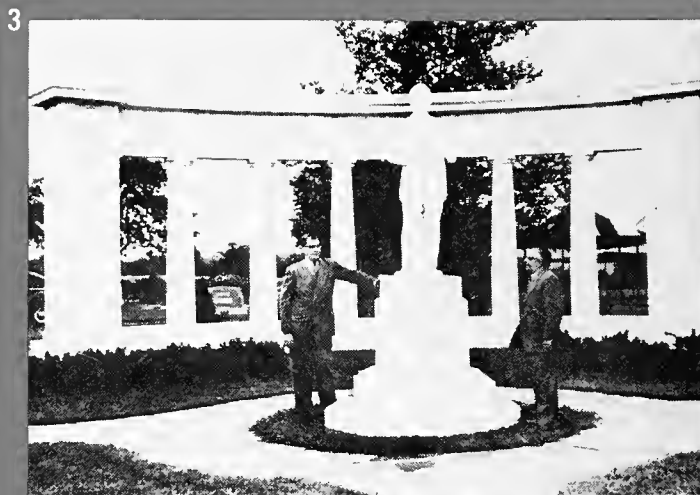
★ 10 GREAT ★ ★ MEMORIALS ★ ★ TO LABOR ★

Great leaders of labor will be remembered for their deeds and their contributions to trade unionism. But as with all who are characterized as great, there is a need for an enduring physical memorial, too.

Major events in labor history are too often hidden in the pages of the history books but some of these events

as well are memorialized. Such memorials may be a monument, a plaque, a tablet or marker or a stained glass window.

This Labor Day 1974, Press Associates, Inc.—with the assistance of historian M. B. Schnapper, publisher of *American Labor—A Pictorial Social History*, and Dr. Philip Mason,





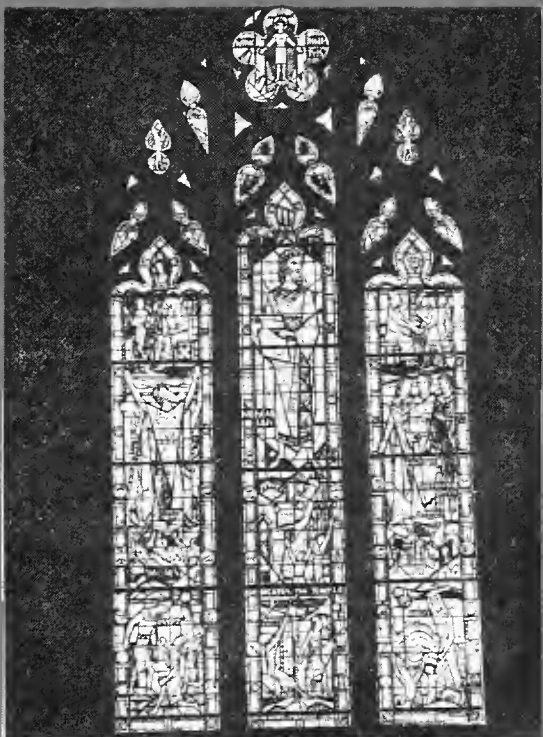
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9



1. Ludlow Massacre Victims
2. Samuel Gompers
3. Peter J. McGuire
4. Mother Jones
5. Detroit Frescoes
6. Haymarket Martyrs
7. Letter Carrier
8. Coal Miners
9. Dignity of Work
10. Three Labor Greats

archivist for Wayne State University. Detroit—present these ten memorials to labor.

1. Ludlow Massacre Victims—In 1913 and 1914 more than 9,000 miners left the pits in the Ludlow, Colorado area and set up tents on land adjacent to the company property of John D. Rockefeller.

One night after a series of unsuccessful efforts to dislodge the families, state troopers riddled their tents with bullets. When women and children crawled into holes they had dug inside the tents to escape the onslaught, the troopers poured oil on the tents and set them on fire. Eleven children and two women were burned to death.

The episode shocked the nation. Many of the strikers had managed to escape to the hills where other workers joined them. Finally, President Woodrow Wilson sent in Federal troops, but not before 33 men, women and children had been shot or burned to death. This monument was erected in 1917 and dedicated in 1918.

The Mine Workers say that not only was it erected to the victims of Ludlow but "to remind us what it was like before we had a union and encourage all of us to fight harder to preserve and strengthen the instrumentality for and by which coal miners protect each one of them—the UMW."

2. Samuel Gompers—Cigarmaker, founding president of the AFL. Samuel Gompers was the spokesman and leader of organized labor for more than three decades.

This impressive monument to Gompers was dedicated November 25, 1930. It is located on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, just a few blocks from the old AFL headquarters, now occupied by the Plumbers & Pipefitters. One of the inscriptions on the memorial is a Gompers' plea for working men to keep faith with the labor movement.

3. Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the first secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has been recognized as the "Father of Labor Day."

The Peter McGuire Memorial, at Marchantville, N.J., proclaims his paternity of Labor Day. The memorial was dedicated in 1962. At the left is Maurice Hutcheson, then president of the Carpenters, and the late Vice-President William Blair.

Continued on Page 15

In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By **R. E. LIVINGSTON**
General Secretary
and Editor



75 YEARS AGO—NOVEMBER, 1899

New General President

General President John Williams resigned on November 1, 1899. He was succeeded by the First Vice President William D. Huber, of Yonkers, N.Y. Brother Williams tended his resignation with regret. He stated that his official duties as factory inspector, State of New York, required his undivided time and attention.

Contractor Fined

P. J. Carlin & Co., contractor for the buildings constructed at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was fined by the U.S. District Court for violation of the federal law forbidding contractors to require or permit the employees they have engaged on public work for the government to work more than eight hours a day.

Judge Morris stated that the defendants did not escape the penalty of the law by resorting to paying the men by the hour and not by the day. A fine of \$510 was imposed.

Unexpected Party

Duluth, Minn., carpenters who attended the regular meeting of Local 361 were interrupted by the unexpected entrance of about 70 wives, daughters and friends who filed into the hall with well-filled lunch baskets and half a dozen musicians. Wage questions were quickly forgotten and the hall was cleared. Everybody who could keep up with the music turned in for an evening of enjoyment and the cares of the labor problem were laid away for the time.

Beware Swindler!

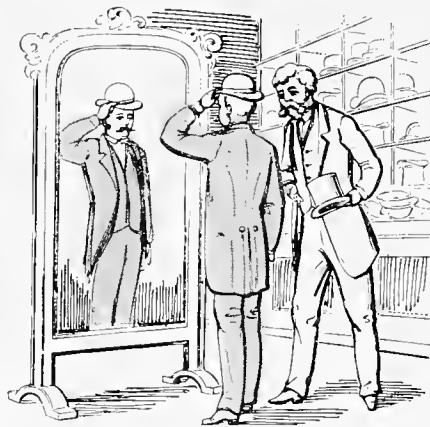
The editor admonished his readers: "Watch out for D.A. Hinds, slight build, about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, dark hair and moustache and dark brown eyes."

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Hinds went

from town to town defrauding labor organizations and reputable business concerns. He operated by presenting a business directory folding card containing a preamble on organization ("20 good reasons why labor should organize a union directory, and space for about 30 ads.") He would then agree to get out 5,000 of these cards, 25 to be given to each advertiser and the balance to be distributed among the different unions.

Actually, Hinds only had a few cards printed. He presented these token cards to advertisers, collected his money and skipped town. He operated in Middletown, N.Y., and Elizabeth, N.J.

The editor concluded by warning his readers, "Wherever Mr. Hinds locates he proceeds to prey on the large and small storekeepers of the community in the name of organized labor. Look out for him!"



1890 Occupations

In 1890 the population of the U.S. was 62,622,250. The census returns enumerated 22,735,661 as "persons engaged in gainful occupations." They were classified as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,013,336; professional services, 944,333; domestic and personal services, 4,360,577; trade and transportation, 3,316,122; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293.

Facts from Florida

Local Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., wished to inform the Brotherhood that, contrary to rumors, low wages prevailed in nearly all sections of the South. Rumors to the effect that Pensacola mechanics received from \$4 to \$5 per day and laborers, \$2.50 per day, were absolutely without foundation.

Local Union News

Omaha, Neb.—Omaha carpenters secured the half holiday and succeeded in enforcing the eight-hour workday at 35 cents per hour.

Ensley, Ala.—Local 296 boasted of 70 members in good standing and a long list of prospective members. The Local was also making plans to move up on the nine-hour day firing line.

Newton, Mass.—Members reported they were steadily advancing toward the eight-hour day. The Local had initiated nearly 40 new members.

Binghamton, N.Y.—By November, 1899, the city was almost thoroughly unionized. All carpenters, with the exception of 10, were members of Unions 233 and 310, and it was anticipated that these holdouts would soon join ranks. The Brotherhood representatives stated, "We have 5,000 members of various organizations attached to the Central Labor Union here."

San Francisco, Cal.—Reports indicated that membership in local unions had increased to fully 80%. New members were being initiated on every meeting night. It was noted that the Building Trades Council had the city well-organized.

Norfolk, Va.—Members of Union 331 were successful in their movement for the nine-hour day. Thirty-six out of 44 contractors signed the agreement without hesitation. It was anticipated that the others would soon fall in line. No reduction in wages and an eight-hour day on Saturday were insured.

West Palm Beach 'Flood'

In the fall of 1924 Carpenters flocked down to West Palm Beach, Fla. in such numbers that hundreds found themselves idle and stranded. All jobs of any size had already been completed and prospects there were poor.

Labor Figures

According to the Division of Statistics, British Ministry of Labor, a skilled machinist had to work the following hours in 1924 for the same amount of nourishment:

United States—2 hours; Great Britain—3¼ hours; France—6 hours; and Germany—7¼ hours.

These figures were interpreted to mean that the German workman had to work nearly four times as long as the American. The editor also pointed out that the products produced by cheap labor were a potential menace to the higher paid worker.

Convict Labor Cost More

In 1924 the cost of convict labor

went up in the State of Maryland. Road contractors who had previously employed such labor objected to the 15 to 25-cent-a-day increase imposed by the prison board.

In the past such labor had cost \$1.50 per day per man, if he was boarded in a convict camp, and \$1.85 per day, if the man was returned to the prison at night. The new prices were increased to \$1.65 and \$2.10 per day.

Political Flattery

The editor informed his readers that, "For a while as least Labor will not be pestered with the flattery of politicians as it has been in recent months. They've got all they want, or at least all they can get, for the time being—and that is the beginning of the end of their real interest in Labor."

Strike Publicity

The editor admonished his readers: "Any time a strike takes place you can depend upon it that every organ of publicity available to the employer will give it prominent place, with little or no regard for the equity of the

worker's case. But how often do you find mention of the innumerable strikes averted by the tolerance, give and take and good sense shown by union representatives in negotiations? It would require a microscope of "nth" power to find a line about that."

Family Building Bill

The Labor Department stated in 1924 that more than 11,000,000 Americans were dependent for their living upon the construction industry and 22% of all the skilled and unskilled labor of the country was engaged in the building trades and related industries. Some 250,000 freight cars were required to handle the transfer of building materials. The construction bill was averaged at \$200 per year for each American family.

Secretary of Labor Davis stated that construction was the chief barometer of the business for the country. When construction gained, prosperity gained. Mr. Davis referred to the building trade as an outstanding influence, for good or bad, on America's financial progress.

Christmas Gifts

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Clutch back. Attractive small size.
Rolled gold.

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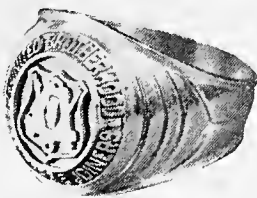
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Excellent materials and workmanship.

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He'll wear them with pride on Christmas Day, if you place your order right away.

The materials used in the official jewelry and their workmanship are strictly first-class. They are 100% union made. There is a continuous demand for these items—especially as birthday gifts, as Christmas gifts, and as gifts for Father's day.

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Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct, and that your instructions are complete. Also: please indicate the local union number of the member for whom the gift is purchased.

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001



CANADIAN REPORT



NEGOTIATORS FOR ONTARIO HYDRO PACT—In the October issue of the *Carpenter* we reported the signing of a 10-year agreement between the Ontario Allied Construction Trades Council—Carpenters, Boilermakers, Laborers, Painters, Asbestos Workers, Operating Engineers, and Teamsters—and the Electrical Power Systems Construction Assn., covering power development for Ontario HydroElectric Power Corp.

Here are Brotherhood representatives with officials of EPSCA. Front row, from left: H. A. Jackson and J. R. Ashton, EPSCA directors; EPSCA President G. M. McHenry; UBC Gen. Exec. Bd. Mbr. William Stefanovitch; E. Ryan, bus. rep. of Local 2309; and J. Carruthers of UBC, president of the Ontario Construction Trades Council. Back row, from left: EPSCA Sec.-Treas. G. A. Pickell, Gen. Mgr. W. J. Chenery; I. Dewar and Mr. Fraresso, directors; D. Manson, UBC research director for Canada; J.A.T. Pirie, bus. rep. Local 2222; and R. Reid, sec. treas., Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters.

Too Many People In Too Few Cities

Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are going to be choked with people crowding into the big cities, federal Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson told the Canadian Real Estate Association recently in Halifax. While this trend is irreversible, he said, his department is planning to shift growth away from large centers into selected smaller communities.

Some people are looking for an alternative to the megalopolis, said the minister whose jurisdiction includes housing. He mentioned 10 areas in Canada with under 2% in housing vacancies—Toronto, Victoria, Vancouver, Regina, Saskatoon, Hamilton, Montreal, Hull, Saint John and St. John's.

Manitoba Jobless Show Slight Rise

Unemployment in Manitoba showed a slight rise in August to 2.5% of the labor force from 1.8% in July, but

was still the third lowest in Canada and below the 3.1% in August, 1973.

The actual number unemployed was 11,000 while a year earlier it was 13,000.

The unemployment rate for Canada as a whole in August was 4.4% of the work force, down 4.6% in July and 4.5% in August 1973. On a seasonally-adjusted basis the rate increased to 5.3% in August from 5.1% in July. It was 5.4% in August, 1973.

Saskatchewan's unemployment was the lowest in Canada at 1.6% in August, followed by Alberta's at 2%.

Ontario Wage Base Rises to \$2.25

Ontario's minimum wage rises to \$2.25 an hour October 1 from the previous rate of \$2 which became effective January 1. The rate applies to general industry. Students under the age of 18 will be entitled to a minimum of \$1.90 an hour. The minimum for construction employees increases from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Overtime pay of time and a half will apply after 44 hours a week start-

ing January 1st, 1975. The current regulation applies after 48 hours weekly.

The number of statutory holidays with pay will rise to seven from four starting with the new year.

Propose Medical Teams For Health

An Ontario government study recommends a health care system at the community level without specifically proposing community health centres or such centres planned and operated in co-operation with communities.

The study suggests that Ontario health services should be provided at two levels—a primary level which would take care of 80 per cent of medical problems, and a secondary level of specialized services.

"These services need to be coordinated throughout the whole health system to ensure that sufficient resources are available at all levels of health care and to avoid unnecessary duplication."

Medical teams throughout the province could provide more efficient 24-hours-a-day service, according to the report to the government, which suggested "a team of five or six physicians and five or six nurses is probably the minimum for a group".

Each group would serve 10 to 15 thousand people. The local boards of health would be part of the primary sector.

Jailed Unionist Case Considered

Camp site LG-2 at James Bay in Northern Quebec was the scene on March 21st of one of the saddest events in this province's turbulent labor history. The big power development site was wrecked by workers led by a construction union official who, five months after the event, was sentenced to 10 years in jail. He could have got life, but the judge refused a more severe penalty urged by the province's justice minister, saying that the official, Yvon Duhamel, was not alone to blame and was a victim of circumstances. The camp was in an isolated place "where workmen elbowed each other and had nothing to do after a day's work but turn to alcohol and get drugged up." Since the violence which did \$1.6 million in damage, conditions have been improved and 1,500 men are at work. Duhamel will likely be released in about four years on good behavior.



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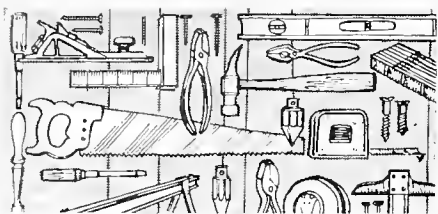
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 1721 Merges With Local 2029

On October 1, Local 1721 of Lansford, Pa., chartered in 1907, was merged into Local 2029 of Lehigh, Pa., which is only seven miles away "as the crow flies across mountainous terrain."

Located in a coal mining region, Local 1721 was, until nine years ago, affiliated with the Anthracite District Council. Since that time, it has been active with the Lehigh Valley District Council.



General Exec. Bd. Mbr. Raleigh Rapp, left, with Local 1721's financial secretary, George Dreisbach (93 years old and a charter member); its president, Charles Kutz; and Business Rep. James Filyac (rear).

Carpenters Vision Center, Cambridge



The Carpenters District Council of Boston, Mass., and Vicinity recently held a grand opening for its new Vision Center in Cambridge, a facility operated by the council health and welfare fund for members of the council and their families. The center offers the complete services of optometrists and ophthalmologists, including eye examinations, prescriptions, and the preparation of eyeglasses.

Opening ceremonies were held at the entrance to the center, with Cambridge Mayor Walter Sullivan cutting the ribbon.

In the group, from left, are, front row, Jerome MacDonald, council president; John Cotton of the Martin Segal Co., fund consultants; Edson Thompson trustee and business agent of Local 33; Robert Stevenson, trustee and business agent of Local 40; Mayor Sullivan; Joseph Hickey, fund administrator; Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell; Edwin Casey, trustee and business agent of Local 1121; and Thomas Gunning of the BTEA.

In the back row are Fred Fletcher, general agent of the council; Ed Gallagher, trustee and business agent of Local 275; Walter Piotti of T & B Construction Co.; Richard Howell, Martin Segal Co.; and Arthur Flamm, attorney.



Members of Local 1721, Lansford, Pa., proudly display their 1907 charter at a farewell party. In the front row, from left, are George Billig, George Driesback, Earl Rex, and Peter Patch. In the rear row, Jonas Frey, Charles Kutz, William Frantz, L. Gorenty, and George Suhina. The local union was merged, last month, with Local 2029, Lehigh, Pa., and is now a part of the Anthracite Council.

Des Plaines Contribution



Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill., officially presented its current CLIC contribution to CLIC Director Charles Nichols during the recent 32nd General Convention in Chicago. Making the presentation above, from left, were: Sherman Dantel, local president; J. Ralph Norman, business representative for Local's 839, 1196, and 2014; T. Richard Day, business representative, Local's 839, 1196, and 2014 and CLIC Director Charles Nichols.



ARE YOU SUPPORTING ... OPERATION CHOP?

The Brotherhood has launched a major organizing drive among workers in residential housing. The housing industry has more than a 1/2 million unorganized workers within our jurisdiction. It represents the largest pool of unorganized carpentry workers in the United States and Canada. Get behind CHOP today!

New Volunteers For VOC Program

The following are members recently enlisted for Volunteer Organizing Committees in their areas:

LOCAL 1385, ESPONOLA, NEW MEXICO. Lonny Chacon, Perry Denton, Lionel Garcia, Charlie S. Lopez, Gusman Maestas.

LOCAL 1959, RIVERSIDE, CALIF., Herb Bailey, George H. Lebo, Kenneth Christie.

LOCAL 2498, LONGVIEW, WASH., Ancel H. Armstrong, Clyde C. Barker, Claude B. Huffman.

LOCAL 2676, McCALL, IDAHO. Jack Bury, Mike Flanagan, LaVern Piepkorn.

LOCAL 2791, SWEET HOME, ORE., Clifford Chastain, Wydell Hughes, Douglas Lundberg, Johnnie L. May, Leroy Pederson, K. E. W. Pendergraft, Edgar Volkner.

LOCAL 2892, MARKED TREE, ARK., Carles Smullins, Gary Stidem, William Willis.

LOCAL 3046, BOISE, IDAHO, Ben Bradford, Ivan M. Cunningham.

Club for Seniors In Albany, Oregon

Retired members of Local 2942, Albany, Ore., and their wives enjoy a full agenda of activities in their own Senior Citizens Activities Club.

During recent months women members of the club have produced a patchwork quilt depicting the state flowers of all the 50 states. Each patch was executed in hand embroidery. Later, the quilt was one of the several prizes offered in a fund raising venture at the club pot luck dinner.

The president of the club is Elma Kesse, and the secretary is Mrs. Paul Rae, wife of retiree Paul Rae.

The club is the first of its kind to be instituted and supported among local unions of the Lumber Products and Industrial Workers Council of the Northwest, according to **The Union Register**.

3 Women Members At Coalition Meet

Three young women members of the Brotherhood recently participated in the founding conference of the Coalition of Labor Union Women in Chicago. They were Loretta Ulmschneider of Local 132, Washington, D.C.; Velma Woods, Local 2929 of Nashville, Tennessee; and Jill Harris of Local 721 Norwalk, Calif.

The National Conference of CLUW attracted 3,200 women from 58 different unions. Primary purpose of the gathering was to attract more women into the trade union movement and to encourage more participation by women in organized labor.

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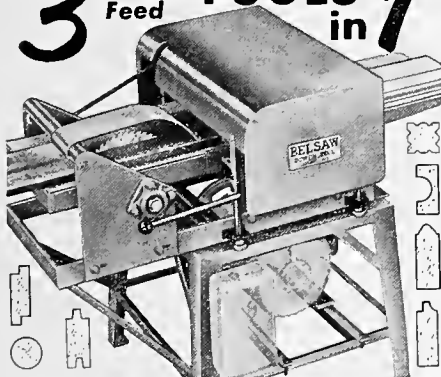
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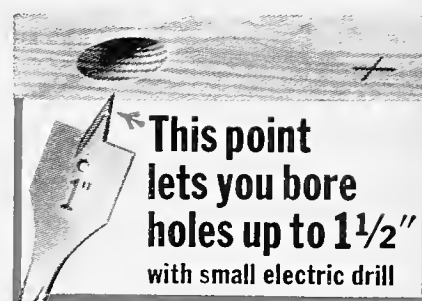
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at Wilmington, Ohio, Since 1885

The U.S. Labor Movement: Comparing 1952 with 1974

Asked by a reporter to compare the labor movement of today with the movement of 1952 when he took over as president of the AFL, AFL-CIO President George Meany had these observations:

"Well, of course, there has been tremendous changes since 1952. The labor movement was much simpler in 1920 than it was in 1940, and it was certainly much simpler in 1952 than it is in 1974.

"The labor movement has become much more sophisticated. I think that the so-called militancy that exists—I think the militancy is still there, you know what I mean, but it is very well under control. I don't think we have strike-happy unions as we did in the past.

I think we are meeting the employer pretty much on an equal basis and, frankly, if government would let us alone and let us do battle with the employer, I have every confidence as to what the outcome would be. But, unfortunately, what has developed more and more in the last twenty years is the employer trying to play the government game, as we were trying to play it back in the '30s. We played the government game then. . . .

The federation idea was predominant in those days, everybody was completely autonomous and nobody did anything unless they felt like doing it. There was no cohesion. Now we have much greater cohesion at the

national level. We don't have anymore direct control. The unions are still autonomous, but the idea of a union running off by itself and defying the federation or taking a position contrary to the federation, that no longer, that just doesn't happen anymore. We get much better cooperation now." (PAI)

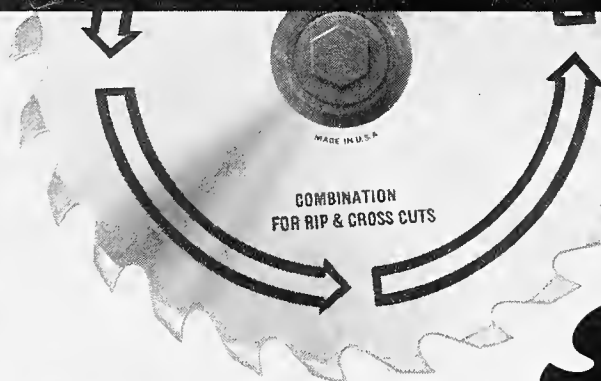
Contribution to CLIC



During the recent 32nd General Convention delegates from Local 87, St. Paul, Minn., presented a check to CLIC Director Charles Nichols, center, representing CLIC contributions by Local 87 members during 1974. Shown with Mr. Nichols from left are: Rod Danielson, Financial Secretary, Ted Netsch, Business Representative, Clayton Grimes, Business Representative, and Dave Gurrola.



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LABOR MONUMENTS

Continued from page 7

4. Mother Jones—Mary Harris (Mother) Jones spent most of her 100 years, until her death in 1930, coming to the rescue of workers and their unions.

A very proper woman who dressed fastidiously, she could "raise all hell" in support of strikers. She was the wife of a miner but any unionist on strike or in need received her warm support. She would move into bloody strike situations with two or three petticoats "to tie up the boys' heads with if they got hurt."

At the unique Union Miners Cemetery in Mount Olive, Illinois, this monument was erected to the memory of Mother Jones.

5. Detroit Frescoes of artist Diego Rivera are on display at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Rivera, who was born in 1886, lived through years of revolution and unrest in Mexico. His art form was used to draw attention to the oppressed workers.

When the Detroit Institute of Arts invited him to execute mural decorations there was only one restriction, that the subject of the Commissioned frescoes in Detroit must be appropriately related to the character or history of the city.

This is only one wall, depicting the assembly line which Detroit established for the world.

Rivera paintings at the ILGWU's Unity House were lost in a fire several years ago and only a few were saved.

6. Haymarket Martyrs—This monument by Albert Weinert is considered one of the outstanding works of art in the Chicago area. At the Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois, it marks the graves of five men executed in connection with the bomb explosion which killed and injured several policemen in Haymarket Square, Chicago, on May 5, 1886.

The tragic incident occurred when a large force of police moved to disburse a mass meeting called to protest attacks the previous day on strikers. The meeting in the Haymarket had been peaceful until the police arrived.

The strike was part of a nationwide movement for the eight-hour workday that came to a climax on May 1, 1886. An estimated 65,000 went on strike in Chicago. The national aver-

age workweek was 62 hours at the time. The strike, however, collapsed under a wave of repression in the wake of the bombing.

7. Letter Carrier Honored—This statute to Richard F. Quinn, a letter carrier and charter member of the National Association of Letter Carriers in 1889, was unveiled in Philadelphia on Labor Day, 1926.

The Quinn statute was erected by the Pennsylvania State Association of the NALC. Quinn was national president of the NALC in 1895 and head of the state association from 1903 to 1921.

8. Coal Miners—This memorial shrine in Fairmont, W. Va., was dedicated on May 26, 1974 by Mine Workers President Arnold Miller to all deceased coal miners.

Funds for it were raised by people who wanted to honor workers who have perished in mine accidents, including 70 who were killed in an explosion near Fairmont in 1968.

9. Dignity of Work—Sculptor Paul

Ladowski's statue outside the International Labor Organization's building in Geneva, Switzerland, symbolizes the equal dignity of all the races of the world and all of man's occupations. This is the ILO's 55th year. It is the only survivor of the old League of Nations.

10. Three Labor Greats—Philip Murray, William Green and Samuel Gompers—are memorialized in three stained glass windows at the Washington Cathedral in Washington, D.C.

The windows were given to the cathedral by the unions of the AFL-CIO. The themes represented are: Industrial and Social Reform, Agriculture and Maritime, and Artisans and Craftsmen. Incorporated in the borders of the three windows are the decals of 103 AFL-CIO affiliates.

GET WITH IT! If you're registered to vote in the General Elections, November 5, do so! Elect proven friends of the working men and women of America to Congress. Be sure to vote on election day.



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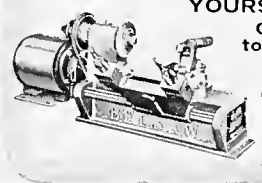
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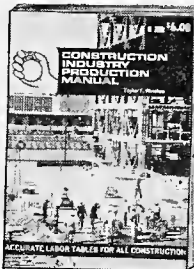
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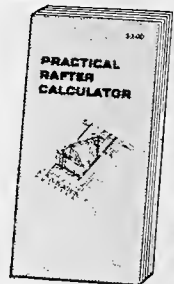
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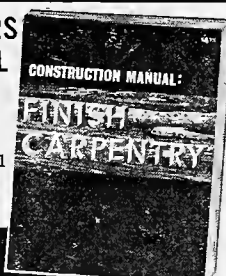


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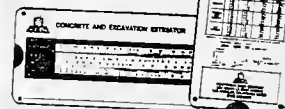
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**it's time
for Strong Medicine
for America?**



it's time for Strong Medicine for America!

It's distasteful!?

Well, who said medicine had to taste good to be good?

Let's face it, America is ill. The nausea of depression and high unemployment, the dizziness of inflation, the fever of high interest rates and rampant prices and profits.

But it can't be any old drugstore remedy. It calls for a special prescription — Congressmen willing to make their diagnosis based on the patient's needs, not the size of daddy's wallet.

You're the patient! YOU . . . all of us . . . the working people of America. We are America!

On November 5, give America a strong dose of what she needs — Congressmen willing to vote for people's needs, not special interest needs.

Your trade union has recommended Congressmen who will work in your best interests — in America's best interests. But they can't write the prescriptions unless they go to Washington.

So while it may be a discomfort to vote, take the medicine, suffer the trip to your polling place, and help cure America's illness — for your sake, for your family's sake!

**Your vote November 5 may be
strong medicine for America,
but will anything less save the
patient?**



**United Brotherhood of
Carpenters, AFL-CIO, CLC**
**“Workers helping workers to
better their lives”**



To commemorate the convening of the First Continental Congress in September, 1774, the US Postal Service recently issued the "se-tenant" of four stamps shown above. Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia was the meeting place of this historic assembly of colonial leaders.

Delegates to the first Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall from September 5 to October 26, 1774, to discuss steps necessary for recovering rights and liberties held to have been voided by the British king and Parliament.

'Deriving their just powers from The Consent of the Governed'

The quotation above comes from **The Declaration of Independence**. It had special meaning for our forefathers, as they struggled for colonial rights . . . and it has special meaning for us today.

There should be no taxation without representation in the seat of government, our forefathers told King George and the Parliament in England. The powers of rulers should be derived from a consensus of those ruled. . . .

These were radical thoughts, two hundred years ago. They still have meaning for us as we approach the Bicentennial.

The consent of the governed comes through voting . . . and when only half of the eligible voters in a democracy actually vote, that is hardly "the consent of the governed."

It is most important that you vote on November 5. It is equally important that you work to get others out to the polls on Election Day.

The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia which owned Carpenters' Hall, was the craft guild, the trade union, which helped to bring the United States together, two hundred years ago.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America must now fulfill its responsibilities in 1974.

There's one thing we're sure of in America: It's the power of **JUST ONE VOTE**.



In 1948, President Truman won Ohio by 7,107 votes and California by 17,865. If one Truman voter in each precinct in those States had stayed away from the polls, Governor Dewey would have captured 50 more electoral votes, President Truman would have lost 50, and the election would have been thrown into the House of Representatives.



In 1960, John F. Kennedy's national plurality was less than one vote per precinct. He defeated Vice President Nixon by less than 120,000 votes out of almost 69 million votes cast.



In the 1962 elections, the Governor of Massachusetts was elected by only 5,341 votes; the Governor of North Dakota was elected by only 2,007; the Governor of Vermont by 1,348; the Governor of Maine by 483; the Governor of Rhode Island by 398; and the Governor of Minnesota, after three months of recounting and certifying ballots, was elected by the hairline margin of 91 votes.



A single vote has meant victory or defeat in local elections. A mayor and a city treasurer in Ohio, a councilman in Arizona, a State legislator in Pennsylvania—all recently won office by one vote. Such examples go on and on, but they all point to the same thing—the enormous power of **JUST ONE VOTE**.



In 1974, US voters are faced with many vital issues affecting their future. Be among those who go to the polls, Election Day!



**EVERY
VOTE
COUNTS!**

.....
**your vote
may mean the
difference**



APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING

Konyha to Serve Reactivated Group

Calling for a "new apprenticeship strategy," Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan has named William Konyha, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood, and officials of seven other unions to serve on a newly reactivated Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Konyha directs the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program and has played an active role in such work since his early days as a trade unionist in the State of Ohio.

The special committee was created by an executive order in 1934 and continued by the National Apprenticeship Act in 1937. It has been inactive for more than four years. Composed of ten representatives each from labor and management and five public members, the committee will advise the Secretary of Labor on ways and means of improving and expanding apprenticeship and journeymen training in all labor force sectors.

Boeman Award



John Ebert, business representative for Local 743, Bakersfield, Calif., right, was recently presented the Carl Boeman Award, which, is presented annually for "outstanding and devoted service to the apprenticeship program" in the Bakersfield area. The award was presented by Floyd Prince, state apprenticeship consultant, left, at the recent Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties completion ceremony.

Trophy Namesake



Cameron with antique mine saw.

William J. Cameron, carpentry apprenticeship joint board coordinator for the Province of British Columbia, above, is leaving active duty after eight years of dedicated service. He was awarded a replica of the newly-created William J. Cameron Trophy, donated by the British Columbia Drywall Contractors Association. The trophy is to be awarded annually to an individual who makes an outstanding contribution to the Drywall Industry Training Program.

The award took place at the Second Annual Canadian Western Region Drywall Contest Banquet held at the Astor Hotel in Burnaby, B. C., early this year.

Brother Cameron also received gifts of power tools, as well as a Sandvik handsaw inscribed with dozens of signatures, and a huge, antique mine saw with the inscription, "Thank You, Bill, from Your Friends," plus a \$100 check as a token of esteem.

UBC Assists VICA Olympics

The Vocational Industrial Clubs of America held their 1974 Skill Olympics recently in San Antonio, Texas, with 45 vocational school carpentry students competing alongside students of many other trades.

The Brotherhood supports the VICA program, recognizing it as an avenue for pre-apprentices in the craft.

Charles Allen of the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department served as chairman of the VICA Skill Olympics technical committee for carpenters. He presented awards to the winners at final ceremonies of the 1974 competition.

Members of VICA from the area surrounding Cincinnati, O. are expected to be guests of the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, this month.



Charles Allen, representing the Brotherhood, announces carpentry winners at the VICA Skill Olympics.

THE 1974 INTERNATIONAL CARPENTERS APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST will be held in Cincinnati, O., November 21-23. A carpentry apprenticeship conference has been scheduled for the two days immediately preceding the contest, November 19, 20. Contest headquarters is the Netherland Hilton Hotel. Reservation cards may be secured by contacting the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department in Washington, D.C.



LOS ANGELES DRYWALL COMMITTEE GRADUATES

The Los Angeles Drywall Industry Training and Educational Committee, recently graduated 86 trainees into the field as journeymen. In the picture far left are Richard Freeman, C. V. Jensen, and Dale Morgan, business agents of Local 1506. At the far right is L. G. Buchanan, business agent for Local 1506, and Alex Akoury, Drywall Training Coordinator for Los Angeles County.

The names of the graduates are as follows: Daniel Abbott; Richard Albin; Sherman Allen, Jr.; Herbert Adams; Ivan Bates; Charles Bond; James Breech; Bruce Bunker; William Burnett; Henry Buxton; William Capps; Bruce Capucetti; Roy Carrillo; Charles P. Carman III; Rubin Chavez; McCornie Clark; Randy Coppedge; Tommy F. Dalton; Miguel De La Torre; Ruben De La Torre; Ron Donahue; James L. Drexel; Leslie Edans, Jr.; Dan Enger; Robert Lee Fant; Richard Feirabend; John Ferranti; Steven Ferreira; Robert E. Finney, Jr.; Glen Frey; Harry Gallagher; Richard Gatz; Armando Les Genza; Don G. Gravenmier; Mark Greer; Raymond

E. Groszewski; John Hance; William Harl; Steven Hartman; James Hatfield; Jeffery A. Heard; Fernando Hernandez; Russell A. Hilton; Edward Holmes; Donald Hesse; James P. Hubbert; Leo Jackson; Dennis Kennan; Jerry Kennan; Glen King; Mike Lega; Steve Mahoney; Richard Mansker; John Marago; Michael Martinez; Ted Mason; Alphonso Medrano; James Miner; Patrick Molyneux; James Molyneux; Curtis Morgan; John Morvant; Julius Norwood; Lawrence Olson; Daniel Peterson; Anthony Piscitelli; Carlos Pokorny; Van J. Quintana; Jeff Redmond; Dennis Ross; Steve Seay; Dan Sehorn; Ken Sheridan; Tom Smelser; John Spaulding; David Spaulding; Kenneth Stamps; Dennis Stiles; Blair Taylor; Gene Thomas; Richard Utke; Jose Villanour; John H. Wells; Dennis White Thomas Wilkins.

Each trainee received a certificate of completion and, with compliments of Carpenters Local 1506, a partial set of tools.

This was the largest class to graduate in the 12 year history of the Drywall Training Program.



Test your knowledge with these **FREE BLUEPRINTS** and special PLAN READING LESSON

Send for the free blueprints we are offering of a modern six room ranch. These prints cover not only floor plan, elevations, and foundation, but also construction details such as wall section, roof cornice, electrical wiring, window head, etc.

Included will be Chicago Tech's well known special lesson on Plan Reading. 28 pages of practical introduction to construction plan reading based on actual problems. Any building craftsman will recognize the great value of this instruction to his present and future work.

Investigate Chicago Tech Training

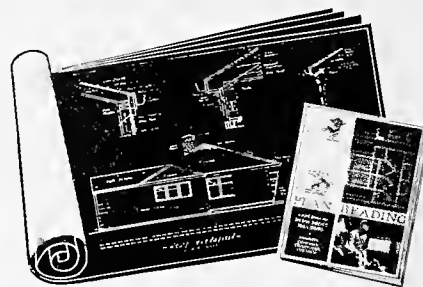
Why this unusual offer of the free blueprints and lesson in Plan Reading? Simply this—to introduce you to the Chicago Tech home study program in Building Construction. A system of practical and advanced instruction covering Blueprint Reading—Estimat-

ing—and all phases of building construction from residential to large commercial structures of steel and concrete.

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Open House for Expanded School in D.C.



Anthony Giaquinta, left, director of the expanded training school, and Lewis K. Pugh, right, secretary and business representative of the district council, show the new facilities to General President William Sidell. The long and well-lighted mill shop has much up-to-date power equipment.



Members of the school clerical staff and open house visitors inspect a special scale model of the new building housing the school. The rear of the building is in the foreground.

The Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee for Washington, D.C., and Vicinity held an open house, September 22, at its training facility in Forestville, Md.

Located just east of the busy beltway which circles the nation's capital, the training school is on a 22-acre campus, about half of which is developed for training and administrative purposes.

The DC Joint Apprenticeship School has one of the most active training programs in the nation. It recently completed initial transition from a small group of wood-frame buildings to one modern, air conditioned structure, able to house much more than 1,000 apprentices now enrolled in the school.

The school offers courses in carpentry, mill-cabinet work, millwright skills, car-



LeRoy McArthur, labor coordinator for the Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., with Mrs. McArthur and another guest, above, were among several management and public visitors.

pet laying, and piledriving (theory and welding). It has five fulltime instructors working with School Director Anthony Giaquinta and Assistant Director Joseph Honeychuck. The instructors are all graduates of the JAC training program.

As in many other instances across North America, the school began as a parttime operation, using public school facilities for evening classes. Three years ago, it became a regular daytime operation.

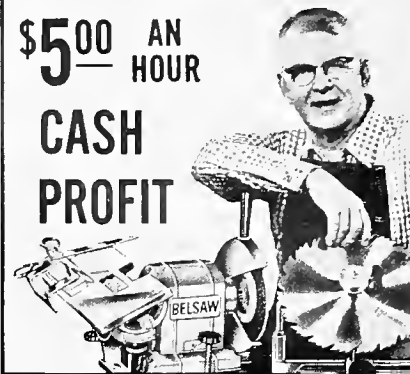
In addition to training apprentices from a wide area of Maryland, Northern Virginia, and the District of Columbia, the school provides shop training for many students of DC public schools.

The District Council of Carpenters works closely with the Associated General Contractors to make the school a success.

My Spare Time Hobby Makes Me

\$5⁰⁰ AN HOUR

CASH PROFIT



Here's How You Can Start Your Own Spare Time Business!

There's a lot of business waiting for the man who can sharpen saws, planer knives, jointer blades, wood chisels, scissors, axes and other garden, shop and home tools.

Belsaw SHARP-ALL does all these jobs quickly with precision and at a big profit for you. You can become Sharpening Headquarters for carpenters, builders, lumber yards, factories, home workshop hobbyists. And, you can start this Money-Making business for less than \$50.

FREE BOOK tells how to start your own spare time business while you are still working at your regular job. People bring in their work and pay cash—over 90c of every dollar you take in is cash profit.

David Swanson—Utica, Michigan: "Last year I earned \$3500.00 just in my spare time. Now I am retired from my daily work so I can put in full time sharpening. It's great to be your own boss. I can thank Belsaw for the success I have accomplished."

C. A. Cossgrave—Winter Haven, Fla.: "I am presently working as much as I care to. My Belsaw grossed me over \$500 a month for the past four months. Pretty good for a 78 year old man."

Donald Harker—Aurora, Illinois: "Work is wonderful here in Aurora. Have been doing about \$350 to \$450 a month worth of saws and other tools."

Take advantage of my 30-DAY FREE TRIAL and let me prove how you too can start a low-cost, high paying sharpening business of your own.

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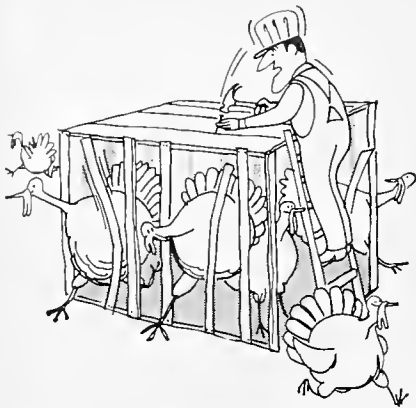
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Watch the Birdie

The Carpenter photographer peered through his viewfinder:

"Lady," he asked, "Why are you tying that string around the bottom of your dress?"

The little old lady in tennis shoes replied: "You can't fool me, young man. I know you can see me upside down in that camera!"

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

Motion Seconded

A union meeting down in Hooten Hollow, West Va., broke up the other night when two members started a fight.

After peace was restored, a state trooper asked what had caused it all.

"Fellow made a motion that was out of order," said an elderly member.

"What kinda motion?" asked the officer.

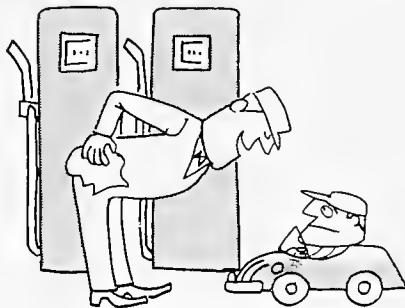
"A motion toward the other fellow's chin with a right hook," was the reply.

REGISTER AND VOTE

Proper Prescription

The psychiatrist was reassuring the carpenter's wife: "While money is important, it is not the most important thing in life. Actually the most important thing in life is love."

"In that case," the lady sighed with relief, "I'm lucky . . . because I just looove money!"



Special Service

Owner of midget car: "I want a pint of gasoline and a cup of oil, please."

Garage Hand: "And shall I cough into the tires, sir?"

=====

This Months Limerick

A short-changed driver named Raoul Didn't put in the fare at the stall.

The toll-taker cursed,

saying, "You've got your nerve!"

But Raoul rejoined: "No, not a-toll!"

—Zipora Schulz,
Manhattan, N.Y.



Swinging High

HE: Whisper those three little words that will make me walk on air.

SHE: Go Hang yourself.

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Holdup, '74 Style

The gunman shoved the muzzle of his pistol through the paymaster's window at a large industrial plant and said: "Never mind the payroll, buddy. Just hand over the withholding taxes, the group insurance premiums, the pension fund and the welfare fund."

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Stringing Him Along

The small boy watched unimpressed as his sad-eyed father ran back and forth across the lawn towing a paper kite at the end of a long string. No matter how hard the man pulled, the kite refused to rise more than a few feet off the ground.

The man's wife stood on the porch, shaking her head from side to side. Then she called out in a loud voice, "Henry, you need more tail."

The man dropped the kite string in disgust.

"Just like a woman," he grumbled. "Last night she asked me to go fly a kite."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Happy Returns

The foreman was lying in his hospital bed, moaning over his condition, when there was a knock at the door, and a Western Union boy entered:

"Sir, I have a message," he began reading: "Local 726 wishes you a speedy recovery by a vote of 18 to 17."

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

Say a Few Words

The clergyman returned a used car to the dealer and was asked, "What's the matter, parson? Can't you run it?"

The pastor scowled: "Not and stay in the ministry."

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND YOUR FAVORITES TO:
PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONSTITUTION
AVE. NW, WASH., D.C. 20001.
SORRY, BUT NO PAYMENT MADE
AND POETRY NOT ACCEPTED.

Time n' Motion Study

The research director was instructed to prepare a study about the working habits of fleas. He put a flea on his desk and trained it to jump over his finger at his command. Then he pulled out two of the flea's six legs.

"Jump," he ordered, and the flea still jumped.

Two more legs came off. Again the flea jumped.

Finally, he pulled off the last two.

"Jump," he commanded. The flea did not move.

The research director wrote his report: "When a flea loses all six legs, it becomes deaf. Additional funds are needed to conduct extensive research into this phenomenon."

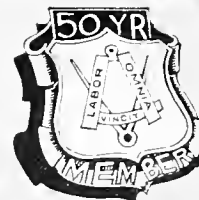
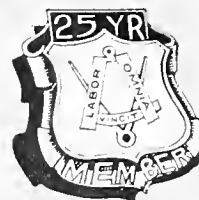
FOR BETTER LAWS GIVE TO CLIC

Next Question

Instructor to the apprentice: "Woody, why do you suppose bolts with lefthanded threads are made?"

"I don't rightly know, sir," was the reply. "I guess they're made that way so that the tighter they're screwed, the looser they get."

SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



Harrisburg, Pa., 25, 50 Year Members

HARRISBURG, PA.

At a regular meeting, July 8, the president of Local 287, Robert H. Getz, presented 25-year pins to the following members:

First row, left to right, Robert Hackenberger, Samuel Sollenberger, Clarence Swab, Carroll Ritchie.

Second row, Lee Berry, Ray Criley, Albert Kinsinger, Charles Harner, Raymond Wieland, Ed Luzik, Clair Erdman, Daniel Wilhelm.

Third row, Jack Matter, Henry Renn, John Zeigler, Jr., Robert Bromley, Earl W. Rife, David Dolbin, Vance Bricker, Charles Nell, Edwin Heffelfinger, Charles Dominick.

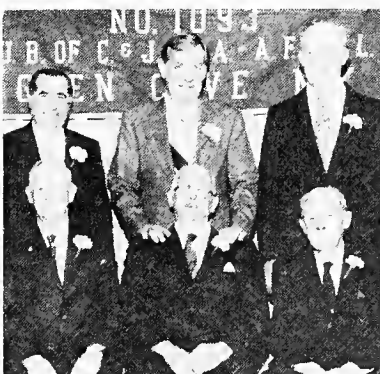
Fourth row, Herman Walker, Charles Hess, Evert Luttrell, Ambrose Shull, Oliver Nornhold, Raymond Fackler, Robert L. Wagner, Walter Himes, Joseph Luto, Eugene Kimmel, Sylvester Eppley, Melvin Brubaker.

Those not able to be present for the picture: Paul Casner, Harold Crozier, Glenn Beam, Leroy Curtier, Jacob Earhart, Paul R. Lanver, Warren Lightner, John F. Newman, James R. Peace, Arthur Poorman, Roy Rummel, Sylvester Sadler, Hunter Smith, Donald Slothower, Irvin C. Snyder, Kenneth Vanatta.

Brother Harry Taylor was also unable to attend the meeting, but was later presented with a 50-year pin.



Glen Cove, N.Y., 25 Year Members



Glen Cove, 50-Year Members

GLEN COVE, N.Y.

The 25-year members of Local 1093, now include: standing, from left, Business Representative George Basile, Fritz Mehner, Donald Beck, Henry Roslund, Michael Solomito, Edward Walters, Edward Papsidero, and President Harry Roslund.

Seated, from left, Joseph LaMarca, Vincenzo Pagano, First District Board Member John S. Rogers, and Edward Wendth.

Not present were: Arthur Andersen, John Buzek, Michael Consolo, Oskav Dyrli, John Genova, Stanley Gorzelski, Magnus Hansen, Edward Letellier, Charles Mues, Edward Stack, Stanley Thompsen, Patrick Trainor, Robert Wilcox, and Walter Johnson.

The 50-year members—seated, from left, Arthur Velsor, George Cunningham, Ejner Mikkelsen.

Standing, George Basile, business representative, Local 1093; John S. Rogers, First District board member; Harry Roslund, president of Local 1093.

Not present were: Meredith Mowbray, and Hjalmer Larsen.

First District board member John S. Rogers and President Harry Roslund made the presentations of 50 and 25-year pins.



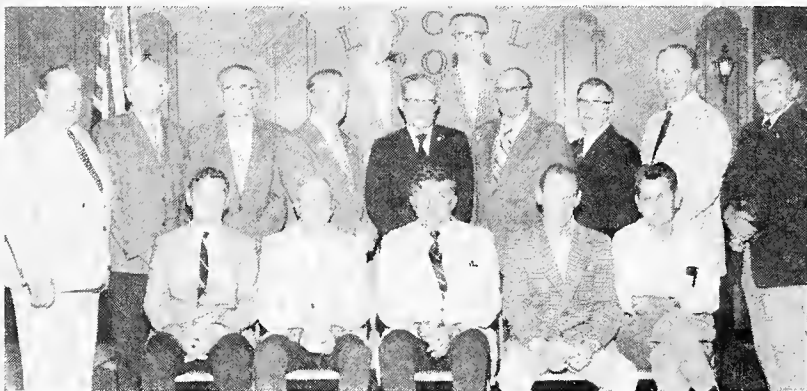
Leadville, Colo., 20, 25, 30 Year Members

LEADVILLE, COLO.

A photograph was taken at the Awards Dinner for members of Carpenters' Local 1351. The banquet took place at the Elks Home in Leadville. Pins were presented to members who had 20, 25, or 30 years of membership in the Brotherhood.

Left to right are: Ed Rylands, president, Carpenters' District Council of Denver and Vicinity and president

of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters; Warren Lister; Dale Morgan; O. J. Noel; Adolph Koroshetz; Richard Rosenberg; M. J. Weaver, president of Carpenters' Local 1351 and business representative for the Southern District Council; Harold Scalf; Al Kent; Leonard Goris; Francis Connors; Larry Ader, president of the Southern District Council of Carpenters.



Columbus, Ohio, 25 Year Members

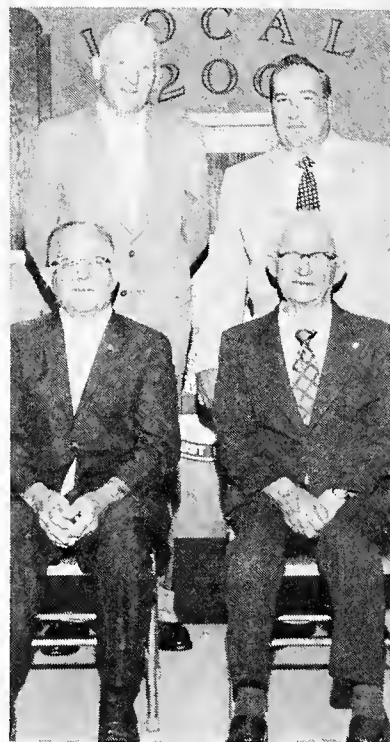
COLUMBUS, O.

Carpenters Local 200 recently held its 1974 Awards Night Banquet at the Union Hall.

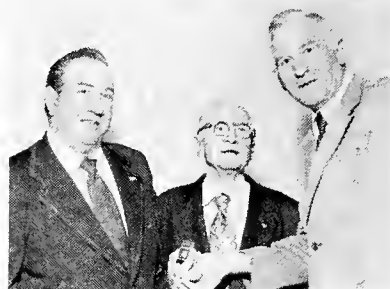
In the first picture are two past presidents, who were honored. Seated, Ralph Rodenfels, and Ben Ault; standing, Parker Dunigan, current president, and Robert Puckett, business manager.

The 25-year pins were presented as follows: Left to right, seated, Francis Andrask, Joe S. Carpenter, Carroll E. Corns, Edwin B. Davis, Hobart H. Edwards; first row, standing, Robert Puckett, business manager, John H. Hill, Harley E. Lyons, Eldon Lechrone, Robert Patten, Elijah Rowe, Walter E. Smith, John Taras, Richard L. Waller; second row, standing, Parker Dunigan, president and Benny Friedman, business agent.

In the final picture Robert Puckett, business manager, with W. S. Zerby, 60-year member; and Parker Dunigan, president.



Columbus, O., Past & Present President's



Columbus, Ohio, 60 Year Member



Columbus, O., Capital D.C., 35 Year Members

COLUMBUS, O.

Members of the Capital District Council were recently honored for their long service. In the picture above, Executive Secretary Robert L. Jones, left, is shown with the 35-year members: Edgar Altstetter, L. T. Palmer, John Placie, and William Thomas.

In the picture below are Jones and the 25-year members: From left, Jones, James Kindel, Francis Nichols, Carl Klopffleish, Theodore Kennedy, and William Thomas.

Columbus, O., Capital D.C., 25 Year Members



PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Early this year, Local 1089 presented service pins to a large group of members and honored its past and present officers. Pictures were taken of the honorees.

The past officers are shown in the small pictures.

In the first of these pictures, first row, seated, Walter T. Johnson, recording secretary; John H. McNeill, treasurer; and Jerry Hofman, financial secretary. Second row, standing, Harry Mallory, recording secretary; Robert Knox, business representative; and Roy Longshore, trustee.

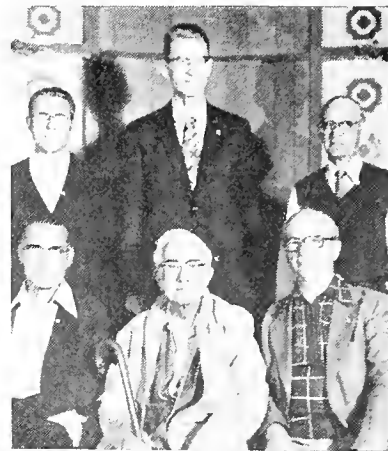
In the second small picture are Past Officers Lester Ervin and C. L. Richardson.

In one picture are the present officers of Local 1089, as follows: First row, seated, Ralph M. Ellison, business representative; R. C. Holt, assistant business representative; Larry Center, trustee; Julius Versteeg, recording secretary; William A. Stiles, assistant business representative. Second row, standing, R. E. Barrett, assistant business representative; Robert E. James, trustee; Charles Hladik, conductor; James McGee, vice-president; A. R. Ohton, treasurer; Walter J. Williams, Warden; Don I. Williams, financial secretary; and John Robert Boggs, president. Not pictured George Floore, trustee, and Ed O. Martin, assistant business representative.

In one large group picture are 25-, 50-, and 60-year members, as follows: First row, seated, Clarence Gail, Neal Dixon, Jesse Dixon, L. A. Kurtzman, R. L. Eugene Dobbins, Joseph Kurowski, James Creech, Harold Bowen and Arthur O. Hardy. Second row, Ray Lemons, Floyd Burk, Art Lee Bradley, Norman J.

deClercq, Sam Humble, C. A. Cutsinger, Kenneth Goldsbury, N. S. Dure, William Carpenter, John Lemons and C. H. Johnson (50 year pin). Third row, Gus A. Eklund, Torg Finell, James Claywell, Joe Farrier, Justin F. Foss, Charles N. Davis, Orville Handley, Jr., Chester Kolassa and W. L. Swanson (50 year pin). Not picture: Oscar Hansen (60 year member).

Additional 25-year members are shown in the other large group. They include: First row, seated, Roy Wolfe, Jr., Ed Sarkan, Walter Walden, Robert Wenzel, John H. Wissler, Martin Lopiano, Vern Robertson and Esaw Long. Second row, standing, N. L. Powers, Theodore Nelson, Thomas Zallaha, Lester E. Ostwald, Virgil W. Wilky, Ernest W. Winckler, Wallace Reiland, John A. Musselman, Peter J. Ruminski and Lyle A. McNeil. Third row, standing, Harvey Watkins, Peter Pilles, Virgil Milford, Albert Torzala, Norman Shank, Donald L. Waggoner, Russell Reynolds, Cecil Mauldin and Raymond H. Miller.



Past Officers



Past Officers

Present Officers



25, 50, 60 Year Members

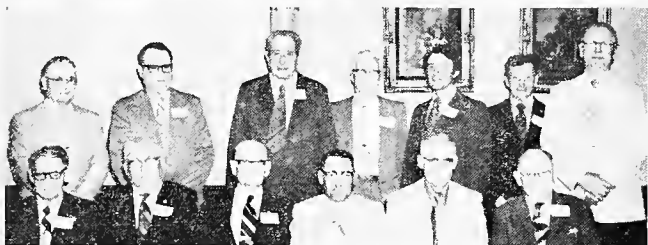


25-Year Members





35, 40, 50, 55-Year
Members, Local 1092



30-Year Members,
Local 1092



25-Year Members,
Local 1092

MARSAILLES and MORRIS, ILL.

On April 27 at the Holiday Inn in Morris Local 1092 held a pin-presentation dinner.

Paul Bolger, president of the Fox River Valley District Council, and Donald Gorman, president of the Illinois District Council, presented pins to the following members.

40, 50, 55 and 35-YEAR PINS:
First row, left to right, Gordon Winsor, 40 yrs.; Ben Dueland, 55 yrs.; Clyde Baker, 50 yrs.; Roy Kjellesvik, 40 yrs.; Bolger, presenter, president of Fox River Valley District Council of Carpenters.

Back row, left to right, Gorman, presenter, president of Illinois District Council; Donald Morrow, 35 yrs.; Anthony Fiorina, 35 yrs.; Robert Erwin, 35 yrs.; and Robert Hollenbeck, 35 yrs.

Those not present included: Albert Manning, 55 yrs.; John Vaksdal, 50 yrs.; Thomas Vaksdal, 50 yrs.; Ralph Dunham, 40 yrs.; Alvin Narvick, 40 yrs.; Frank Mattioda, 40 yrs.; Joe Prograss, 40 yrs.; Wm. Kjellesvik, Floyd Morris, John Price, Myron Taylor, Ch. H. Dyess, Clarence Gettler, James Kachel, Jens Owens, Neil Quinn, all 35 years.

30-YEAR PINS: Front row, from left, Lawrence Fiedler, Wm.

Mickelson, Earl Houchin, Bruce Southcombe, Lawrence Baker, Chester Johnson.

Back row, Gorman, presenter; Floyd Grieff, Roy Kindlespire, Dwight McCullough, Frank Sereno, Sidney Thorson, and Bolger, presenter.

Those not present: Clyde Hiney, Geo. Holdcroft, John Joyce, Magnus Mickleson, John Mital, Chester Peacock, John Prograss, Harold Wiekert, Thurman Wise, Sylvester Short.

25-YEAR PINS: Front row from left, Wm. Hicks Sr., Wilbur Meredith, Harry Behrens, Wallace Halliday.

Back row, Gorman, presenter, Richard Ferguson, John Grace, Bolger, presenter.

Those not present, Archie Anderson, Wilmer Ash, Wm. Boolman, Warren Burlingame, Tom Caldwell, Glenn Caputo, Henry Galbraith, Fred Hefler, John Helwig, Charles Hendricks, Tilman Kjellesvik, Wm. Lund, Lawrence Weaver, Donald Moberg, John Papps, Wm. Peterson, John Ronchetti, Paul Sheedy, James Shoemaker, Ray Smith, David Boyle, Sam Brancato, Paul Brown, Everett Corlew, John Fleming, Ferris Johnson, Scott Laird, Ronald McLaughlin, Wm. Pohl, Thomas Turner.



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Local 2565 recently presented 25-year pins to members. Rose M. White, financial secretary and business agent, front row, left, presented the pins to, front row, Minnie Hempstead, Rose Castro (recording secretary), and Betty Bremner; back row, Charles Marshall, Henry Souza, and Elden Grassi.

Ms. White, a 32-year member, is believed to be the only woman business agent of the United Brotherhood.



TWISP, WASH.

After 31 years and four months as financial secretary of Local 2894, George Bateham recently retired from active service.

A surprise retirement party was given for him and for Hugh Worthier, retiring recording secretary, and the accompanying picture of Brother Bateham and Mrs. Bateham was taken at that time.

Besides serving as financial secretary, Bateham was a delegate to the Central Washington District Council and a delegate to other regional and International gatherings.

BOSTON, MASS.

George F. Ross was born August 28, 1881, the month in which the United Brotherhood was founded. He has been an active-dues member of Local 51 since May 5, 1905.

His picture was taken recently at the Meadowbrook Manor Lodge, Framingham, Mass., as he celebrated his 92nd birthday.





Supreme Court Rules Against Scabs

...declares 'scab' proper expression of contempt for worker who refuses to join a trade union, ...says union can discipline member who crosses picket line to work, even if member is a supervisor.

Scabs suffered two setbacks in the US Supreme Court recently . . . and that's important news for trade unionists.

But do you, a trade unionist, know what a scab is?

In the generally accepted definition, a scab is the person who refuses to join a union and support the efforts of fellow workers in trying to obtain better wages, better working conditions, and redress of grievances. The writer Jack London called a scab "a traitor to his God, his country, his family, and his class." . . . pretty strong words. The first editor of *The Carpenter* and General Secretary of the Brotherhood, Peter McGuire, told us about scabs in an editorial of February, 1882.

The term "scab" is now back in the news because the US Supreme Court has declared that a person who refuses to join a labor union when his fellow workers invite him to do so is "a scab."

In a 6-3 decision, the court overturned a Virginia jury's \$165,000 award to three non-union letter carriers who had sued under the state's "insulting words" law. They claimed damages because a local union newsletter had listed them as scabs and had also printed a famous but unflattering description of a scab.

The Supreme Court noted that a worker who refuses to join a union is by dictionary definition a scab, and it's pretty hard to libel him.

It termed the language used in the newsletter merely "a lusty and imaginative expression of the contempt felt by union members towards those who refuse to join."

In a separate case, the Supreme Court dealt with a more active form of scabbing—crossing a picket line to perform work normally done by persons on strike.

The court ruled, 5-4, that a union has the right to discipline a member for this offense, even if the member is a supervisor.

In both cases, the AFL-CIO had submitted briefs to the Supreme Court supporting the positions of the unions directly involved.

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Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, ILL.

Recently, Carpenters Local 189 paid tribute to 55 longtime-service members at a recognition banquet at the Holiday Inn. Members, wives and guests were entertained with a buffet dinner and dance.

Oscar Trine was the recipient of a 65-year emblem. Trine has held several offices in the union and since June 24, 1926, has held the office of financial secretary.

John Pruitt, Riverton, Ill., General Representative, presented emblems to the members honored. Hal Barton, a radio and television personality, served as master of ceremonies. Distinguished guests included Mel Tribble, Ill. State Council of Carpenters board member; Don Johnson, Ill. State Dept. of Labor, and Repr. Mike McClain.

Receiving 55-year pins were Walt Kleyensteuber, Carl Arp, and Leo Liesen.

Receiving 50-year pins were Herman Kemner, Bernard Kemner, Herb Rakers and Leo Zwick.

Receiving 45-year pins were Ray Brinkman and Clarence Upschulte.

Receiving a 40-year emblem was Robert Waterkotte.

Receiving 35-year pins were Ray Eickelschulte, business representative of Local 189, Les Bartelt, Cy Bolland, Ed Junkerman, Joe Fiechtl and Les Zwick.

Receiving 30-year pins were Harry Baughman, C. R. Coffman, Paul Hermann, Loren Parks, Lloyd Bozarth, Frank Danker, Floyd Shriver, Ralph Magill, Larry Waterkotte, Willard George, Claire Schone and Clyde King.

Receiving 25-year pins were Elmer Bruenger, Del Stephens, Bill Deters, Frank Sorrill, Herman Steinkamp, Lawrence Hutmacher, Dan R. Ohnemus, Fred Wittkopf, Rich Hermann, John Abel, Bill Cleveland,



Quincy, Ill., Trine and Pruitt

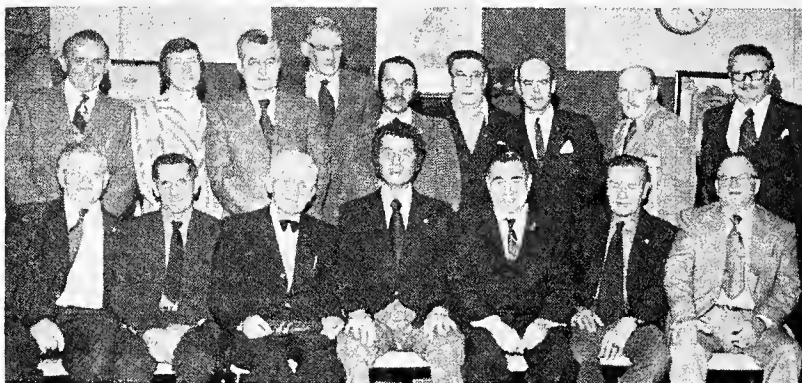
Dave Howe, Grant Steiner, Walt Eickelschulte, Ray Johnson, Wilbur Clinging, Dale Bernard, Herb T. Brink, Joe Altgilbers, Bernard Frees, Orville Mitts, Robert Stricker, Virgil Willows, Russ Nash, Curt Clapper, and Walt Eaton.

Shown in the large picture, left to right, are: Front row, Lawrence Hutmacher, Les Zwick, Fred Wittkopf, Cy Bolland, Loren Parks, Dave Howe, Larry Waterkotte, Walt Eaton, Ray Brinkman, Herman Steinkamp, and Ray Eickelschulte.

Middle row, Floyd Shriver, Joe Fiechtl, Claire Schone, Bill Cleveland, Robert Waterkotte, Oscar Trine, Leo Liesen, Grant Steiner, Herman Kemner, Curt Capper, Rich Hermann, Dan Ohemus.

Back row, Ed Junkerman, Joe Altgilbers, Robert Stricker, Walt Kleyensteuber, Frank Danker, Russ Nash, Bill Deters, Herb Rakers, Herb Brink, Bernard Kemner and Paul Hermann.

In the small picture, John Pruitt, General Representative, congratulates Oscar Trine, financial secretary of Local 189.



St. Catharines, Ont.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Local 38 recently held a banquet and dance to honor its 25-year veterans. General Executive Board Member William Stefanovitch presented pins to 18 members and delivered a brief address.

Shown in the picture are:

Front row, left to right, Carl Simpson, Ray Snider, Stanley Sapielak, Clarence Frigault, Lionel

Joseph, Bob Metsala, and Walter Crosbie.

Second row, left to right, Bill Martens, Leon Lagace, Clarence Nelson, Morris Roberts, Pete St. Pierre, Ed Holliston, Garth Greenwood, Al Jackson, and GEB Member Stefanovitch.

Not Present: C. D. Thompson, Tony Menno, and Percy Lavigne.

Some facts to consider about economy and value.

Here's good news on how you can get *improved* operating economy and value in 1975 Chevy trucks. Important news about the economies of less frequent routine maintenance. News on how you benefit from lasting Chevy value.



An efficient new economy Six.

Designed specifically to meet today's need for improved operating economy, this engine features a new intake manifold to distribute fuel more evenly to cylinders. And newly designed combustion chambers concentrate the fuel charge around the spark plugs for efficient burning and fast ignition. This engine even uses its own exhaust gases to warm up quicker. You get all this efficiency *and* increased horsepower and torque.

New extended maintenance intervals.

For trucks 6,000 lbs. GVW and under, equipped with catalytic converters and using unleaded gas, the chart below tells the story.

1975*		1974
22,500 miles	SPARK PLUGS	6,000 miles
6 mo. or 7,500 miles	ENGINE OIL	4 mo. or 6,000 miles
First 7,500 miles Every 15,000 miles thereafter	OIL FILTER	First 6,000 miles Every 12,000 miles thereafter
30,000 miles	AIR CLEANER ELEMENT	Sixes: 12,000 miles V8s: 24,000 miles
6 mo. or 7,500 miles	CHASSIS LUBRICATION	4 mo. or 6,000 miles

Chevy trucks over 6,000 lbs. GVW, using leaded or unleaded gas, can also go further between recommended spark plug changes than was the case last year. See your Owner's Manual for full details on recommended service intervals.

*Chevy-recommended service intervals for trucks 6,000 lbs. GVW and under.

High Energy Ignition system helps improve performance.

Standard on Fleetside and Stepside pickups, vans, Suburbans, Blazers,

and El Caminos, this new system can deliver up to 35,000 volts to each plug to improve starting and it provides all-weather protection from moisture, dirt and road splash. There are no points to require periodic replacement and no ignition condenser to wear out. The result is a system that extends time between tune-ups and helps improve engine performance.

Chevrolet

LASTING CHEVY VALUE



'75 CHEVY

CHEYENNE

No Excuse for Non-Union Work Shoes, Says Union Label Trades Memorandum

Members of American trade unions are careless about insisting on union label shoes, we are told. It apparently is just not that important to a guy working in some area other than in making shoes. Well, let's have another look at the situation:

There are manufacturers of safety and work shoes under contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union who are producing some of the best looking, best wearing, safest shoes available. Famous name brands, too, like Hy-Test, Iron Age, Red Wing, Buffalo, Danner, West Coast Shoe, Santa Rosa, Weinbrenner, Chippewa, Mason, Weyenberg, and Bone Dry, to name some of the better known brands.

Every pair carries a union label. Every one of these brands is available to some or all working people through retail stores, factory commissaries or direct salesmen.

Under the new OSHA rules, safety footwear is a must in most industrial jobs for both men and women. Many unions negotiate into their contracts provision for the handling of nothing but union label work and safety shoes in plant commissaries. In some cases such footwear is provided at full or partial

cost under these contracts. And in other plants permission is granted for authorized shoe dealers to come in to fit and sell safety footwear.

Look how the safety footwear business has grown. In 1960, 23 million pairs were made and sold in the U.S. In 1973, this figure had climbed to 36 million pairs, and in 1978 it is estimated that 43 million pairs of safety and work footwear will come off U.S. production lines and onto the feet of American workers.

But there's more to the story. For every union label work and safety shoe made there are probably three non-union-made pairs produced. These are a big part of the total production shown above. And here they become a problem which every union member should feel eager to solve.

If it is appropriate to your local union contract, get a clause that will guarantee you work shoes that represent what you and your union stand for—the union label.

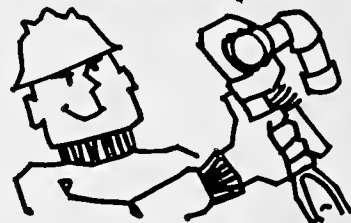
And, remember, even the guy who comes around selling work and safety shoes on his own can supply you with union label footwear . . . if he represents the Mason Shoe Company. That other direct sales outfit makes non-label non-

union shoes. When their man shows up, send him on his way, fast.

Work and safety footwear is the one area in which it ought to be a cinch to demand union label shoes. If you do this, you're getting the best for yourself, and you're telling the world that you believe in your union affiliation.

Do Not Buy

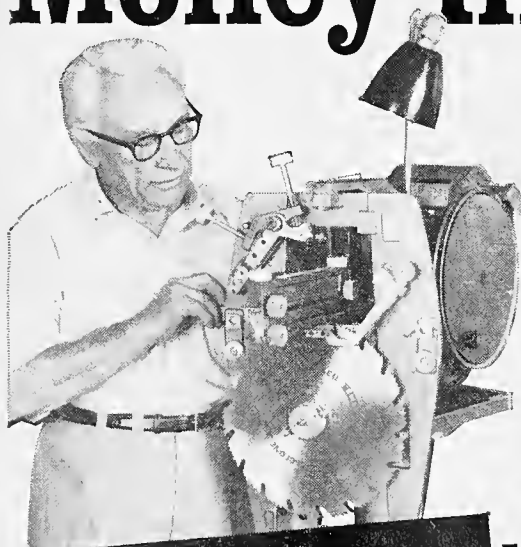
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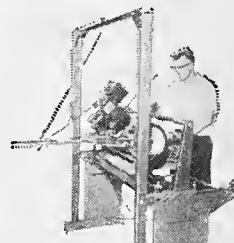
Here's a proven practical way to earn extra dollars in spare time—to develop a money-making repair business of your own. Investment is small. There's no overhead, no stock of goods to carry. No experience needed, no canvassing. You do it with the famous Foley Saw Filer that automatically sharpens all kinds of saws—and the Modern Lawn Mower Sharpener that precision sharpens all types of mowers.

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WHAT'S NEW?



SANDING PARTICLEBOARD

A technical bulletin on sanding particleboard has been published by the National Particleboard Association.

The bulletin, the twelfth in a series, covers the characteristics of various particleboards, the sanding system, abrasive planers, other sanders, grits, belts, feed speeds, belt life and sanding equipment. In addition, the technical bulletin provides a troubleshooter's guide to some panel sanding and abrasive belt problems.

For a free copy, write to the National Particleboard Association, 2306 Perkins Place, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

HOUSING PLYWOOD

Applications, types and grades of plywood for residential construction are explained in a comprehensive updated 28-page brochure from the American Plywood Association.

The publication, "Plywood Residential Construction Guide," which includes new Product Standard (PS 1-74) revisions, has diagrams showing roof, floor, and wall construction methods, including the new All-Weather Wood Foundation System. Grade/use guides and suggestions for applying and finishing plywood paneling are also included.

For a free copy, write the American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401. Ask for Form Y405.

ANTI-SPALLING DEVICE

Hilti Fastening Systems has developed a means to virtually eliminate spalling (surface shattering) when driving pins and studs into concrete with a powder actuated tool. This has been a problem particularly when fastening into very hard and heavily aggregated concrete, and into prestressed or precast concrete where panels may be used as a finished surface.



The Hilti Stop Spall is a special fixture that is incorporated into the standard front end stabilizer of the tool. It develops an interior force of approximately two tons, supporting and compressing the concrete base around the penetration point. This action avoids spalling, reduces failures and increases the pull out value of the fastener.

Stop Spall attachments are available for the Hilti DX 100L, DX 400E and DX 600N powder actuated tools. Hilti Fastening Systems, 1 Cummings Point Rd., Stamford, CT 06904.

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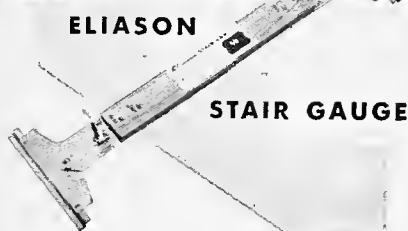
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NEW BACK STAMP

The Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association has announced the use of a new back stamp for "structurally-rated and flamespread certified hardwood plywood wall paneling." The new designation was developed to conform to product description guidelines of the Federal

Designation key for back stamp:

1. HPMa trade-mark

2. standard governing Manufacture

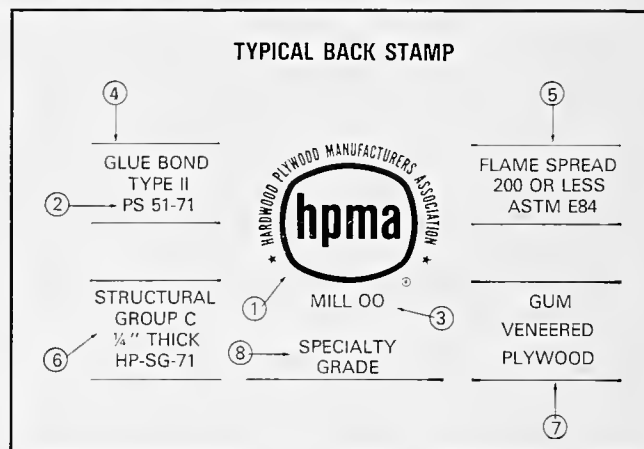
3. HPMa mill number

4. plywood glue type (Type I, Exterior or Type II, Interior)

5. flamespread rating

6. structural description

7. species of wood on face



ALL-WEATHER PACKAGE

A new all-weather vinyl-covered package system that does not require seasonal indoor warehousing is presently available from Ever-Straight Distributors.

Called "Factory Unit" by Ever-Straight, a union firm, the package system contains 10 factory pre-hung Ever-Straight doors. The special factory assembled shipping package is covered in a tough film that provides all-season protection for outside warehousing or on job-sites.

The builder may specify right or left hand swinging doors, however, each Factory Unit must contain 10 doors of the same type. All entry systems in the package are standard bored. Also the packaging is available only for Ever-Straight's popular E-1 door.

Ever-Straight feels its Factory Unit is particularly useful to small building supply firms and apartment builders. The heavy-duty packaging provides door system protection until installation. And it is easily transported from outdoor warehouse to job-site.

Ever-Straight is the originator and world's largest producer of foam core steel doors.

For more information on the new Ever-Straight Factory Unit, contact Ever-Straight Door Div., Pease Company, 7100 Dixie Hwy., Fairfield, Ohio 45014.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

INDEX OF ADVERTISING

Audel, Theo & Co.	34
Belsaw Locksmith	15
Belsaw Planer	13
Belsaw Sharp-All	23
Chevrolet Motor Division	31
Chicago Technical College	18
Craftsman Book Co.	16
Eliason Stair Gauge	34
Estwing Mfg. Co.	29
Foley Mfg. Co.	32
Hydrolevel	13
Irwin Auger Bit Co.	13
Locksmithing Institute	33
Lufkin Tools	11
Skil Corp.	14
Stanley Tools	Back Cover

President Sidell responds to his critics on . . .

THE HOUSING NEEDS OF AMERICA

General President William Sidell's proposal that the federal government in Washington provide direct mortgage funding for the housing industry at interest rates of not more than 5%—made initially at the Brotherhood's recent 32nd General Convention in Chicago—has stirred much comment in the public press and among industry leaders.

A recent editorial in The Manchester, Conn., Herald (reproduced in its entirety on the next page) misinterprets the proposition so completely that the General President was moved to issue the following response:

Editor
Manchester, Conn. *Herald*
Manchester, Connecticut

Dear Sir:

Today I had called to my attention a copy of an editorial, entitled "A Dangerous Step", which appeared in your issue of August 28.

Since it deals with a proposal I advanced at our recent convention as a means of coming to grips with the almost total collapse of the housing industry, I cannot forego the opportunity to make a few comments, since you view the proposal as devious and cynical.

First of all, I would say to you that if it is devious and cynical to have a genuine concern for the unemployment experienced by the members of the organization I represent, I plead guilty.

If it is devious and cynical to have a genuine concern that only a few Americans can afford to purchase a new home, I plead guilty.

Likewise I plead guilty to having a genuine concern that home building

contractors by the hundreds are going out of business, that many firms in related supply industries are likewise going out of business and those remaining are operating at a greatly reduced scale.

I am equally concerned about the unemployment experienced by the workers in these related supply industries.

I am also very much aware of the impact the home building industry has on our overall economy, not only by itself, but with the employment opportunities and the production of goods and services it generates in terms of new carpets, new draperies, new appliances, new furniture, new yard equipment, etc., as well as new streets, new shopping centers, new churches, new schools and so on ad infinitum.

Let our current recession turn into a depression, our economy begs for expansion, our social needs are crying for fulfillment. If it is devious and cynical to have a genuine concern for all of these needs, I loudly and clearly say to you, I am guilty.

To meet the housing needs of the American people requires that we build a little over three million housing units each year during the 1970's and 1980's.

One-Third of Need

In 1974 we will build only about one million units. The reason that the other two million units will not be built is because mortgage interest rates are so high that only a small segment of Americans have sufficient income to meet the resulting monthly mortgage payments.

In May of 1974 the median selling price of all new homes was \$35,800.

With a 10% interest rate, monthly principal and interest payments amount to \$282.75. Such payments in turn require an income of about \$20,000 a year to afford. Only a small segment of Americans have an annual income of \$20,000. Therefore, only a small segment of Americans can afford to purchase new homes.

I would point out to you that the purchaser of a house with a selling price of \$35,800 with a thirty-year 10% mortgage actually pays \$105,371 for his \$35,800 house.

Why must a purchaser pay \$105,000 for something that costs \$35,000? Why? Because he has to pay \$70,000 in interest payments to the banker or other lending institution. I say \$70,000 is just too much. In fact, I say it is exorbitant. This \$70,000 interest payment does not increase the value of the house one cent.

It did not contribute one cent of value toward the production of the house. It didn't raise one drop of sweat or represent one ounce of toil in the creation of the house. It is solely a payment to the banker or a lending institution for the use of his \$32,220 (\$35,000 selling price minus 10% down payment) during the period of the mortgage.

I propose a maximum mortgage interest rate of 5%. Under the same circumstances as above but with a 5% interest rate, the home purchaser would pay the banker or the lending institution \$30,000 for the use of his \$32,220.

The cost of labor which actually built the \$35,800 house and created its value amounted to only \$5,300. In light of this, I say that the \$30,000 interest payment that the house purchaser pays

The Housing Needs of America

The editorial which prompted General President Sidell's reply.

A Dangerous Step

A dangerous step towards socialism has been advocated by Carpenters Union President William Sidell speaking to a California Labor Federation Convention in San Diego.

Departing from the traditional American free enterprise system, Sidell urged that housing loans be made directly from the federal treasury rather than from private sources such as savings and loan institutions or banks.

Presently such loans are made by these institutions, but are insured by the government under various governmental departments such as the Federal Housing Administration.

The reason for Sidell's radical proposal is the high rate of interest now being required for new housing loans. And of course his primary interest in the cost of such loans is a fear that the lag in new construction will create unemployment among his union members as well as the rest of the building trades.

Since he spoke to the convention as the direct representative of AFL-CIO President George Meany, it follows that Meany had already approved of the proposal.

Saying "the private sector of our residential building system has crumbled dramatically," Sidell urges direct federal loans at interest rates of 4 per cent to 6 per cent to people anxious to buy homes. This would compare with the current rate of 9-1/2 per cent being charged by private loan institutions.

While professing concern that the poor and middle class cannot afford homes at the present money rate, we can only conclude, cynically if you wish, that his principal worry is over

unemployment among his membership of 850,000.

A system of direct federal loans would really open a Pandora's box. How traditional building and loan associations could survive such a step is impossible to visualize. And certainly it would seriously curtail the operations of many of the nation's banks..

At the same time it would throw the construction business in all of its aspects under direct federal control with all the unpleasant ramifications which that would imply.

Other basic industries too might rightfully feel that they should also be the beneficiaries of such type loans. If they were provided for housing, why not also for new automobiles, or new clothing?

What Mr. Sidell is proposing is a national subsidized housing industry with the taxpayer making up the loss out of his federal payments.

Federal treasury bills and mortgage notes are now selling at a rate slightly below 9 per cent and in May of this year sold for over 9 per cent.

Thus the government would be borrowing money at 9 per cent and then turning around and loaning it for housing at a rate of 4 per cent or 6 per cent. Such loans would be at a loss of 3 per cent to 5 per cent. That loss would come out of the taxpayers hard earned payments.

This is almost pure socialism and is a strange route for a major American union to be advocating.

We hope that neither the people or the Congress will let this camel into the tent. It just is not the American way of meeting its people's needs.

to the lending institution is really too much, but in all respects it is surely an adequate payment to him for the use of his \$32,220.

The bankers and the lending institutions, however, say No. It's not enough. We will not lend you, Mr. Home Purchaser, our money unless you pay us back the \$32,220 plus \$70,000 interest.

The Federal Government does not and should not inject itself into the private sector except in those instances where our private institutions cannot or do not meet their responsibilities.

On the basis of our need for housing, on the basis of the chaotic situation which is ravaging the home building industry, on the basis of the chaotic condition of our overall economy, I say that the Federal Government must inject itself into the financing of new homes and must take those steps necessary to make direct mortgage loans available at interest rates not in excess of 5%.

Not For Taxpayers

In your article you erroneously conclude that I am proposing that the Federal Government go into the money market and borrow money at the going rate of 9 to 10% and that the Federal Government in turn loan these monies to new home buyers at 5% and the difference between what the Federal Government pays for these monies (9-10%) and the rates of interest that they loan these monies to new home purchasers (5%) you imply would be a subsidy to home purchasers at the expense of the taxpayers.

This is not my proposition. It is your conclusion. I would also disagree that such a proposition is a subsidy to the home purchaser. It would be a subsidy to the bankers and lending institutions. Such a proposition would have the effect of guaranteeing or supporting the exorbitant interest rates of the mortgage lenders. The interest rates of the mortgage lenders do not need support. They need to be cut. Therefore, I would be against such a proposal as your conclusion.

From your article I do conclude that you would consider it a dangerous step, that you would consider it pure socialism for the Federal Government to subsidize the home purchaser. If my proposal did amount to a subsidy to the home purchaser and it doesn't, I would ask you what is wrong with subsidizing a home purchaser?

Is it a more dangerous step for the Federal Government to subsidize the American home purchaser than it is to subsidize Lockheed Aircraft or Penn Central railroad? Is it any more

pure socialism than subsidizing the airlines and railroads which the Federal Government has done since their very beginning? Is it any more dangerous to subsidize the American home purchaser than it is American business of all kinds in the form of preferential tax credits? Is it any more pure socialism than subsidizing agriculture as we have done for years, subsidies the bulk of which in recent years have gone not to the American farmer but have gone to the huge agricultural corporations.

Lest you think that Labor is responsible for the increase in the *selling price* of new housing, I would advise that in 1949 labor costs amounted to 33% of the *selling price* of a median priced home. According to the study of the National Association of Home Builders, labor costs accounted for 17% of the *selling price* of the median priced home in 1969 and represents only 15% of its *selling price* in 1974

This should clearly point out to you that labor has steadily received less of the value they produced. Labor has not been properly compensated for THEIR contribution to the value they produced. If Labor was to maintain its equity in terms of its contribution of value to the selling price (\$35,800), we would demand that our wages be immediately doubled. If we were to maintain equity with the total price paid by the home purchaser (\$105,000), labor would demand that our wages be increased to be four times as much as they are today.

I raise my voice and I muster the sinews of the organization I represent not to make such wage demands but to call to the attention of the Federal Government, to call to the attention of the American people what is wrong and why it is wrong, to point out to the Federal Government and the American people where the real problem lies.

Too Much Is Wrong

My proposition says that if a new home buyer pays \$30,000 to a mortgage lender for the use of his \$32,220, that that is enough. To have to pay the mortgage lender \$70,000 for the use of his \$32,220 is too much, and it is wrong.

Only about 25-30% of the housing built in the United States is built by union labor. I point this out to you lest you conclude my concern stems only from my interest in the members I represent.

Yes, I have an interest in the well being of our membership, but I also have concern for the home building

industry as a whole and for the American people as a whole.

Over the years, the Labor movement has fought long and hard for the good of all Americans, not just for the good of their own. We have fought for public education for all children, for decent minimum wages, for decent unemployment insurance, adequate social security and a decent health care program. All are progressive improvements which labor wants for all citizens, not union members exclusively. The Labor Movement has always been the depository of progressive thought and action and the keeper of the nation's social conscience.

Forget Cosmetics

This country, this world, is in chaotic economic circumstances, circumstances that will require the use of the scalpel rather than the use of cosmetics to correct.

If my proposal that says an interest payment of \$70,000 to a money lender who contributes no value to the

product is too much but that \$30,000 should be sufficient, is too drastic, is a dangerous step, is pure socialism, is devious, is cynical, I say so be it.

I would ask you to ask yourself what the home purchaser might do with this \$40,000 difference. What contribution would this money make in providing for all of his hospital, medical and health care expenses? What contribution would it make in providing for the higher education of his children? What contribution would it make in providing him with the necessities of life as well as the finer things of life?

For the good of the American people, for the good of our economy, for the continuation of our American way of life, I feel compelled to raise my voice and to muster the sinews of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

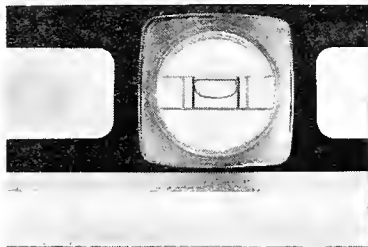
Very truly yours,

WILLIAM SIDELL
General President

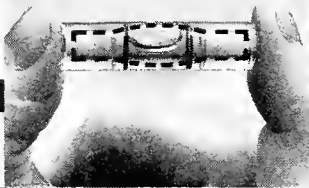


William Sidell
GENERAL PRESIDENT

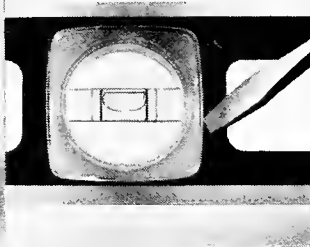
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DECEMBER 1974

The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881



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Secretaries, Please Note

If your local union wishes to list deceased members in the "In Memoriam" page of *The Carpenter*, it is necessary that a specific request be directed to the editor.

In processing complaints, the only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine. In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number. Members who die or are suspended are automatically dropped from the mailing list of *The Carpenter*.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME XCIV

NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1974

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

R. E. Livingston, Editor



IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Empty Promises, Empty Lunch Buckets	2
General President on Labor News Conference	5
Testimonial Dinner for Vice President Campbell	6
Labor Department Dedicates new Labor Headquarters	7
The Runaway Apprentice Who Became a U.S. President	8
VOC-CHOP Seminar in District	10
General Secretary Urges Action to Save Great Lakes Maritimes	11
Center Brings Asthma Relief	29
High Unemployment Forces Early Retirement	31

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup	4
Canadian Report	Morden Lazarus 12
Local Union News	14
CLIC Report	Charles Nichols 16
Service to the Brotherhood	17
Apprenticeship and Training	26
Plane Gossip	32
In Retrospect	R. E. Livingston 33
In Memoriam	35
What's New?	38
In Conclusion	William Sidell 40

THE COVER

A brightly-lit Christmas tree adds Yuletide cheer to the doorway of an old stone castle. In the stillness of a December night it tells passersby that there is warmth and fellowship beyond the massive doors.

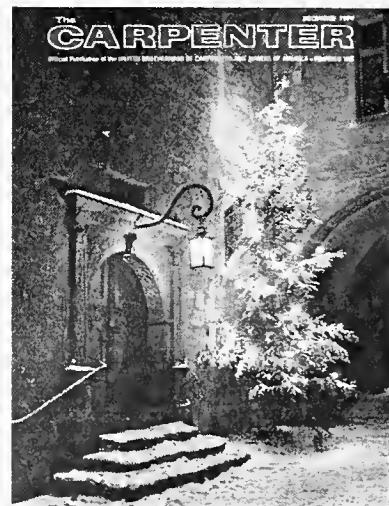
Christmas trees have symbolized the renewed spirit of Christmas for 12 centuries . . . since St. Boniface, an English missionary, tried to convince the Teutonic hordes of ancient Germany that the Christian way is the best way.

He persuaded his converts to stop placing sacrifices to Odin beneath sacred oak trees and, instead, to adorn small fir trees in their homes in tribute to the Christ Child.

At least, that is one legend of Christmas.

Another legend says that Martin Luther began the custom in the 16th century by lighting trees with candles. Luther was walking through a forest one Christmas Eve when he was overcome by the beauty of the starlit heavens, the snow-covered landscape, and the frost on the trees. Rushing home to reproduce the scene for his family, he brought a small fir tree into the house, decorated it with candles to simulate the winter night sky, and called it a Christmas tree.

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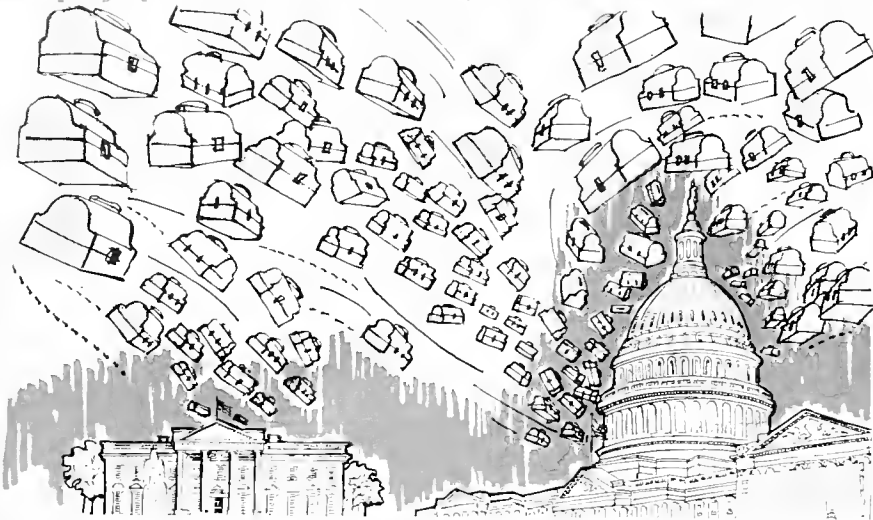
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Empty promises...empty lunch buckets



*Jobless Willamette Valley Lumber and Sawmill Workers
Send Their Lunch Boxes to Washington.*



Clarey Adamson, executive secretary of the Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, applies union stickers to lunch buckets.

By MERLE REINIKKA

Editor, The Union Register

An estimated 800 empty lunch boxes were mailed from Eugene, Ore., on Monday, October 21st, to high-ranking legislative officials in Washington, D.C.

The lunch buckets—symbolizing the current 15-to-20% rate of unemployment within the Willamette Valley District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers—were sent as a sign of protest against inflationary policies which have generated a major declination in construction and home building. The effects of these policies are painstakingly felt by rank-and-file lumber industry people in the form of unemployment.

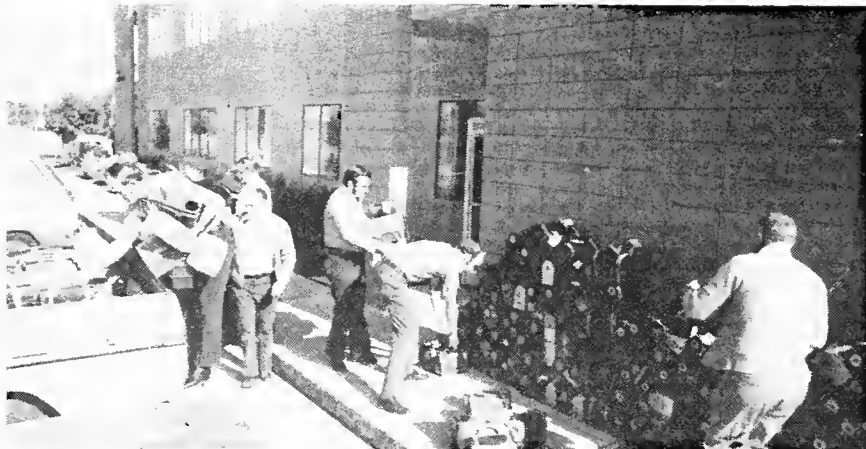
Thus, 25 affiliated local unions of the WVDC collected their lunch boxes in a full-scale campaign entitled "Empty Promises Equal Empty Lunch Boxes," and sent them to Washington, D.C.!

The lunch boxes were individually tied—complete with union stickers of the Western Council of Lumber, Production and Industrial Workers, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America—individually addressed, loaded onto pickup trucks, and mailed to key state and national figures.

Foremost among the addressees to whom the plight of the West Coast lumber industry is being directed was President Gerald Ford.

Elected Congressional delegates from the State of Oregon were additionally sent several hundred of the empty lunch boxes. These included Senators Mark Hatfield and Robert Packwood, and Congressional Representatives Al Ullman, Wendell Wyatt, Edith Green and John Dellenback.

Observing that logging, plywood, sawmill and wood-products industry employment in the Willamette Valley has risen to nearly 20% while statewide un-



It took three pickup trucks to haul the load of lunch boxes to the Eugene Post Office. Local union representatives stacked the boxes for shipment.



Mailing tags were affixed to the lunch buckets by William Collins, Willamette Valley DC president; Johnnie L. May, business representative of Local 2791, Sweet Home, Ore.; and Jack Stichler of Local 2521, Triangle Lake, Ore.

employment in Oregon is presently 7%. WVDC Executive Secretary Clarey R. Adamson remarked, "We are protesting the inactivity of our government and legislators for not doing something about it."

Adamson noted that home building has dropped off by 50% for well-publicized reasons such as high raw material costs, high interest rates, lack of mortgage money, and tight money policies of the government. "Nothing that President Ford and the Congress have done to date is of much help and there is a great deal more they can do, so we hope to spotlight the problem and advance some solutions," he said.

Adamson stated that every local union within the district council which has not already been hurt to some extent by layoffs and curtailments, has received notice that layoffs and cutbacks are imminent. "As a result," he said, "our members are existing on a week-to-week basis . . . under a shroud of fear and uncertainty about their jobs and futures."

Research has shown that 65% of all lumber manufactured in British Columbia goes to the East Coast of the United States. Oregon sawmills have long since abandoned this market to the Canadians because they can and are presently selling lumber in the eastern States at 30% less than the lowest prices being charged mills on the West Coast.

Western Council LPIW officials believe that this East Coast market could be recovered if prices were to become competitive. "To do this," stated Western Council Pres. George Casseday, "the price of logs to Oregon mills must be reduced substantially, and it must be done now."

Casseday said that two manufacturing costs in Canada provide a major advantage: (1) log costs, and (2) water shipment. "We are not advocating repeal of the Jones Act," he remarked, "but we are advocating a direct subsidy of the Act to ensure equal shipping rates by water. Rail rates are equal."

The cost of logs, however, remains as the main difference.

An examination of 34 sales in the Williamette National Forest made in May and June of this year shows that the average price paid was \$315.50 per thousand on a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ billion board feet, and the appraised value (the amount set by the U. S. Forest Service as a fair return for the government) to be \$134.00 per thousand.

"This means that because of an antiquated system of selling timber by the auction method, in only a two-month period 27 million dollars' worth of timber was sold for 63 million dollars," Casseday said. "That's 36 million dollars in two months, from just one national forest."

By comparison, Canadian timber is allocated from federal working circles, controlled properly by the Canadian government, assuring their mills of an adequate supply to meet market needs—and

Unemployment Seen Increasing In a Wide Range of Industries

By DUANE EMME, *Press Associates, Inc.*

Some 800 unemployed Oregon lumber workers, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, recently mailed their empty lunch boxes to President Ford to symbolize their plight. All told, more than 8,000 lumbermen in the Northwest are either jobless or on short work weeks.

If the protest of the jobless Oregon workers is emulated by the unemployed throughout the nation, indications are that the mails and White House will be increasingly inundated with lunch boxes.

The Labor Department reported that in the week ending October 5, all but ten states reported an increase in initial claims for unemployment benefits. For the week, they totaled 323,900, up 44,700 from the previous week and 123,000 higher than in the same week in 1973.

Totals of claimants under the government's extended benefits provision and workers exhausting benefits are rising. Major areas with "substantial" unemployment (a rate of six percent or more) rose to 51 in September, compared to 34 in September 1973. The greatest increases in unemployment are occurring in New York, North Carolina, Michigan, Connecticut, Oregon, Tennessee and Louisiana.

Members of the United Auto Workers and other unions employed in the auto industry are increasingly threatened by joblessness in this coming winter. General Motors, the nation's largest auto maker, announced cutbacks at 4 assembly plants, laying off 6,000 workers indefinitely.

Chrysler, which has reduced employment by 10,000 over the year, plans temporary shutdowns in November and December. Its Newark, Del., plant will close for three weeks in November. There are reports it might permanently close

its Jefferson Avenue assembly plant in Detroit, employing 5,000 workers. Ford, without going into detail, said it also has plans for shutdowns.

The slump in auto sales also is causing layoffs in auto supplier industries and among auto dealers. As go autos, so go a wide range of auto-connected industries. Steel, rubber and parts industries are always vulnerable to any prolonged setback in the auto industry.

Although the layoff of Oregon lumbermen is blamed on exports of logs, the over-emphasis on exporting results from stagnation in housing. The September jobless rates for construction workers was 12.4 percent, a four-year high. AFL-CIO President George Meany, President Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Department and President William Sidell of the Carpenters warn the rate may go beyond 20 percent unless the government adopts a strong program to aid housing, and mortgage interest rates are lowered.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics points out that the housing decline also is having "an adverse affect on jobs in industries which depend heavily on homebuilding such as lumber, furniture and appliances." General Electric's sprawling Louisville plant, where the International Union of Electrical Workers represents 17,000 workers, recently shut down for a week. It has permanently laid off 1,700 employees. Further cutbacks are contemplated. Its problem: no houses, no sales.

In the atmosphere of increasing unemployment, one industry stands out as an exception—the railroads. Apparently due to their fuel-saving advantage, business is on the upswing and employment has increased for twelve consecutive months.

all at less than one-third the price being paid in the U.S.

"Is it any wonder an American mill owner cannot compete for this major market", Casseday asked. "Instead, he must be content to sell his lumber in other markets which the Canadians have been kind enough, up until now at least, to leave for us. When they decide they want that market, they will take it also."

The Western Council takes the stance that the long-range solution to this prob-

lem is obviously to change the system, "but that won't help now," they state, "so we advocate an emergency measure which President Ford could put into effect, simply by ordering the Forest Service to renegotiate timber sales in order to reduce the price to a point where lumber can be manufactured at a cost to make it competitive with Canada so that the eastern U. S. market can be recaptured."

Continued on page 30

PROOF OF AGE—The Labor Department has invited comments on a proposal to require employers of young workers to obtain proof of age as a means of implementing safeguards against child labor in the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Secretary of Labor has authority to institute such a requirement under an amendment to the FLSA enacted earlier this year.

LIVING COSTS STILL TRAIL—Wage settlements during 1974 still trail living costs in spite of high wage increases during the early part of the year. During the nine months of 1974 wage gains under major collective bargaining agreements average 9.6%, compared to 5.8% for all of 1973, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Such settlements still do not reach the soaring inflation rate over the same period. BLS points out that the cost of living is running more than 12% above a year ago.

OIL-RICH ARABS—The Arab oil-producing nations may have more than \$1 trillion to invest in the United States and other countries by 1985, according to Congressman James O'Hara of Michigan. O'Hara points out that such a total exceeds by ten times the total \$100 billion book value of current United States investments overseas and is 100 times the value of all the gold held by the United States Government. He calls for legislative action to guard against excessive investments by foreign interests in American business.

SAVING GASOLINE—Experiments by the Road Information Program (TRIP) show that motorists waste more fuel by driving very slowly than by driving at a higher speed. At 25 mph, test cars use about the same amount of fuel as at 55 mph. The best gas mileage was obtained at 40 mph, according to TRIP. Test cars moving on a freeway average 17 miles per gallon while cars running an alternate route through busy city streets got only 9 miles per gallon. These tests were made in rush hour traffic in the nation's capital.

WOMEN OUTSTRIP MEN—Percentage-wise, more women are joining labor unions these days than men. Although women make up only one-fifth of the union members in the United States, their numbers grew by 500,000 between 1968 and 1972, equaling the overall gain in male membership during the same period, according to a report in the Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review.

SOCIAL SECURITY RISE—Beginning January 1, you'll be taxed on the first \$14,100 of your income for Social Security. That's a rise from this year's maximum of \$13,200.

If you're retired already as a Social Security beneficiary, you should know that you will be able to earn \$2,520 during the coming year as outside income, instead of the \$2,400 maximum previously allowed.

FAKE INSPECTORS—The Occupational Safety and Health Administration does not have enough legitimate safety-health inspectors—as labor has charged and OSHA has conceded—but the agency apparently has more than enough illegitimate ones.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, OSHA head, has warned employers to beware of "con" men, posing as inspectors. He indicates their rackets usually follow one of two lines: A demand for on-the-spot payment of penalties for claimed violations, or a "call-back" scheme.

Pres. Sidell Continues Fight For Reduced Home Mortgage Interest Rates



General President Sidell as he was interviewed by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News, right. The AFL-CIO public service program, "Labor News Conference," is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

The long, steady campaign to reduce home mortgage interest rates launched by General President William Sidell at the 32nd General Convention in Chicago last summer continues to demand public attention.

General President Sidell was guest of the Mutual Radio Network Program, "Labor News Conference," recently, and he took the opportunity to express in detail more of his thoughts regarding the housing crisis and the absolute necessity of bringing mortgage interest rates down.

The near-depression slide of the housing industry won't turn around until the middle- and low-income families who need homes can get mortgages at interest rates they can pay, he told the two journalists who interviewed him.

The Administration's stop-gap plan might lead to a spurt of home building, but the "exorbitant" interest rates now demanded would rule out home ownership for four out of five Americans, said President Sidell. Buying today's "average home" means an outlay of \$70,000 for interest alone over the usual 30-year mortgage term, he stressed, which means the buyer pays a total price that is triple the actual building cost.

The federal government should "inject itself into . . . the awful state

of crisis" with direct low-interest loans to home buyers, he urged.

Sidell acknowledged that the banks and other lending institutions have mounted a stiff fight against the direct federal housing loan idea, but he rejected the charge of "socialism" as "a lot of guff." He said the banking industry wants to continue rolling up profits through high interest rates.

"If they want to talk about socialism, they ought to start talking about direct federal loans that are already made by the federal government," he declared, such as the \$4 billion a year for rural housing through the Department of Agriculture, direct VA loans and loans to small businesses. He said that direct federal housing loans, at low interest rates, would earn enough to pay for the administrative costs of such a program, and "possibly, put some additional (revenue) into the coffers of the federal government."

The General President scored the Administration's withholding of a substantial part of funds already appropriated by Congress for federal construction. "Chopping away" at the "largest single industry in the country" will have a "big effect on every other industry in this nation and economy," he asserted.

Sidell emphasized that the entire construction industry is kept from

moving forward because of the interest rates . . . "even the large jobs, utility jobs, power jobs, where energy is involved."

He told the reporters: "The big power companies are cutting back the construction they had scheduled. They have decided that they are not going to go ahead with some of these projects."

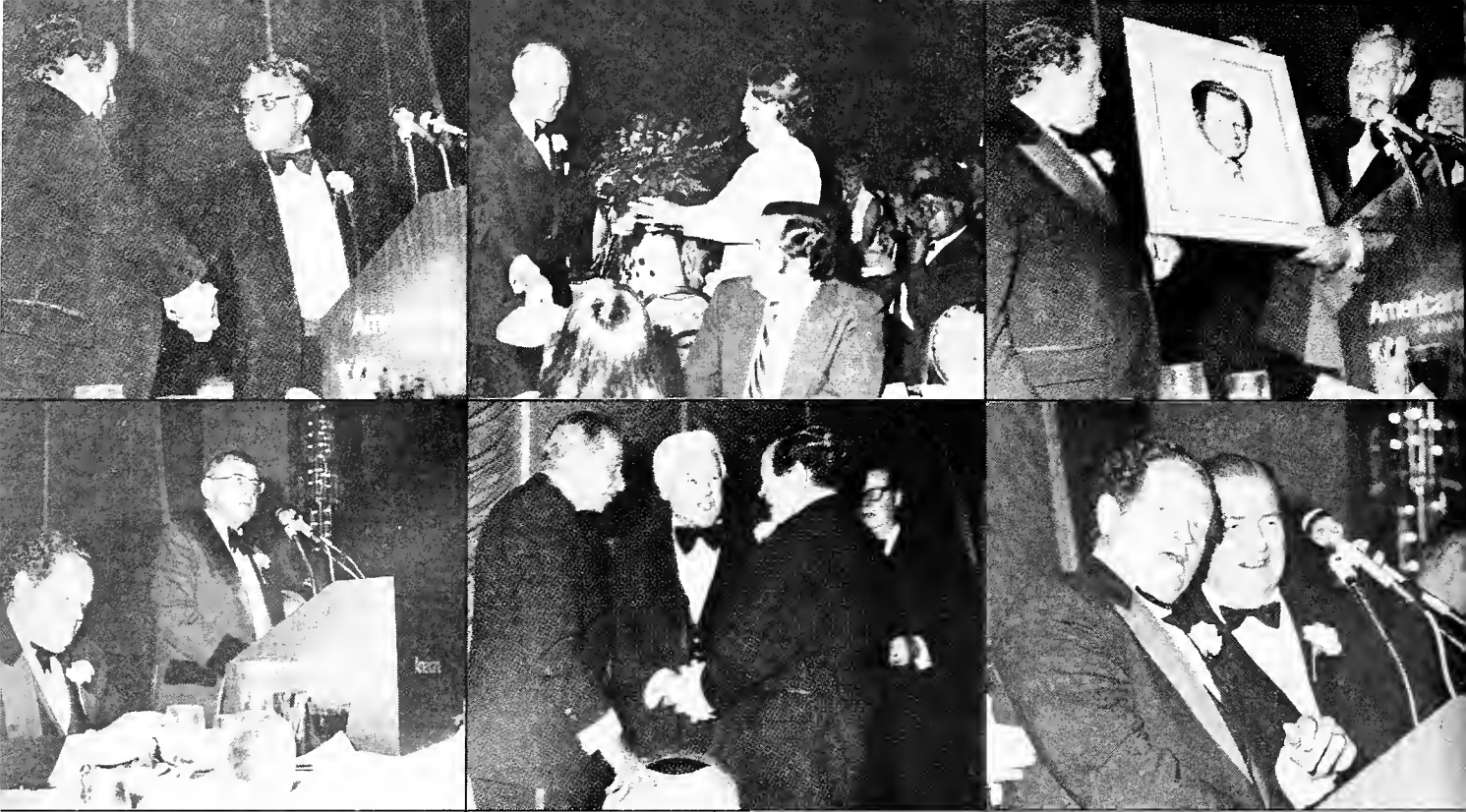
"Just recently there were reports that an 18% cutback was going to come in the energy field by the companies involved in energy, the utility companies."

"The federal government has taken the position that it is going to reduce federal construction spending . . . and that will affect the industry, too."

The General President told his questioners, "Every construction carpenter would rather be out there on the job working than drawing unemployment insurance."

He deplored White House emphasis on balancing the budget at this time. "I don't know how you can balance the budget if you create unemployment in this country. Unemployment certainly affects the income of the federal government."

Reporters questioning Sidell on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Incorporated.



Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell received warm congratulations and best wishes from a host of Brotherhood, labor and public officials. Top left, General President Sidell offers a handshake. Top center, Mrs. Campbell is presented a bouquet of roses by New York District Council President Conrad Olsen. Top right, District 1 Board member John Rogers presents a special portrait prepared for the occasion. At lower left, Robert Blank, Rockland Contractors' President, pays tribute. Lower center, New York Governor Wilson and Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan extend congratulations. Lower right, General Secretary R. E. Livingston who served as Master of Ceremonies presents the guest of honor.

PAT CAMPBELL

honored at New York testimonial

Second General Vice President Patrick J. Campbell was honored by a host of friends, union leaders, and public officials, October 12, at a testimonial dinner in New York City.

More than 1,500 persons filled the Imperial Ballroom at the Americana Hotel to pay tribute to his dedicated work for the Brotherhood and the labor movement.

Vice President Campbell took the occasion to look back on 56 years of life and credit many who had helped him along the way. Born in New York City on July 22, 1918, an orphan at the age of six, he learned early that hard work was necessary for survival. The youngest of six boys, he helped to keep the family together by shining shoes, selling newspapers, and working in a candy factory.

It was not until after he served for four years with the Air Force in

the Southwest Pacific in World War II that he entered the building trades. He began as an apprentice in Local 964 and quickly progressed to journeyman and to higher posts in construction and in his union. He was named Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood early this year.

Campbell credited his success in the labor movement to his determination to carry out commitments. He told the audience that commitments undertaken and consummated by a handshake were more important than written documents which are not adhered to.

Many distinguished guests were at the head table, including Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan, Gov. Malcolm Wilson of New York, New York Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, State Industrial Commissioner Louis Levine, many top officers of neighboring state councils,

and the General Officers and other members of the General Executive Board, headed by General President William Sidell.

Secretary of Labor Brennan presented Vice President Campbell with an award of merit for his efforts "to foster and promote the welfare of the workers of America."

Senator Javits praised the work of the labor movement in support of the recently signed federal pension law. He told the audience that "the time has come to mandate a portion of the pension funds of this country for home mortgages."

In his address, later in the evening, General President Sidell reminded the guests that it was the Brotherhood which had alerted the other building trades to the dangers of the original pension bill regarding benefits under multiple employers and had spearheaded the passage of the amended version.

Labor Department Dedicates New DC Headquarters

The Brotherhood's new neighbor — across Second Street, N.W. on Pennsylvania Ave.—is about to move in.

The US Department of Labor is scheduled to transfer 4,200 employees into its new headquarters, this month, pulling into one mammoth structure agencies and offices which have been scattered through 16 locations around the District of Columbia.

The new home for the Department of Labor was dedicated in late October, with President Gerald Ford participating in the formal ceremonies.

President Ford, in his dedication speech, described the building as not only "a fine example of superior architecture that now is the watchword of the Federal government but a symbol representing the working spirit of the American people."

The President was made an honorary member of the Bricklayers Union by Union President Thomas Murphy before he wielded the trowel in the laying of the cornerstone.

Ford, in commenting on the honorary membership, said that he had served the "shortest apprenticeship that anyone in the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers has ever served."

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan said that "no one knows what new challenges will face us in the years after we have moved into the building." However, he added that "we do know that the pace of change is faster today than ever before," and he pledged that the Department will "rededicate" itself to the principles of the original charter to "foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earner . . ."

Much was made of the fact that the new building is the first government



President Gerald Ford officially dedicated the new building and joined Labor Secretary Peter Brennan, seated at right, in laying the cornerstone.

structure with a highway running through it. However, the highway is part of Interstate 95 and doesn't hook up with the rest of 95 yet.

Administrator Arthur F. Sampson of the General Services Administration, who was master of ceremonies at the dedication, said that the buff-colored limestone structure at 2nd Avenue and Constitution Ave., N.W., is the most ambitious air rights project ever developed by GSA.

On the platform were four trade union representatives: Murphy, Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons, Building Trades President Robert Georgine, and UAW General Counsel Steve Schlossberg, representing UAW President Leonard Woodcock.

Two former Secretaries of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg and Willard F. Wirtz, were also on the platform.



The General Officers, led by General President Sidell and First General Vice President Konyha, were among the special guests at the dedication ceremonies.

Northwest Leads In VOC Action

Eighteen new local Volunteer Organizing Committees (VOC) have been launched since our last report to the membership, and the Northwest states—the Seventh District—continue to show leadership in the campaign. In fact, 10 out of the total of 18 committees are from the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The following is the latest list of VOC volunteers:

LOCAL 236, CLARKSBURG, W. Va. Paul Davisson, Robert Orsbom, Willis Siders, Dorsey Vandergift, Ronald Workman.

LOCAL 335, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Herald Andrews, Alan Hamstra, Bruce Isenhoff, Larry Klymstra, Merle McIntyre, Robert Rykse.

LOCAL 783, SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK. Max Adler, Warren Boesel, Larry Green, Kenneth Kirkvold.

LOCAL 1120, PORTLAND, ORE., Leo F. Hageman, David T. Parker, Herb Richards.

LOCAL 1230, CASHMERE, WASH., Sterling McKenzie, Levi Wilson.

LOCAL 1298, NAMPA, IDAHO, Steven Farnsworth, Edward L. Forest, Charles Newman, Mike Tutu.

LOCAL 1495, CHICO, CALIF., Patricia Keffer, Norman Pingrey, Ron Spurgeon, Carl Weinreich.

LOCAL 1556, HUNTSVILLE, ALA-BAMA, Robert W. Fain, Bonnie Ray Hendrix, Charles Reynolds, David R. Smith, John W. Tillery.

LOCAL 1689, TACOMA, WASH., Ronald Aasen, Terry L. Dennis, Edward J. Hill, Chares Sweet.

LOCAL 2019, BEND, OREGON, Le-land, R. Anderson, Harold W. Bradbury, Larry S. Cantwell, Thomas C. Downs, Naomi, J. Stone, Merlin J. Sundseth, John A. Zettell.

LOCAL 2077, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Harold Cardosi, Danny Lambert, Joseph P. McCann, Kenneth A. Mathews.

LOCAL 2086, TAYLORSVILLE, MISS., J. C. Haynes, George O. Huff, Elvon McGee, James McGill.

LOCAL 2679, TORONTO, ONT., Carmine Arnone, Malcolm Baird, Ed Watling.

LOCAL 2714, Dallas, Ore., Herbert Ferris, Nathan Nelson, Robert Thomas.

LOCAL 2739, YAKIMA, WASH., Harley Berger, Hank Pieti, Raymond Shore.

LOCAL 2767, MORTON, WASH., John Carbaugh, Douglas Darby, Helen Glidewell, C. M. Metcalf, Richard Suter.

LOCAL 2841, PESHASTIN, WASH., Bill Burger, Charles Lemons, Abie Love-day, Bob Smith.

LOCAL 3023, WENATCHEE, WASH., Frank C. Carpenter, George Duncel, Marion Smith, Harold Treiber.

The Runaway Apprentice who became a UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

The seventeenth President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, was much in the public mind earlier this year, as Congress considered the impeachment of another President.

Except for the fact that he was saved from impeachment by one Senate vote, there is little generally remembered about this "Mechanic Statesman" who served in the White House for four agonizing years.

Trade unionists, however, would do well to offer more than passing tribute to this champion of the poor, a man who fought for the rights of workers almost two decades before the founding of the American labor movement.

Andrew Johnson never attended school a day in his life. There was no free public education in the early 1800's. Jacob Johnson, his father, was a porter, and his mother, Mary, was a maid at Casso's Inn in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Johnson had, perhaps, the most poverty stricken, unhappy childhood of any boy to become President, including that of his predecessor, Abraham Lincoln. His father died when he was three years old, and his mother was left with a meager log cabin. Andrew, and Andrew's brother, William, age 8.

In those early days, the South was

the Cotton Kingdom, and white people without slaves — people who worked with their hands at the trades — were considered lower class. The stigma of "poor white trash" created a bitterness in young Andrew which was never completely removed.

Andrew's mother persuaded a Raleigh tailor, James Selby, to take William as an apprentice. It was a common custom in those days for young boys to learn a trade under the instruction of a master craftsman, or



This small cottage in Pullen Park, Raleigh, N.C., was the birthplace of Andrew Johnson. The 17th President's parents were poor. Jacob Johnson was a porter, and Mary, his wife was a maid at a local inn.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 15th instant, two apprentice boys, legally bound, named WILLIAM and ANDREW JOHNSON. The former is of a dark complexion, black hair, eyes, and habits. They are much of a height, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches. The latter is very fleshy, freckled face, light hair, and fair complexion. They went off with two other apprentices, advertised by Messrs Wm. & Chas. Fowler. When they went away, they were well clad—blue cloth coats, light colored homespun coats, and new hats, the maker's name in the crown of the hats, is Theodore Clark. I will pay the above Reward to any person who will deliver said apprentices to me in Raleigh, or I will give the above Reward for Andrew Johnson alone.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentices, on pain of being prosecuted.

JAMES J. SELBY, Tailor.
Raleigh, N. C. June 24, 1824 26 St

journeyman. An apprentice was indentured for a number of years and performed whatever tasks his master ordered. In return, he received his room, board, and clothing.

William performed his work well, and when Andrew was 10, he, too, was bound out to Selby. Though his hours were long, Andrew learned to read and write to a small degree, thanks to the interest of a tailor in Selby's shop.

Unfortunately, the two young Johnsons joined a gang of street kids in tormenting an old woman, and, when she threatened to have them arrested, the two boys ran away. Selby posted notices of their disappearance and offered \$10 reward. In fact, he would "give the above reward for Andrew Johnson alone."

Unable to get steady work, often hungry, the two boys wandered from place to place. Andrew tried operating a small tailor shop of his own in a little shack in Carthage, N.C., but, he was afraid of being caught as a runaway.

Eventually, the two youngsters decided to go back to their master and work out their apprenticeship.

Unhappily for the boys, Selby refused to take them back unless they



posted a bond for good behavior. Having no money for such a bond, they went home to their mother, who had remarried but was still struggling to survive by sewing and working as a servant.

Anxious for a new life, Andrew, William, their mother, and stepfather packed their few belongings into a little two-wheeled cart drawn by a blind pony and struggled over the mountains to Tennessee.

Andrew got a job in a tailor shop in Greenville, and this East Tennessee community became home. He was married there at 19 to Eliza McCardle, an educated young woman who was to groom the young tailor for greater stations in life. At 21 Andrew was elected a Greenville alderman and the following year he became mayor. Four years later he moved into state politics and for almost a decade he served a political apprenticeship in the frontier state of Tennessee.

He was governor of Tennessee from 1853 to 1857, and during that period he tried unsuccessfully to obtain free public education for all children of the state.

Suspicious of the slave-holding plantation owners of middle and western Tennessee, Johnson became the

spokesman of the small farmers and the laborers of the state. A Democrat in the truest sense, the tailor-politician became the "Mechanic Governor" of Tennessee. When he moved to the US Senate in 1857, during those troubled months before the outbreak of civil war, he became the "Mechanic Statesman" in Washington and an ally of Abraham Lincoln, another man with roots in poverty.

Johnson had supported Breckenridge for President in 1860, in opposition to Abraham Lincoln, but he did not consider the election of Lincoln as sufficient reason for the Southern States to secede. So when Tennessee passed an ordinance of secession in June, 1861, he refused to leave his seat in the U.S. Senate and join the newly-organized Confederacy. In March, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him military governor of Tennessee, and during the two years that he held this position he rendered valuable service to the Union cause. Before he left the office he succeeded in creating and putting into operation machinery for the restoration of a loyal civil government in the state. (Later, as President, he issued a general amnesty proclamation granting full pardon to all ex-Confederates except certain leaders, who would take an unqualified oath of allegiance to the United States. It was this action, with certain others, which caused much of his troubles with Congress later.)

During the years of war, Johnson continued to classify himself as a Democrat, and when in 1864 he was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln, it was by a convention that called itself "Union", not "Republican."

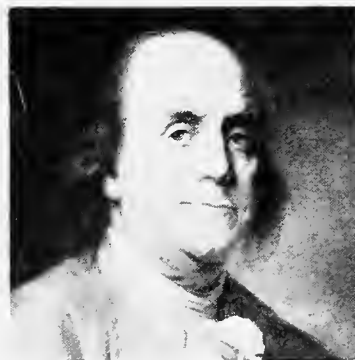
By the fate of an assassin's bullet, Johnson, the runaway apprentice, became President of the United States. Caught in the morass of Reconstruction, Johnson served out his term following the impeachment action. Sometimes tactless and unpolished in his administration of public affairs, he did, nevertheless, leave his mark—helping to save the beaten South from much of Carpetbagger exploitation, establishing the principle of free land for humble settlers, and championing many forms of civil rights for the common man.

Johnson had unlimited faith in the people, and the Constitution under which they lived. Though he remains a tragic figure in American history, he was a fitting martyr to the cause of the working population, a generation before the workers themselves organized for the common good.

OTHER EARLY AMERICAN APPRENTICES



PAUL REVERE of Boston, one of the most celebrated American Revolutionists, had only a small amount of formal schooling. He became an apprentice in his father's shop, learning the trade of a gold- and silversmith. He became a skilled copper engraver and engraved several anti-British caricatures in the years before the revolution. After the war he became a pioneer in American copper-plating and in producing copper spikes for ships.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Philadelphia, one of the most versatile men of American history, began his working career as an apprentice. He was first an apprentice to his father, a tallow chandler and soap boiler, but this trade did not stimulate young Franklin, and he became a printer's apprentice, working for his half-brother James. Though his agile mind brought him into science, politics, and the arts, printing was the mainstay of his long and eventful life.



General Executive Board Member John Rogers emphasizes the urgency of the CHOP program during New York workshop.



Second General Vice President Pat Campbell described efforts to organize home-construction carpenters during two decades.



General Representative Jim Hunt led a discussion of organizing and servicing problems among millwrights of the district.

CHOP WORKSHOPS

prepare organizers for membership drives in North America's homebuilding industry

The mounting crisis in the home-building industry is swelling the ranks of the unemployed in many parts of North America, leaving thousands of building tradesmen with tragically uncertain futures.

For more than two decades, since World War II, while housing has boomed and prices and profits have climbed, these mostly-nonunion workers, have depended upon the "leavings." Their fellow Carpenters and other skilled workers in commercial construction have made spectacular wage gains, while homebuilding carpenters have found themselves low men on the home building totem pole (See story on Page 25.)

To bring greater trade union representation and security to the housing industry, the Brotherhood launched,

one year ago, its biggest organizing drive of the 1970's, CHOP—Coordinated Housing Organizing Program.

CHOP moved into high gear in several key areas early this year, and special recognition for work done has been given to some local unions and district councils.

Still a major part of the overall effort, however, are the CHOP workshops for organizers being conducted in many districts.

Two-day workshops were held in Albuquerque, N.M., September 12 and 13, and in Seattle, Wash., September 24 and 25.

On October 11, District 1 expanded its CHOP effort with a workshop in New York City. On November 2 and 3 a province-wide workshop was conducted in Saskatchewan by District 10

Board Member Al Staley and General Reps. Leo Fritz and Abe Saul. At Neil House in Columbus, O., organizers assembled for a workshop in District 3, under the direction of Board Member Anthony Ochocki.

The 8th District has a workshop scheduled December 17, 18 and 19 in California. General President William Sidell expects to participate in this gathering in his home state.

There are also tentative plans for a workshop in the Province of Ontario, next month, with 9th District Board Member Wm. Stefanovitch making arrangements.

With all of this activity, CHOP moves into 1975 with thousands of specially-trained organizers, ready to take on the anti-unionists of the industry.

Secretary Livingston Cites Plight of 'Fourth Seacoast,' Calls for Public-Service, Low-Interest Mortgages

Two major issues facing America—maritime solvency and housing—were approached head-on when General Secretary R. E. Livingston delivered a recent address to the Maritime Trades Council of the Port of Buffalo, N.Y.

He warned that special interests are "working hard to prevent the emergence of the nation's fourth seacoast," the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway System.

"They have blocked every effort to widen locks, every appropriation bill to improve port, Seaway, and lake facilities," he said. He told his audience that the same forces which delayed the authorization of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, 20 years ago, the railroads and other special interests, continue to lobby to keep the Seaway from prospering since its completion.

"The Great Lakes should be a vital link in international shipping," he said. "Unfortunately, they are serving in 1974 much as they did almost two decades ago."

Noting that more than a third of all longshoremen in Great Lakes ports are out of work, Livingston maintained that "the maritime trades in this corner of North America need a bigger slice of the business of US foreign aid shipments."

"They need an end to discriminatory railroad freight rates. They need greater federal support of efforts to make Great Lakes ports year-round ports.

"Isn't it ironic that the ships we see in lake ports are British ships, West German ships, Soviet ships? No American flagship has picked up international cargo in the Lakes since 1970."

He advanced these specific proposals:

"Many years ago American know-how developed the long boats for carrying ore in the Great Lakes. Isn't it logical to

assume that American know-how can also produce fleets of small vessels which can shuttle cargoes through the Seaway to the open sea?" . . .

"Now, I'm a carpenter and not a shipbuilder, but it seems to me that some of the funds appropriated annually under the Merchant Marine Act could be earmarked for narrow-beam and shallow-draft vessels which can navigate our inland waterway and shuttle vital cargoes to deepwater ports economically."

Turning to general economic issues, Livingston took exception to the tight money policies of the Federal Reserve Board.

"The proverbial land of plenty has become a land of shortages—energy shortages, food shortages, shortages of material in the construction industry."

He particularly cited the shortage of mortgage money.

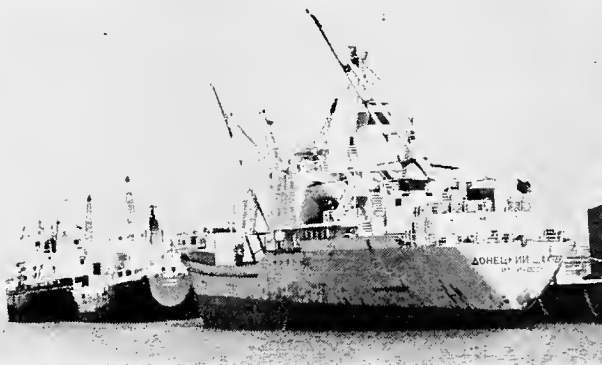
"What young couple starting out in married life today wants to settle for an overpriced condominium and 30 years of so-called easy payments on a warmed-over, high-rise fire trap?" he asked.

Supporting General President William Sidell's call for 4 and 5% mortgage interest rates, Livingston said:

"There is no reason why lending institutions cannot be required to lend a certain portion of their funds at low interest for housing . . . and I don't mean encouraged to do so or urged to do so . . . I mean forced to do so. Radio and television stations are forced to give up some of their broadcast time to public service broadcasting, and they aren't hurt as a consequence. American industry was forced to ship part of the foreign aid cargoes on American bottoms, and it has successfully done so.

"When American bankers are *encouraged* to lend money for the public good, they ignore their responsibilities. Look at the GI loan program for veteran housing . . .

"I say that something as basic to survival as shelter requires greater federal support. President Sidell's proposal for direct federal funding of housing merits consideration."



It was a major event when three freighters from India, England, and Russia—tied up recently at one time at the Port of Indiana, Portage. (Photo courtesy Labor Beacon, Michigan City, Ind.)



General Secretary Livingston and New York Congressman with Buffalo leaders—Donald J. Blair, president of the Buffalo Building Trades, left, and Samuel F. Cariola, president of the Maritime Port Council right.



CANADIAN REPORT

Munro Sees Need for Calura Changes, Seeks Unions in Economic Decisions

Two recent speeches within a few days of each other from top level spokesmen of the Canada Department of Labor provide clear indication of uneasiness about current labor-management relations and of probing for new directions for change in Canada's industrial relations legislation.

The federal jurisdiction in labor legislation is not paramount in Canada. It covers less than 10% of the working force. Nevertheless, changes at the federal level frequently provides cues for changes in provincial jurisdictions.

Speaking on the West Coast, which has the highest percentage of unionization, the highest wage rates, and the highest minimum income legislation in Canada, federal Labor Minister John Munro told a trade union convention that he hoped to involve the labor movement to a greater extent in the economic decision-making process. He was also aware of the need to extend the benefits of trade unionism to a greater proportion of the working force: and—this was somewhat sur-



Munro

prising—he recognized the need for certain changes in CALURA.

CALURA is the Companies and Labor Unions Returns Act which has been producing incomplete and misleading figures of union financing to the detriment of international unions. No cabinet minister has used these figures more often in political speeches than this same Labor Minister Munro.

Having said these things which his union audience could easily agree with, he then went on to point out that formerly "docile groups such as teachers, nurses, hospital workers and civil servants" are now among the most militant, and the evidence is that this "mounting aggressiveness" will continue.

This raises the question, he suggested, as to whether the adversary system whereby unions confront management across the bargaining table is appropriate for employees in the public sector.

But by way of novel suggestions for improving on the so-called adversary system, all the labor minister could say was that the government acknowledges the need "for sustained cooperative action to combat inflation to bring increased equity to areas such as profits, dividends, interest rates" and so on.

More Authority For Negotiators?

The other address, this one by Mr. Munro's Assistant Deputy Minister, William Kelly, must be read in the context of what the Labor Minister said to the unionists.

Kelly is a former senior official of a railway union and very influential in labor department affairs. He was speaking to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Toronto.

His pitch was that union negotiators should have more authority in the collective bargaining process. He wants a union's bargaining committee to ratify a settlement without a vote of the union membership. Mr. Kelly said that, apart from inflation, which is a serious factor, "the lack of authority union negotiators have at the bargaining table and, flowing from this, the high incidence of rejection of negotiated settlements" in undermining the industrial relations system.

Older, more experienced union members know that collective bargaining involves the art of compromise, but "the younger and better educated work force" consider compromise as an abandonment of principle.

Mr. Kelly didn't think that vesting full power of settlement in the negotiating committee was a negation or weakening of union democracy since the committee would be subject to accountability at the union's annual meeting or its next convention.

The reception of the businessmen to Mr. Kelly's viewpoint would be remarkable if it were at all unanimous. It has often been charged by spokesmen for business that too many unions are undemocratic, that their leaders force things down the throats of the membership, and it would be better if union votes were supervised by government or the courts. It would be somewhat of a reversal if business now agreed that membership votes on contract settlements should be done away with.

As for trade union spokesmen, none has even suggested that what the labor department official has proposed is likely to find wide acceptance in labor ranks.

What is sad about the two speeches of these very influential officials is that they had really little to offer by way of improving what they themselves saw as very serious problems in current collective bargaining and other areas of labor-management relations. This year, after all, will break alltime records for work stoppages in Canada.

Skilled Tradesmen Scarce in West

Skilled tradesmen are in short supply, particularly in the two western provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The construction industry sees this condition continuing for several years at least, as the current work force is getting older and not enough young people are entering the industry.

The Canadian Construction Association has produced figures to show that since 1951, three times as many tradesmen have been imported into the country as have been trained here. These include the occupations of carpenters, plumbers and electricians.

This is attributed in large part to the cyclical nature of the industry in Canada which offsets, says the CCA, the relatively good wages paid.

Professor Deplores Realtor 'Rip Off'

A plain-speaking Toronto professor told a conference of the Canadian Real Estate Association that, as far as the public is concerned, the real estate industry are a bunch of "bandits and rascals."

John Crispo, dean of the faculty of management studies, told the real estate delegates that the public views them as part of the rip-off crowd, charging excessive commissions for doing little. He didn't limit the rip-off to real estate agents. "Other bandits are just as well organized as you. . . . It's a competitive rat-race to see who can get the most."

Nova Scotia Fed Chief is Member

Gerald Yetman, business agent of the Cape Breton Island District Council of Carpenters, has been elected president of the 50,000-member Nova Scotia Federation of Labor. Election to the new post automatically makes Yetman a member of the Canadian Labor Congress Executive giving the Brotherhood two members on this body, the other being General Executive Board Member Al Staley of the 10th District.

Yetman is president of Local 2348, North Sydney, N.S., and is a vice president of the Cape Breton Island Building and Construction Trades Council.



Yetman

Mortgage Problems Plague Housing

It has been evident for a few months that housing starts in Canada this year will fall far short of last year's record of 268,000. A 25% fall-off is the latest prediction. This is bad enough, but worse is expected in 1975, when estimates now range as low as 175,000 starts.

The main problem this year is, of course, record high interest rates on mortgage money. An average home may sell for \$65,000 and require a \$15,000 down payment. A homebuyer who would have to take both first and second mortgages to cover the balance—at 10½% and 12% respectively—would find that his monthly payments of principal and interest would amount to \$536.16. Taxes and other costs would be additional.

To meet such payments, mortgage companies insist that the breadwinner have an income of about \$26,000 a year, which rules most families out of the buying market. Moreover, interest rates of 11% to 14% are not at all unusual.

Violence Brings Quebec Study

In an 87-page brief to the provincial investigation into the construction industry, the Quebec Federation of Labor urged the government to place a ban on more workers entering the industry.

The QFL, which represents about 72% of the 145,000 building trades workers in the province's \$5 billion building business, also asked that new contractors wanting to enter the industry should be checked for their solvency and their ability to measure up to safety standards.

The QFL said that, at the time their brief was prepared, only 85,000 out of the 145,000 employed in the industry were working regularly.

The enquiry is known as the Quebec Royal Commission on Construction Union Freedom and is headed by a reputable jurist, Judge Robert Cliche. It was set up after the violent upheaval at the James Bay power site last March when over a million dollars in destruction threw about a thousand men out of work. The cost to the province due to delays and reconstruction is estimated at \$35 million.

The investigation has assumed far-reaching proportions and the report of the commissioner may cover more ground than originally thought likely.

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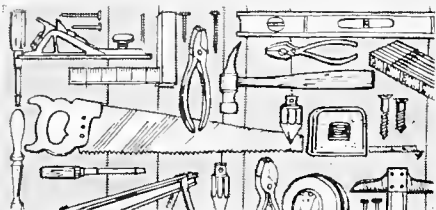
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

VOC Program In Northwest

Delegates to the recent Blue Mountain District Council quarterly meeting in Eugene, Ore., were highly responsive to the Brotherhood's VOC (Volunteer Organizing Committees) training program, according to the Western Council's weekly newspaper, *The Union Register*.

Several local unions reported that they have already designated committee members in their respective areas and that they look forward to educational seminars being planned by the Brotherhood's department of organization.

Peter Hager, Western States organizing director (told delegates that the establishment of local VOC committees throughout the region was the most direct means of getting VOC training programs scheduled. He told delegates that the first step in a VOC drive was to select committee members and put these members in touch with the General Office in Washington, D.C. He emphasized that the two main themes of the program were job security and "workers helping workers better their lives."



Western States Organizing Director Peter M. Hager, standing, and Representative Elery Thielen as they presented the slide-and-tape VOC report to Blue Mountain District delegates. (Editor's Note: This audio-visual presentation of the VOC program can be arranged in your area by contacting the Brotherhood's director of organization in Washington, D.C.)

Mortgage Burning at Huntington Beach



Local 1453, Huntington Beach, Calif., recently burned its mortgage in a ceremony attended by General President William Sidell. In fact, as the picture above shows, the General President applied the fire. Joining him, from left, were Robert Miller, administrative assistant, Orange County District Council; Charles Trenta, council secretary; William Terpening, president, Local 1453; and Cyril Fritz, financial secretary-treasurer, Local 1453.

The local union paid off the 10-year mortgage in seven years and five months, without levying any building assessments upon its membership.

Trust Funds Head To Group Board

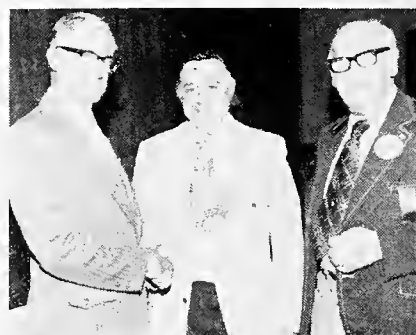
William G. Oliver, coordinator of fringe benefit funds for the Miami, Fla., Carpenters' District Council, has been elected to the board of directors of the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, largest educational organization in the employee benefits field.

Oliver was elected at a meeting in Toronto, Ont., in conjunction with the Foundation's 20th Annual Educational Conference.

A member of the Brotherhood for 17 years, Oliver serves as chairman of the trust funds which provide pension and other fringe benefits for members in the South Florida area.

Local union news and pictures should be addressed to: Editor, The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. Please spell all names correctly and supply titles where necessary.

State Fed Post



Elected to one of the two top full-time positions with the Missouri State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, is G. William Field, center, former organizing director for the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council, who was elected secretary-treasurer at the Council's 7th Biennial Convention held recently in St. Louis. Field receives congratulations from Council President Vince Van Camp, left, and District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst.

—St. Louis Labor Tribune Photo.

Southwest Council of Industrial Workers Chartered



The steady growth of industry in New Mexico and southern Colorado and the growing number of Brotherhood industrial local unions in the area has prompted the establishment of the Southwest Council of Industrial Workers, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N.M. A charter was formally presented by Director of Organization James Parker during a recent VOC training seminar held in Albuquerque. Shown in the presen-



tation picture, from left, are Ernesto Roybal, president of the council; Executive Secretary Pete Baldwin; Luther Sizemore, secretary of the New Mexico District Council; and Director of Organization Parker.

In the picture at right, above, are some of the participants in the VOC seminar, which was directed by General Representatives Abe Saul and Roy Parent.

Millions Do Not Claim Food Stamps

A huge number of Americans are not taking advantage of their eligibility to receive food stamps, according to governmental and private sources.

A spokesman for the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs recently estimated that 35 million Americans qualify to receive the stamps "but some 20 million of these persons never take advantage of the program."

A *Philadelphia Inquirer* reporter who looked into the subject found the percentage and the number not using their eligibility might be even higher based on figures for the Department of Agriculture, which administers the program.

The Department's statistics showed that the average number of people on food stamps for 12 months ending June 30 was 12.9 million per month—which would indicate as many as 26 million Americans fail to get the stamps they are entitled to.

A Community Nutrition Institute spokesman said that people do not take advantage of the program for a variety of reasons. Many don't know about it and don't take the time to find out; others don't want the stamps because of the stigma of welfare attached to them.

Under the program, a person with no income could receive stamps, at no cost, entitling him to buy \$46 worth of groceries a month. Persons earning some money must pay a proportion of the \$46 worth of stamps, with the percentage increasing according to income. A family of four—earning even more than \$8,000 a year—could qualify for some stamp benefits.

Any person can find out if he qualifies for stamps by calling the local welfare agency or food stamp office listed in his phone book. (PAI)

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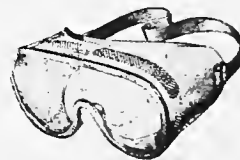
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By CHARLES NICHOLS

CLIC Director

The 1974 elections are over, and the results show a stunning series of victories for CLIC-supported candidates. The Carpenter's Legislative Improvement Committee supported financially candidates of both parties in a total of 221 races for the U.S. House and Senate. In these 221 races we had a total of 178 winners, with just 38 losers. Five races are still undecided or held up for a recount.

Your CLIC Dollars Brought 81% Senate, House Victories

CLIC results were as follows:

HOUSE: Supported 195 races

161—winners

32—losers

2—undecided

SENATE: Supported 26 races

17—winners

6—losers

3—undecided

GRAND TOTAL: Supported 221 races

178—winners

38—losers

5—undecided

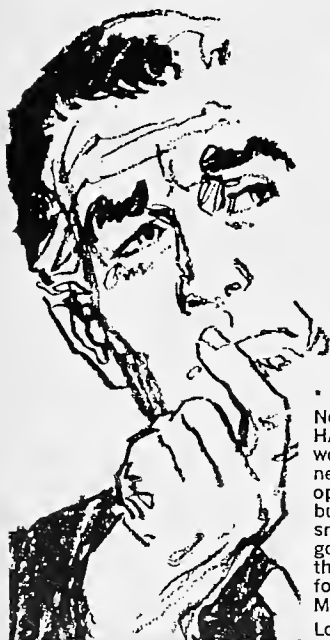
PERCENTAGE: 81% victories

Aside from victories of your CLIC-supported candidates, the 1974 elections resulted in major gains for Democratic candidates in every region of the country. Democrats gained at least 43 seats in the House, 3 seats in the Senate, and 4 new governorships. The new lineups, barring changes from the few undecided races, will be in the House: Democrats 291—Republicans 144. The Senate

should be Democrats 61—Republicans 39.

The 94th Congress with the largest progressive majority since 1964 will on the whole, be younger, more liberal on most issues, and filled with many new faces. Through the combination of heavy retirement of members this year and the election defeats there will be more first-termers in the 94th House than any year since 1949. More than one-third of the next House was elected this year and in 1972. In the Senate 48 of the 100 Senators have been elected since just 1968.

While the prospect of a progressive Congress friendly to Labor is not a magic formula that will solve all of our severe problems, it does represent, as the figures show, a tremendous victory. To all of you who by your individual contributions to CLIC helped make this possible goes our sincere thanks. You deserve the credit. We now have many strong voices in the Congress to stand-by working Americans.



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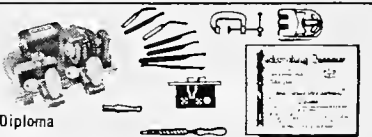
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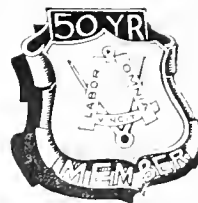
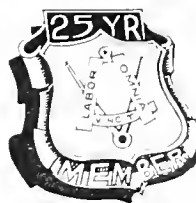
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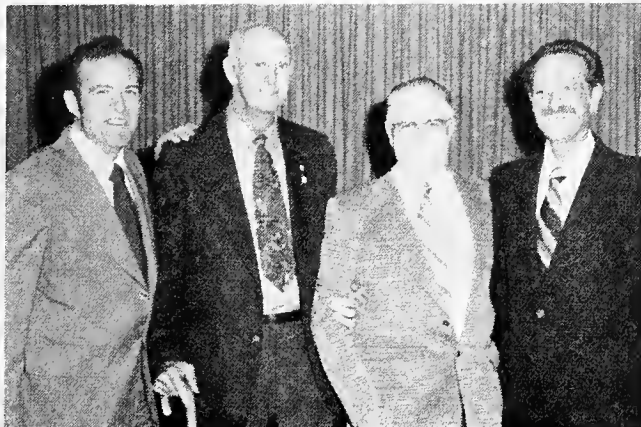
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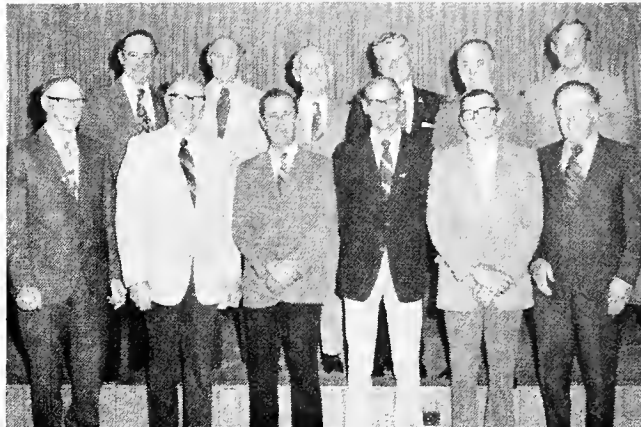
SERVICE TO THE BROTHERHOOD



A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



Golden, Colo.—35 and 50 years.



Golden, Colo.—25 years.

GOLDEN, COLO.

At a recent awards banquet Local 1396 presented service pins to Lawrence Billis, 35 years, and Loren E. Rogers, 50 years.

In the picture, left to right: Jack Dalman, financial secretary and business representative; Lawrence Billis, Loren E. Rogers, and Morris Spencer, president, Local 1396, and secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council of Denver and Vicinity.

In the second picture are 25-year members. Standing, left to right, front row, Eugene Rutherford, Clyde Nance, Richard Lile, John Bolchunos, Llewellyn Halboth, Hal Williamson.

Back row, Harvey Grosenick, Allen J. Hansen, Henry E. Thomas, Stephen Cross, Lowell E. Robbins, Arden L. Windley.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.

Local 1397 recently commemorated its 55th anniversary with a dinner dance at Leonard's of Great Neck. Service pins were presented to a long list of senior members.

In the accompanying picture, Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell, second from left, presents a 50-year gold membership card to John Turner, who was chosen to represent the 19 members of the

local union with more than 50 years of service. John Rubineau, with 71 years of service to the Brotherhood, was singled out for particular honors.

In the picture with Vice President Campbell are, from left, Business Rep. Albert Lamberti, Turner, and Business Rep. George DeWick.

Those receiving 25- and 35-year pins at a meeting of March 11 were:

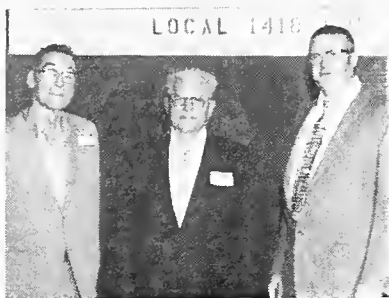
25 YEARS—Edward J. Agnitsch, Charles Allgeir, George Anderson, Walter Antlitz, Leon Benway, Vincent Boglino, Emil J. Boita, Frank Camarano, Ben Campagnola, Nicholas Capobianco, John A. Castoldi, Vincenzo A. Cellia, Andrew Chesney, Joseph Cifarelli, Philip Di Leo, Roman A. Duchnowski, John P. Etzel, Richard Frazer, Ercole Ginobbi, Irving Golden, William Gregory, Frank G. Hollenzer, John F. Howard, Anthony Kalinowski,

Carl Korpi, Oscar Ketcham, Eugene J. Komorowski, Tuano (Don) Kuussalo, and Thomas J. Lagrega. Louis Lange, Joseph Leiss, Jan Malinovsky, Gerald J. Meehan, Robert Mugno, Thomas Mullaly, Francis Nowakowski, Tauno Nurmi, Joseph Ochtera, Folke L. Olofson, Jacob Patrick, Edward Person, Martin Petretta, Edward J. Piesnikowski, Chester Salvati, Joseph Scala, Charles Schaefer, Sr., Jack J. Schlauraff, Richard Signoretti, Fred Simonetti, Finn Skaalerud, Joseph Starr, Eugene Tassoni, Joseph Terlecki, Harold E. Vlasak, Gregory A. Wittich, John J. Zavaro, Mathew J. Zavaro, Joseph J. Wisniewski,

35 YEARS—Charles T. Anderson, Ralph Borchardt, Charles Colombo Benedict D'Amico, August W. Johanson, Oscar Nordquist, and Stephen Szarleta.



North Hempstead, N.Y.



35-year members.

LODI, CALIF.

At a recent dinner for members and their wives hosted by Carpenters Local 1418, Clarence Briggs, General Representative, presented 25-, 30- and 35-year membership pins to the members of that local.

The pictures show the following honorees:

35-YEAR PINS—Richmond Ferdun, J. J. Bryant, and Henry Gronroos.

30-YEAR PINS—Front row, Adolph Stebner, Mike Mowat, Henry Ackerman, Emil Sattler, and David Beglau. 2nd row, Herman Wolpert, Leo Hugo, Ted Stephens, Arthur Walker, Emerald Sayler, Arnold Kennicke, Dan Weidner, Edmund Pfeifle, Albert Hensel, and Edward Ramsey.

25-YEAR PINS—Front row, Lester Digen, R. A. Koehn, Harley Reiswig, John Bauer, Ben Ulrich, and Roy Wentz. Second Row, Ted Dietrich, Edward Bauer, Arthur Grueneich, Richard Gratton, Fred Bailey, Ira Beasley, and Arthur Ernst. Back Row, Otto Huft, Robert Gamma, Carl Simpfenderfer, Julius Weber, Elton Ebel.

CONNELLVILLE, PA.

Members of Local 321 celebrated the 75th anniversary of their charter (which was instituted July 24, 1899) with service pins being awarded for 25 years, 30 years, and 47 years of membership in the Brotherhood.

Front row, left to right: Frank Davis, 28 years; Clarence Hornburg, 33 years; Lewis Porter, 34 years; Bert Krumenocker, Conductor, 47 years; Guy Tressler, financial secretary, 28 years; E. C. Sutherland, 26 years; Business Agent Eugene Solomon.

Second row, left to right: Claude Keslar, 25 years; Fred Hageman, warden, 25 years; Charles Shandorf, 28 years; Harry Hageman, 33 years; President Kenneth Galletine.

Those not present who received pins: Baron Brooks, 29 years; Roy S. Brown (who passed away on March 10) 34 years; John Coliquire, 28 years; Carl Dennis, 27 years; Joseph Ferenchua, 28 years; Clyde Fosbrink, 28 years; Herbert Porter, 38 years; Cabin Pletcher, 27 years; Doner Pritts, 28 years; Francis Soisson, 28 years.

30-year members
Lodi, Calif.



25-year members
Lodi, Calif.



25-year members
Longview, Wash.



20-year members
Longview, Wash.



LONGVIEW, WASH.

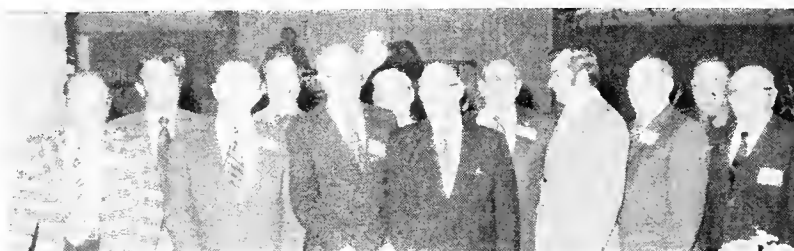
Local 2498 honored its 20- and 25-year members recently. Business Representative Walter A. Porter presented service pins.

In the smaller picture, two 20-year members, Mildred E. Chitwood and Lawrence H. Blair, stand behind the celebration cake.

The 25-year members are shown in the larger picture. From left, they include Clarence L. Hedglin, Charles H. Eggers, Ivan E. Powell, Arvid M. Germunson, and Clarence J. Batson.

Also honored but not present were: Donald G. Berko, Leroy Delagrange, Raymond J. Fall, Virgil M. Spellmeyer, Carman Timmreck, Donald C. Gidlund, R. B. Hummel, Wayne B. Lappe, Stanley L. Nelson, and Hollis C. Ogden.

Connellsville, Pa.



LIBERTYVILLE, ILL.

More than 600 members and guests of Local 1996 attended their annual dinner dance at the Illinois Beach State Park Lodge, Zion, Ill.

The photograph shows members who received 25-year pins, presented by president Benjes, financial secretary Knigge, and recording secretary Meyer.

Recipients of 25-year pins were as follows, although not all were in attendance: Gustav Anderson, Willis J. Arthur, Warren J. Beck, John J. Blue, John B. Cencula, Anthony G. Coia, Gerald L. Deveraux, Arthur H. Eickelmann, Irving B. Elms, Earl Grever, Allen S. Kirkbride, Milton J. Litwiler, John C. Loska, Carl G. Martin, Leonard I. Mattson, Norval Nelson, Gerhard Noble, Everett L. Olson, Iver H. Olsen, William F. Scharfnorth, Edward V. Stratford, George W. Swanson, William Zersen, and Donald C. Schultz.



EDITOR'S NOTE: Local secretaries or correspondents who send pin-presentation pictures in for publication are urged to list the names of all persons shown in the pictures from left to right, starting from the front row and continuing, row by row.

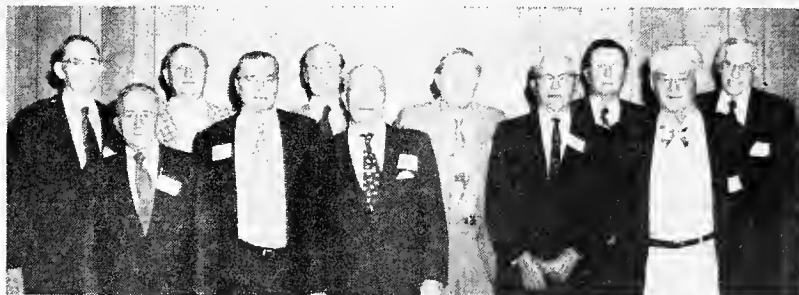
Please indicate titles of officers and guests also.

It is particularly important that you write or type all of this material legibly, so that names will not be misspelled.

DES PLAINES, ILL.

Local 839 honored its 50-year members and its charter members at a recent anniversary dinner. Those singled out for recognition are shown in the accompanying picture, as follows:

First row, Irv Mueller, Ed Lavigne, Al Minnich, Merle Gardner, and Art Bandi. Back row, Frank Sauer, William Weide, Clarence Wille, Van Dyke Schneider, Charles Kane, and Duff Corbin.



BERKELEY, CALIF.

Local 1158 held a pin presentation dinner on April 12 at Spenger's Fish Grotto, entertaining 211 members and guests.

Bill Marshall, business agent for Locals 194, 1473, and 1158, introduced the visitors. General Representative Clarence Briggs was the speaker for the evening.

Seven members were present to receive their pins. They are shown in the accompanying picture, left to right: Joe Kinney, 25 years; C. R. Williams, 25 years; W. H. Jones, 30 years; Philip Sanders, 30 years; John W. Nixon, 30 years; Harold Morton, 35 years; and Herbert Hopper, 35 years.

The following members were also eligible for pins: 25-year pins—John Hartwick, Leroy Vincent, E. K. Lang, Joseph Kurtz, Edward Cox. 30-year pins—C. C. Bailey, Ira Sapp, J. B. Pharr, Esse Johnson, and Milburn Wilson. 35-year pins—



Lester Olson, Othar Johnson, Jack Kuchs, Raymond Rice, Ted N. Benshoter, Carl Hince, and S. E. Jensen.

Present for the ceremonies was Paul Hershler, a 60-year pin recipient, and his wife. The couple commemorated their 60th wedding anniversary on the same night.





Anchorage, Alaska, 25, 30 year members.



Anchorage, Alaska, 35-year member

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

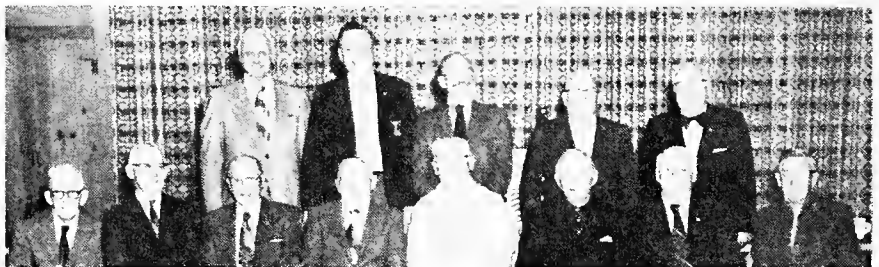
At a regular membership meeting of Local 1281 President Lannen presented 25, 30 and 35-year pins to eligible members.

In the front row, left to right, are George Maher, Loren Carlson, Frank Bruner, Vic DeMille, Carl Clemons, Irwin Kolbet, Andrew Ohls, Lewis Lestock, Harold Pederson and Ed Seaman. Back row, from left, are Ray Rodgers, Paul Wetzig, Lester Sundberg, H. H. Weckel, W. G. Turner and David Skaggs. They are all 25-year members except Carl Clemons and Andrew Ohls, who are 30-year members.

There was one brother present eligible for a 35-year pin. He was Ray Emmons, shown in the smaller picture with President Lannen.



Marion, Ind., 25, 30, 35, 50 year members.



Northbrook, Ill., 40, 50, and 65 year members.

MARION, IND.

Local 365, held its awards dinner, March 22. Pictured left to right, front row: Raymond Perdue, Paul Smith, who both received 35-year pins; Albert Kaiser, honored for 53 years of service; T. P. Motsch, 35-year pin; Franklin E. Smith, who presented the pins; John Shaffer, 35-year pin; Everett Burden and Harry Lendman, who received their 30-year pins.

Back row: Wayne Smith, president, Local 365; Carl Thurston, president, Wabash Valley District Council; Paul Cain, Frank Lahr, Elvin Frazier, and George Rahn, who received their 25-year pins; Howard Armstrong, Albert Shafter, and Leon Johnson, who received their 30-year pins; Joyce Davidson, who received 25-year pin; Fred Paul and Willard Smith, who received their 30-year pins.

Northbrook, Ill., 25 to 65 year members.

NORTHBROOK, ILL.

On May 1, 1974, Local 1307 held a party honoring members for service in the union from 25 to 65 years. Wesley Isaacson of the Chicago District Council presented the pins to qualified members. Refreshments followed the pin presentations.

Those honored included:

In the first picture, first row, W. Tait, E. Wasmund, and A. Olson, all 65-year members; C. Stenwall, S. Norden, G. Bergmark, F. Zillmer, and F. Skoog, all 50-year members.

Second row, Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council; R. Sembach, president, Local 1307; W. Blades, recording secretary, a 40-year member; P. Goeggerle, 40 years; and E. Gathercoal, 50 years, financial secretary.

In the second picture, first row, H. Denmark, T. Anderson, W. Windmeier, E. Larson, J. Church, E. Johnson, R. Schuett, R. Zech, R. Knight, M. Anderson.

Second row, Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer, Chicago District Council; J. Bleser, R. Milbourn, K. Carlson, J. Palmquist, R. Sembach, president and business representative of Local 1307; C. Cahlgren, P. Spinks, F. Zillmer, president emeritus of Local 1307; E. Gathercoal, financial secretary; W. Blades, recording secretary.

Third row, J. Ficek, H. Ulberg, R. Retzinger, J. Kraus, N. Lange, G. Parker, G. Rosset, L. Filas, M. Thiel, S. Wainio.

All are 25-year members, except E. Johnson and R. Schnett, who are 40-year and 30-year members respectively.





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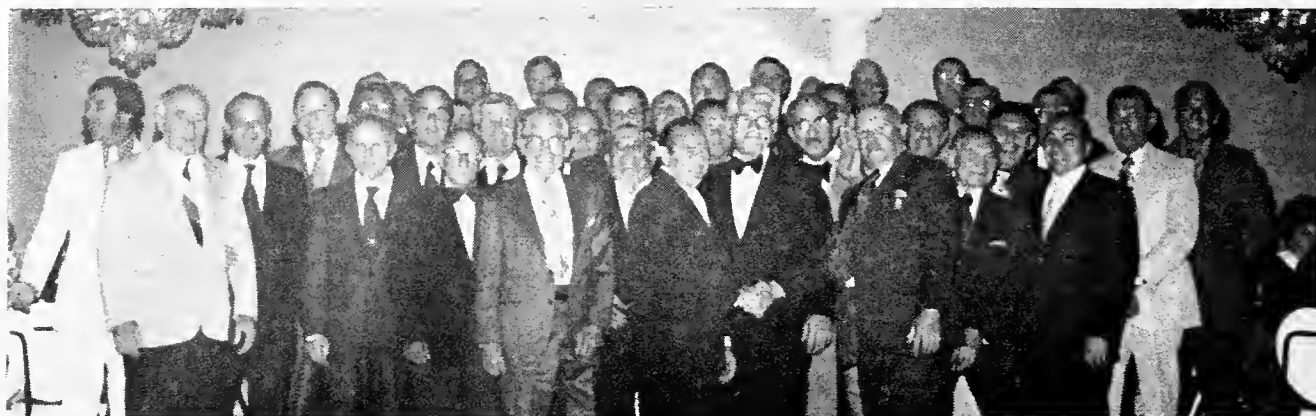
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Passaic, N.J., 25-year member.



Passaic, N.J., 50-year member

PASSAIC, N.J.

Local 490, Passaic, N.J., honored its 25-year members at a recent banquet. Members honored were: James Amels, John Amels, John Balut, Ted Bannon, Sid Bergsma, M. Bross, Ed DeBoer, R. Dellsante, Pete Delotto, F. Didyk, A. Digrazia, J. Faber, A. Hauenberg, T. Ippolito, A. Klimovich, S. Leto, T. Lightliser, E. Lomauro, R. Lomauro, H. Lutsky, J. Macurak, M. Malinger, L. Mattaliano, Mike Melfi, J. Moncher, D. Rangold, J. Rypkema, R. H. Schuler, N. Shimshock, F. Smith, D. Solari, L. Stidl, O. Stidl, L. Spigal, P. Vanderzee, H. Visscher, R. Walsh, G. Weisfeld, F. Cattaffo, J. Visscher, G. VanBrookhoven, D. Holster, O. Olsen, S. Raff, E. Berthold, L. Cassotta, S. Cataffo, S. Colin, P. Crimi, M. Erman, J. Feinberg, J. Fisher, R. Heggison, C. Istvan, J. Kamman, A. Weiner, P. Whritenour, B. Lesko, S. Mengus, V. Nocito, A. Otto, N. Pristash, A. Robbi, J. Silvers, T. Steffens, M. Koterba, G. Annazzone, M. Belli, B. Bonnuma, C. Carlson, E. Carlson, R. Debiase, F. Deruiter, I. Gurvitz, H. Hagerdorne, Geo. Hazekamp, J. Holster, L. Humbert, F. Inserra, J. Karal, J. Kiss, K. Roth, H. Kossen, B. Lesko, S. Menegus, O. Meyers, H. Mobron, P. Padlovsky, T. Parisi, C. Pasqualin, S. Penn, N. Pristash, T. Reuberg, M. Schwritiz, J. Silver, F. Stellingwerf, J. Vandertulip, Jim Visalli, Joe Visalli,

A. Chappa, Geo. Collura, C. Costa, J. Debiase, P. Geiger, A. Genuardi, L. Giampetruzzi, G. Griner, C. Hazekamp, F. Hazekamp, J. Hilt, Sr., N. Kender, M. Kramme, W. Krupa, M. Langieri, D. Liddell, F. Lombardo, D. Melfi, A. Mirandi, J. C. Morici, S. Morici, J. Neglia, N. Olivo, B. Paese, F. Perera, S. Piagari, F. Posluszny, F. Scalers, R. H.

Schuler, M. Serafin, M. Sikelnick, P. Stanz, J. M. Stun, S. Tell, F. Trentacoast, J. Zapotocky, L. Kuipers, J. Vanheren, C. Breure, Ed. Koch, S. Nemeth, and W. Fick.

In the small picture, Business Agent George Collura presents a 50-year pin to Ernie Olsen, as Former Business Agent William Bonnuma stands by to congratulate him.



Anaheim, Calif., 70-year member

ANAHEIM, CALIF.

Early this year, Local 2203 held an open meeting at which it presented 25-year pins to several members.

A highlight of the evening was a special 70-year pin presentation to Clinton Nelson, 90-year-old member, who has served the Brotherhood for 70 years!

Nelson, who was described by the

local newspaper as "the pride of Carpenters' Local 2203," was presented his service pin by three of the officers, as shown in the small picture. From left in this picture are: Charles M. Trenta, secretary of the Orange County District Council; Leonard Stine, president of Local 2203; Orville L. Harms, financial secretary; and Nelson.

There were 43 members eligible for 25-year pins. Fifteen were on hand to receive their pins personally, as shown in the photograph.

First row, from left, Lester L. Miller, Norman Witsman, James H. Berry, Clinton Nelson, Charles M. Trenta (who presented the pins), Robert E. Cooley, John Jones, and Leonard Allen. Second row, Joseph C. Lombardo, F. F. Jones, Carl Pond, Theodore Lindseth, Raymond Norton, Dave Mower, Calvin Meeks, James McCluney, Jr., and Donald Cenatiempo.

Anaheim, Calif. 25-year member.



ST. PAUL, MINN.

Local 87 held an open meeting April 17 at Harding High School to honor senior members.

50-YEAR-PIN—A 50-year pin was presented to William Driver, shown at center in the first picture. Shown with Driver are, from left, Steve Ihrig; Dave Roe, president of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, who assisted in the presentations; Steve Gursey, who received his 50-year pin last year; and David Gurrola, Local 87 president and business representative of the Twin Cities District Council.

25-YEAR PINS (1974)—Thirteen out of 24 eligible members attended the ceremonies to receive their 25-year pins. First row, from left: Arthur Benson, Chester Fremouw, Gust Gehrke, Joe Walz, Herman Welters, and James Gresbach. Second row, Ervin Kruse, Neil Peck, Russel Peterson, Clifton Stafne, Lawrence Svendsen, Ralph Steffen, and Norman Benson.

25-YEAR PINS (1973)—The following members received their 25-year pins last year but were now being honored. First row, from left: Oscar Morseth, Gerhard Hoemke, Joseph Becker, Everett Racine. Second row: Francis Rivard, Addison Carlson, Russell Moe, Lester Thorstad, and Maurice Ingvalson.

The ladies auxiliary handled arrangements for the special meeting, with food and entertainment. Mrs. Clarence Adams, president of the auxiliary, called for additional members of the auxiliary.

MESA, ARIZ.

A presentation of 25-year pins were made at a recent meeting of Carpenters Local 1216. The pins were presented by Joseph E. Ferkan, business representative.

In the picture, front row, from left to right, are: Cliff Buntin, Lewis Burrows, Billy Broton and Willard Denning. Back row, from left, are: Business Representative Ferkan, Frank Hayeman, Louis Guariglio and Bernard Zadel.

Members eligible for 25-year pins and not pictured are: Guy Bailey, Loyd Hackett, Andrew Isban and Robert Metzger.

NEWTON, MASS.

Early this year, Local 275 presented service pins to the local's 50-year members. Presentations were made to the following members: Felix Arvisais, 52 yrs.; Willis J. Brett, 58 yrs.; Frank Brown, 54 yrs.; Herbert Fogarty, 50 yrs.; Norman Knights, 50 yrs.; Earl P. Littlefield, 57 yrs.; Aubrey A. Morash, 50 yrs.; J. Clyde Numm, 58 yrs.; Ernest C. Ruggles, 54 yrs.; Everett C. Wagner, 50 yrs.; and

Gordon Woodworth, 57 yrs. Due to a heavy snowstorm, Aubrey Morash was the only recipient present. Awards (in the form of a combination barometer-thermometer with engraved plate)

were delivered to the other members.

In the picture, left to right: Vice Pres. Torstein Neumann, Pres. John Kelleher Jr., Br. Aubrey A. Morash, and Bus. Rep. Edward Gallagher.

50-year member, 1974, St. Paul.



25-year members, 1974, St. Paul.



25-year members, 1973, St. Paul.



Mesa, Ariz.



Newton, Mass.





Monroe, Michigan—25 and 30 year members.



Flagstaff, Ariz.—20 and 40 year members.

MONROE, MICH.

The 25-year and 30-year members of Local 1301 were honored recently. Those honored are shown in the accompanying group picture with local union officers.

Front row, from left, President Theophile Lamarre; the business agents for District Council, Clem Beschoner and Ralph Wood; the longest continuous member, Raymond Albain and wife; Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit District Council Robert Lowes; business agent and financial secretary of Local 1301, Edward Shepler, and Wm. Powers, business agent for the Detroit District Council.

Middle row, Harold Muth, Wm. Valimont, Jason King, Doty Jacobs, Carl Miller, Leo Russeau, Gerald Boortz, Elmer Smith, and Carl Wolf.

Back row, Raymond Waltz, Don Brancheau, James Pope, Roy Hartman, Glen Jacobs, Gene Jacobs, Wm. Lipp, Frank Spickard, Russell Schafer, Carl Reinhardt, Albert Schmidt, and Wheaton McClanathan.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA

Last May 10 Local 1100 held a dinner honoring 20 through 40-year members.

Pins were presented by H. Stan Sibert, secretary, Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters, and Charles Burns, president of Local 1100.

Front row, left to right, Billy Jones, Charley Sekenooyoma, Andrew Cordero, Joe A. Sanchez.

Second row, Frank Mason, Vickery Boren, Billy Futch, Hoyt Anderson, Clettes Lewis, Bill Marshall, Eugene Witzke, Ralph Miller, Carl McFall, Charles Pengra.

Third row, H. Stan Sibert, secretary, Central Arizona District Council; Charles Burns, president, Local 1100; Howard Samples, financial secretary and business representative, Local 1100; James Gundelach, recording secretary, Local 1100; Ernest Jones, John Gardner, Howard White, Elbert Burgett, Charles Morehead.

Those eligible but not present:

Roy Adams, Rudolph Bartels, Leonard Bedord, Robert Enneking, James Kennedy, Orrin LaRue, Simpson Lindsey, Samuel Miler, Frank Minnich, Paul Roland, David Sahu, Ralph Bryant, Frank Hamilton, John Shockey, Henry Roush, Theodore Spaulding, Herbert Kiss, John Lanthern, Ole Solberg, Wagner Lundberg.

LA PORTE, IND.

John Nordstrom, a member of Local 1485, La Porte, was honored at a recent banquet for his 69 years as a member of the Brotherhood. Brother Nordstrom celebrated his 97th birthday on June 9, 1974.

As a young man he served his apprenticeship in his native land of Sweden. He resides in the Whispering Pines Nursing Home in Valparaiso, Ind.





Birmingham Business Representative Horace Moore speaks to the initial gathering of local labor leaders about mutual problems facing unions in Alabama.

Birmingham DC Launches Labor Breakfast Talks

Leaders of organized labor in the area of Birmingham, Ala., got together recently to launch a series of breakfast meetings during the next few months. Horace O. Moore, Jr., business representative of the Birmingham District Council, was host. Moore is president of the Birmingham Building and Construction Trades Council, which sponsored the breakfast.

Moore told the labor representatives the early morning meetings were planned to bring area union leaders together to consider current events having an impact on labor. He designated a committee to plan future meetings.

The 87 trade unionists present represented 27 international unions, the Alabama AFL-CIO, the Birmingham Labor Council, AFL-CIO Community Services, and the Human Resources Development Institute, AFL-CIO. The Auto Workers, the United Mine Workers and the Teamsters were represented.

Dr. Higdon Roberts, director of the Center for Labor Education and Research at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, spoke briefly about the work of the Center. He reviewed the variety of labor education programs available to unions throughout the state and region and mentioned plans for enlarging the Center.

Professor Douglas Davis, a member of the Labor Center faculty, spoke of plans to involve organized labor in the forthcoming bicentennial celebration of the nation's birth.

Plans were announced for a new Labor Building at University of Alabama, Birmingham Center, which will include a Labor Museum and Archives.

Moore told of plans for the Labor Action Committee to work on the legislative program for the coming year in the State Capitol.

Grandpa's Record And Social Security

Some children may be eligible for social security benefits on a grandparent's earnings record but aren't getting payments because they haven't applied for them, according to Social Security officials.

Children supported by a grandparent may be eligible for monthly payments if the grandparent is getting Social Security benefits. A child also may be eligible for payments if he or she was a dependent of a grandparent who died after working under social security.

"Generally the child's parents must be deceased or disabled at the time the grandparent began getting social security payments or died," a spokesman said. "In some cases, children legally adopted by their grandparent can get social security payments."

A child can get payments until age 18—or age 22 in the case of full-time students who remain unmarried. People can get information about applying for benefits by calling or writing any social security office.

Labor Lowest Gain In Home Building

The National Association of Home Builders reports that because of increases in land, materials, and other basic costs, the average price of a new home today is \$35,800. That's a 40 per cent increase from 1969.

Here's the cost break-down of an average American new home:

Financing: \$3,580; up 100 per cent.
Labor: \$5,380; up 21 per cent.
Materials: \$11,450; up 22 per cent.
Land: \$8,950; up 59 per cent.
Other: \$6,440; up 48 per cent.

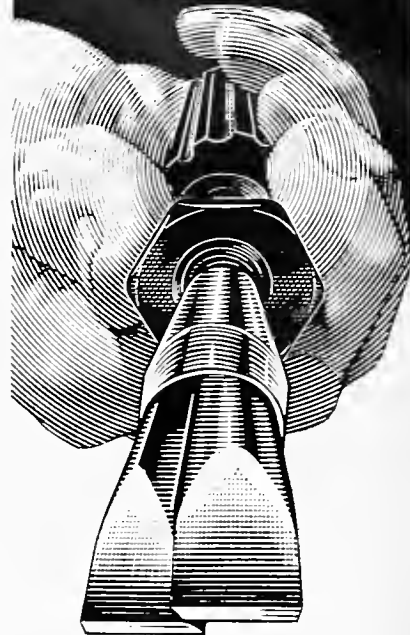
Note that labor costs increased less than any other cost factor.

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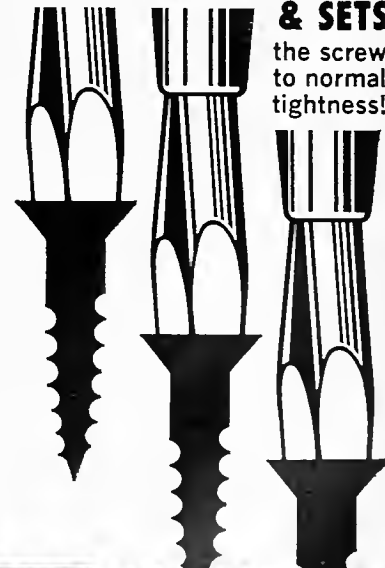
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Pre-Apprentices In New Mexico

The New Mexico Carpenters Apprenticeship and Journeymen Training Fund launched a Type I pre-apprenticeship course in carpentry recently, operating under funds and regulations of the Manpower Development and Training Act.

In six weeks of such training each student built his or her own tool box and accumulated sufficient tools to enter an apprenticeship training program. Class members drove 200 pounds of No. 16 nails into heavy timbers and sawed many sheets of lumber, according to instructors. Each student built his own sawhorse.

No unexcusable absences were permitted during the first six weeks of training. All of the 15 pre-apprentices were working at the end of the six-week period. The class had one young woman in training, the first such trainee in the State of New Mexico.



New Mexico's first pre-apprentices in carpentry. Front row, left to right, Carol Templeton, first girl carpenter apprentice in New Mexico; Robert Davidson; Wesley Connor; Haskel Wright, Training director; Basilio Quintero; Rickie Koehlinger; Thomas Sugg.

Back row, left to right: Valentino Benac; Gary Vanderhoof; Wynn Wayt; Joe Luna; George Callahan; Crespin Jiron; Everette Dix; Douglas Dieblen; Ronald Komorowski.

Floor Layers Now Trade in Ontario

Local 2965, Toronto, Ont., Resilient Floor Workers, have achieved a breakthrough for their trade in the province of Ontario.

The Ontario Department of Labor recently recognized the application of all types of flooring as a bona fide trade. There are now almost 300 members engaged primarily in the application of flooring materials such as carpet, tile, sheet goods and hardwood in the Toronto area.

During the past four years, Local 2965 has put 100 apprentices through a special training school, operated under the auspices of the Labor Board of Ontario. The school was established after 18 months of negotiations with public officials. Charles McClelland of the Brotherhood is credited with directing this drive which brought the school into being.



The first graduate of the Ontario training school for floor layers, Paul Murray, third from left, receives an onyx reproduction of his journeyman certificate. With him are B. Wollmer, Local 2965 president; John Crough, Ontario Labor Board official, and Harry T. Hinton, local business manager.



New Mexico's first woman pre-apprentice trainee, Carol Templeton, 20, produces here own tool box.

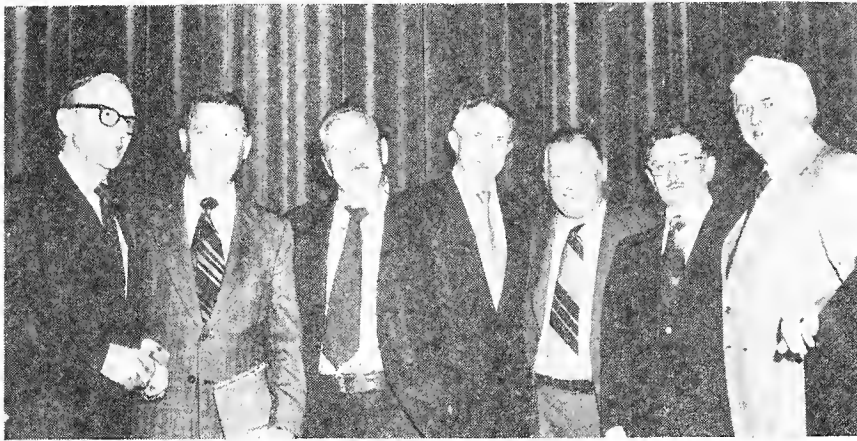
CONTEST REPORT

The 1974 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21-23, will be reported in full in the January issue of *The Carpenter*. Watch for it.

Chicago Holds Largest Graduation

On October 4 the Chicago District Council of Carpenters welcomed into its ranks as journeymen its largest graduating class of apprentices: 249 strong. In addition to journeyman certificates, each received certificates of completion from the Washburne Trade School and

the Department of Labor and special mementoes from the Building Construction Employers Assn. The district council commemorated the occasion with a dinner and dance for graduates and guests. The picture at right shows the large number of graduates.



Participants in the big Chicago graduation ceremonies were, from left: Donald Fethers, employer trustee, JAC; Richard Pepper, employer trustee and chairman, JAC; William Cook, business representative, Chicago District Council; Joseph Fitzgerald, commissioner of buildings, City of Chicago; George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council; William Konyha, First General Vice President; and Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer, Chicago District Council and trustee, JAC.

Honors at New York Graduation Dinner

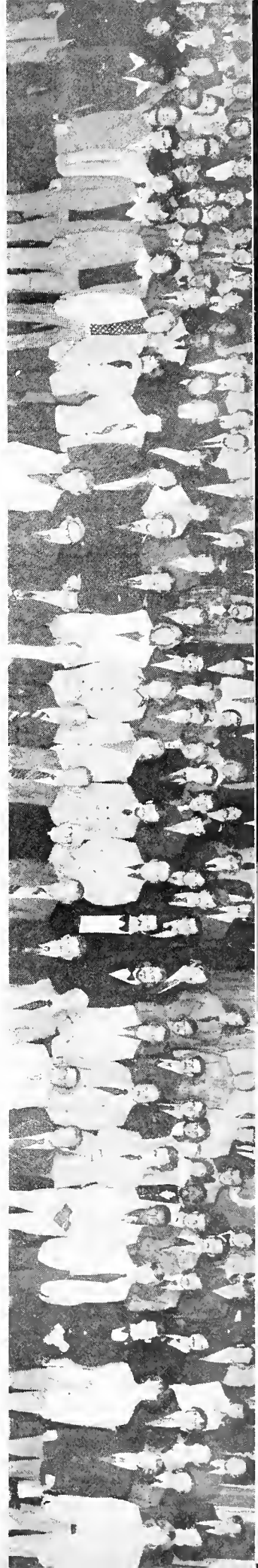


A large and impressive group of 1973-74 apprentice graduates assembled recently at the Americana Hotel in New York City to receive their journeyman certificates. Special honors were paid to the first-place winner in the state's apprenticeship contest, John Scicutella of Local 1204, second from right, above.

Also in the group starting at left, are: John O'Connor, chairman of the state joint apprenticeship committee; Jack Brennan, management trustee; Conrad Olsen, president of the New York City District Council; Theodore K. Knowles, management trustee; Second General Vice President Patrick Campbell; and Elias Gordon, Local 1204 business representative.

Lining one long wall in the International Ballroom of one of the world's largest hotels, the Conrad Hilton, are approximately 249 graduating apprentices—all new journeymen members of locals affiliated with the Chicago District Council. Seated in front are: A. Dolly Dardar, apprentice coordinator; Donald W. Fethers, employer trustee, JAC; Thomas Coleman, employer trustee, JAC; George White, acting director, Washburne Trade School; William Lasky, director emeritus, Washburne Trade School; Richard Pepper, chairman, JAC; Rev. Father Joseph Donahue, chaplain,

Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council; George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council and trustee, JAC; William Konyha, First General Vice President; Wesley Isaacson, secretary-treasurer, Chicago District Council and trustee, JAC; Edward Ellis, union trustee, JAC; and Kenneth Bora, union trustee, JAC. Who says the building Trades don't open the doors to employment opportunity for young people? (In our June, 1974, issue we showed pictures of long lines of applicants for Chicago's 1974 training program.)



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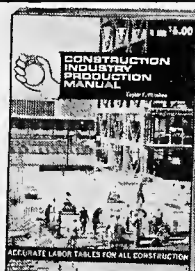
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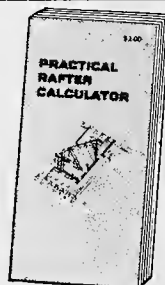
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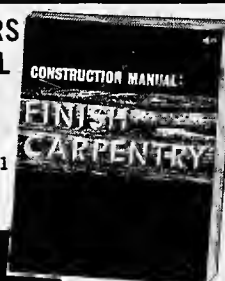
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Centers Bring Asthma Relief



Eddie Raymore, the son of a Florida member and a patient in an asthmatic children's hospital, reads a library book.

For 11-year-old Edward Raymore of West Palm Beach, Fla., each day used to mean another bout with the agonizing coughing, wheezing and struggle for breath of an asthma attack. He missed days of school weekly and could never fully participate in games with his friends. Although he had to spend much of his time in the house, he was even unable to have the fun of helping his father, Arthur F. Raymore, Jr., a carpenter and member of Local 819, with household projects. The slightest bit of sawdust could easily trigger another attack.

As Eddie grew more and more upset about his confinement and strict physical limitations, the more frequent and severe his attacks became.

Like 300,000 other children in the United States, Eddie has severe intractable asthma, the most serious form of this chronic, disabling respiratory disease and the most difficult to control.

His young life consisted of continual trips to the physician's office, injections and the fearful fight for air. The smallest bit of dust or dampness in the air, or emotional upset would set off his delicate system, and the frightening tightness in his chest would begin to grow. Frequently, it was so severe he had to be hospitalized, sometimes for days at a time.

The physicians had tried everything to control his attacks, which were a combination of allergy, infection and emotional condition, but none of the drugs or treatments seemed to work.

Finally, after failing to respond to any method of modern allergy management, Eddie was referred by his doctors to the Asthmatic Children's Foundation Residential Treatment Center in North Miami Beach.

He has been living at the Center for seven months now, along with 29 other boys and girls from all over the nation with the same problems, and has become a vivacious, active child.

In addition to constant supervision by a staff of physicians, nurses and coun-

selors, which permits spontaneous aid at any time, the Center provides an atmosphere that is psychologically beneficial for Eddie.

Eddie is, in fact, asymptomatic now and feels better every day.

"I've had asthma for as long as I can remember," he said, "but since I've been here I've only wheezed once, and that was the very first night."

Eddie knows, however, that if he should begin to wheeze he would just go calmly to the nurse for oral medication. In the event that does not help, the next step is the intermittent positive pressure breathing machine, which almost always controls a child's attack within minutes. If the first two methods fail, an injection is administered.

The Residential Treatment Center looks far more like a school dormitory than a clinic. Although there are no rugs or stuffed furniture, as these can harbor dust, the rooms are spacious, bright and cheerful, and Eddie's bedroom is decorated with a colorful bedspread and drapes. Each large bedroom is shared by no more than three youngsters.

The staff maintains a family atmosphere by taking the children on trips to movies and entertainment spots frequently, as well as keeping the home fully equipped with toys, games, sports equipment, arts and crafts materials and hobbies.

The sprawling structure is part of a quiet residential neighborhood and has a large backyard for outdoor games and activities.

He has about one more year before he can return home for good. Chances are that he will be among the 90% of the youngsters who leave the Center rehabilitated, and among the 50% of those who do not even require any medication after discharge.

The Asthmatic Children's Foundation Residential Treatment Center is one of only four such facilities in the United States, dedicated exclusively to the care of severely asthmatic youngsters. The cost of keeping a child here is approximately \$8,000 per year, but the non-profit organization receives only 5% of its support from parents. The remaining 95% comes from donations, chapter activities and nationwide mail appeals.

The Asthmatic Children's Foundation sponsors and supports Residential Treatment Centers which offer long-term, inpatient care, treatment and rehabilitation to severely asthmatic children from all over the nation. These are located in North Miami Beach, Florida, and in Ossining, New York. Applications for admission may be made to either of these Centers by parents, social service agencies, clinics and physicians, by applying to the Asthmatic Children's Foundation, c/o Sam Moskovitz, National Labor Director, Suite 207, 205 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212; telephone number, (213) 273-5850.

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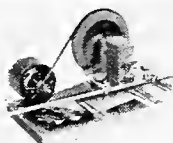
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Lunch Buckets

Continued from page 3

Log exports over the past several years have totaled almost 3 billion board feet (Scribner scale) overseas each year, mostly to Japan.

In July of 1974 almost 200 million board feet of logs were shipped out of the country from Oregon and Washington. While random-length (standard and better) 2x4 sells for not much more than \$100 per thousand, logs are going at auction at \$200 per thousand and even higher—pricing many mills out of the market and forcing them to curtail production, with the recessive effect of throwing people out of jobs.

The Western Council advocates that now is the time to tell the Japanese they must buy finished products instead of logs. "If this one thing were done, and done now," officials state, "we would be able to return to full employment within a few weeks."

Emphasizing that these actions could take place by decree or executive order, without the necessity of cumbersome legislation, the Western Council's officers urged that President Ford recognize those moves which need being done in order to get a major industry back on its feet—while he meanwhile attempts to find permanent, long-range solutions to inflation.

Congressional delegations of the Western States have been contacted by the Western Council, requesting that as soon as possible following the General Election, the delegations meet with the Council to discuss lumber industry problems and the suggested solutions.

In the meantime, the nearly 800 empty lunch boxes, each arriving individually, will hopefully serve as a commanding source of attention to the needs of a depressed industry.



A mountain of lunch buckets is checked over before mailing by Glen Birchfield, assistant business representative of Local 2949, Roseburg, Oregon.

High Unemployment Forces Older Workers To Retire Early

High unemployment has become an increasingly important factor in retirement patterns, which show a growing number of U.S. workers opting for lower pensions in order to leave the workforce before age 65, AFL-CIO social insurance expert Lawrence Smedley said.

While the single biggest factor in decisions to take early retirement is poor health, workers who have trouble handling their jobs because of physical ailments and must choose early retirement find it "difficult to find another job at that age, with unemployment running around 5 or 6 percent," Smedley said.

The associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said that the trend toward early retirement poses many problems, "particularly to the extent that it is involuntary."

Smedley said that "two decades ago, a majority of all men over 65 were still in the workforce. Today, only one-fourth are, and the Census Bureau estimates that will decline to one-fifth by 1980." He added that a recent

Labor Dept. study concludes that "1977 will probably be the first year when there will be fewer people over



45 in the workforce than out of the workforce.

"The greatest advance that can be

made for older workers to continue working will be full employment opportunities for everyone . . . jobs for all who want and need them," Smedley declared. He was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview "Labor News Conference."

"No age group—neither the young nor the old—should have to bear the burden of unemployment," he said, and better economic conditions would give older workers a freer choice of whether to retire or continue working.

Smedley renewed the AFL-CIO's call for redefinition of disability under the Social Security Act, so that those who are forced to retire before age 65 because of poor health—and that is most early retirees—will not have to suffer the severe actuarial reduction now imposed, and can qualify for health care protection under Medicare.

Smedley was questioned by Phillip Kadis of the Washington Star-News and Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance. The program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.



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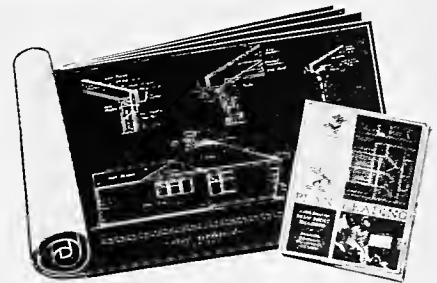
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Unfinished Tale

The man and his wife were just sitting down to the dinner table when the telephone rang.

The wife picked up the phone, and a loud voice was heard throughout the room, "Honey, I won't be home for a while yet. I'm still at the office."

Before the wife could tell the caller that he had the wrong number, her husband winked at her and grabbed the phone.

"That's all right, buddy. Take your time," he told the man at the other end of the line and hung up.

FOR BETTER LAWS GIVE TO CLIC

Too Many Wheels

Teacher at P.T.A. meeting: "I prefer teaching in an elementary school. I know I'll have a parking place."

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Juvenile Puzzle

Small boy to a small girl: Are you the opposite sex, or am I?"

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Generation Gap

Teen-age daughter to her mother: "Don't yell at me, I'm not your husband."

Age Limit

Two little boys met, and one said to the other:

"How old are you?"

"I'm five. How old are you?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know how old you are?"

"Nope."

"Do girls bother you?"

"Nope."

"You're four."

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

Low Glow

"Doctor, I can't understand why I get so many headaches. I don't drink, smoke, stay out late, or even bother with women. What's wrong Doc?"

"Perhaps," said the doctor, "your halo is on too tight."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Barefoot Boy

A car screeched to a halt at an intersection, barely missing a white-haired little old lady. But instead of giving the driver a tongue-lashing, she recovered herself quickly, smiled sweetly, and pointed to a pair of baby shoes dangling from his rear-view mirror.

"Young man," she asked, "why don't you put your shoes back on?"

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC



Santa Unfair?

Little boy sitting on Santa Claus's lap: "Let's see your union card . . . I'm not talking to any 'Scab' Santa Claus."

This Month's Limerick

There once was a carpenter named Bill,

Who worked even when he was ill. He would droop from his ladder, Looking sicker and sadder,

Then he'd swallow a board for a pill!

—LaVern Spencer Roberts,
Wichita Falls, Texas



Christmas Exchange

It was Christmas time. Shabbily dressed, his face drawn and his eyes dull, he stopped a man and said "Please, Sir, will you give me some money for my wife and children?"

The stranger, his mind on other things, said not unkindly: "Oh no, my dear man. I would not take advantage of your situation. You keep your wife and children. I do not want them."

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Operator!

"No, I'm not a taxi. I'm a naked, dripping wet, shivering, mad-as-hell wrong number!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Labor Statistic

What's the world's oldest profession? You're wrong; It's fruit picking . . . an apple in the Garden of Eden, as a matter of fact.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Don't You Believe It!

"The check's in the mail."

"Plenty of seats in the rear of the bus, folks."

"It's faster than the turnpike."

"I was just sitting in the schoolbus minding my own business."

"I haven't got a thing to wear."

"When I was your age, I worked for everything I got."

"Twenty-four easy payments."

"But I already told you, the check's in the mail!"

"The light was green."

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Christmas Wish

The two old maids were discussing Yuletide affairs. "Do you think that one long stocking would hold all you want for Christmas?" asked one.

"No," sighed the other, "but a pair of short socks sure would!"

THE CARPENTER

In Retrospect

Vignettes from the pages of
The Carpenter of 75 years ago
and 50 years ago.

By R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary
and Editor



75 YEARS AGO—DECEMBER, 1899

Our New President

William D. Huber, new president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in 1899, was born in Waterloo, N.Y. on June 13, 1852. At the age of 20 he started working as a carpenter in Canisteo, N.Y. In four years he became foreman for the Canisteo firm, the largest in the state. In 1892, after having spent some time in New York City, Brother Huber moved to the seclusion of Yonkers. He was a charter member of Yonkers Local No. 726, and was elected to every office in the local, serving as president for six terms.

At the Brotherhood Convention held in New York City in 1898, he was elected first vice president by unanimous vote. A prominent member of the International Order of Odd Fellows and a Noble Grand Master of the State Palisade Lodge, No. 571, he was also a member of the Yonkers committee for the eight-hour movement. It was largely through his untiring energy that the concession was granted without undue trouble.

The Editor said of Mr. Huber in December, 1899, "Mr. Huber is highly esteemed by all who know him. We feel sure that our members will soon realize that he is the right man in the right place."



William D. Huber

Kansas City's Temple

In the winter of 1899 "one of the finest labor temples in the country" was under construction in Kansas City, Mo. Organized labor and public-spirited citizens guaranteed \$50,000 for the land and \$85,000 for the construction of the seven-story, fire-proof temple. Halls and offices were offered to labor organizations at nominal rents. Workingmen were encouraged to join the central association, thereby securing library, gymnasium, class and lecture privileges at nominal costs. In order to swell the temple fund, a mammoth ball was planned to be held in Convention Hall on January 1, 1900.

Local News of 1899

Lancaster, Pa.—A novel plan for increasing membership and arousing interest was adopted by Local Union No. 208. All non-union carpenters in the city were invited to weekly meetings where the purpose of the union and the great advantages of organized labor were explained. The plan proved to be a great success and the union nearly doubled its membership.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Members of Local Union No. 276 and building contractors signed an agreement specifying a nine-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and doubletime for legal holidays. It was agreed that no union carpenter should be required to work on Labor Day, and that job foremen should be members of the Brotherhood and that they should strictly enforce the provisions of the agreement on the job.

Niagara Falls, N.Y.—In April, 1899, the town had only three union organizations. In December, 22 organizations were in active operation and several more were "getting up steam". This rapid development was attributed to the industrial growth of the town and the economic growth of its workers.

\$100,000 Chicago Temple

In Chicago, organized labor planned to construct a large headquarters office building in the Union Loop District. To be owned and controlled by the Chicago Building Trades Council, the building was scheduled for occupancy within a year. The Building Trades Council planned to direct all construction at an estimated cost of \$100,000. As the Editor noted, "It will be a temple of labor, dedicated to trade unionism from foundation to roof."

Shorter-Workday Thought

In December, 1899, the Editor exhorted his readers, "The shorter workday should not only give more rest and comfort to the worn-out toiler, but should be attended with such physical refreshment as will enable him to give more time and attention to his union duties. If he is more prosperous under the beneficence of strict union regulations then formerly, he should not only attend the union meetings but should also encourage others to join the organization."

50 YEARS AGO—DECEMBER, 1924

'24 Building Up 10%

According to a report compiled from records of 1,000 American cities and towns total building construction in the first eight months of 1924 was \$3,429,000,000. This figure represented an increase of 10% over the previous year and surpassed all other records.

More Carpenters to U.S.

In the immigration year ending June 30, 1924, the number of carpenters who entered the United States was 16,420, representing an increase of 33½% over 1923.

Contract Warning

Carpenters were warned not to let wily contractors force them into signing wage contracts in the slack winter

months. Contractors contended that settling wage contracts in advance would enable them to better estimate building costs and to negotiate with prospective builders and architects. They ensured the workmen that this advance planning would allow the spring building season to start early and in an atmosphere of confidence.

However, the Editor admonished his readers, "Unless there is absolutely no other way, this season of the year is no time to make any final arrangements about wage scales. The contractor is trying to force workingmen to negotiate their wage scale while work is at its lowest ebb. With the rigors of the winter season all around us, don't be goaded into a settlement which would not be acceptable in mid-summer."

Workmen's Compensation

More progress was made in 1924 in extending the scope of workmen's compensation laws than in any previous year since the 1918 Armistice, according to a statement by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

The association stated that there was a trend in compensation legislation toward more liberal cash payments, shorter non-compensated waiting periods and a larger measure of medical care. Although a majority of states still fell short of just standards at that time, 34 states had amended their laws to provide a larger measure of protection in the direction of adequate standards and uniformity.

1924 Job 'Diseases'

In 1924 sickness among industrial workers caused a loss of nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. In the absence of workmen's health insurance laws, the Brotherhood hoped to include occupational diseases with work accidents in the workmen's compensation laws.

Among the more familiar occupational diseases the Brotherhood felt should be included were the following: compressed air workers' "bends"; hatters' "shakes"; painters' "lead colic" and "wrist drop"; and miners' asthma.

Synthetic Lumber?

The Editor predicted that, "In the not far distant future houses would be built of 'synthetic lumber', a composition made up chiefly of the fiber of sugar cane."

The new material was expected to possess better insulating qualities than

real wood. It was also expected to act as a sound insulating material. The Editor concluded: "With the rapid depletion of our forests, production of synthetic lumber is bound to become one of the world's greatest industries. This material is cheaper to build with than natural lumber. Since it weighs only one-fourth as much as pine board, transportation charges will be reduced. This new material will make it possible for a poor man to own his own home."

Metal Trim Controversy

There was a jurisdictional dispute in 1924 over which craft should install metal trim.

"The erection of metal trim can only be done satisfactorily by the carpenter," stated Mr. Edward Zahner, general manager of the MacFarland Metal Products Company of Laporte, Ind. An expert sheet metal worker himself, Zahner had been trained under the old apprentice system and knew every angle of the question from a practical standpoint.

The Brotherhood made this statement regarding the controversy: "The erection of metal trim requires the skill, training, knowledge and ability of the carpenter. It is our work, and we do not, either now or in the future, intend to recognize the right of any claims made by any other class of building workmen on the erection of metal trim."

'Substantial Progress'

"For our Brotherhood as a whole, it has been without doubt, one of the greatest years in our history. Not only have we made substantial progress in an ordinary way, but this will always be remembered as the year in which we took the first steps towards the realization of those plans for caring for our aged members.

"If we interpret the spirit of this Christmas season rightly, it would seem to us that in no way could we have given it more tangible or practical expression than in our pension and home for the aged plans. They embody the spirit of our name—Brotherhood."



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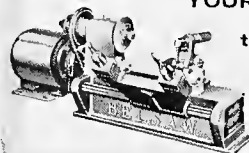
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Odell, Ralph

L.U. NO. 230 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ambrozic, Frank
Luffy, George E.

L.U. NO. 235 RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

Eastman, E. M.

L.U. NO. 246 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Fabrici, Michael
Skates, Fred

L.U. NO. 257 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Kaminski, Chester
Pulkinnen, Uuno
Schuerman, Ernest
Smigiel, Adam

L.U. NO. 264 MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Naeser, A.

L.U. NO. 266 STOCKTON, CALIF.

Jiles, Malcolm P.
Morris, J. S.

L.U. NO. 281 JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.

Flora, Charles A.
Focht, Fred D.
Holmes, Clifford
Spacek, Anthony V.
Wagner, John

L.U. NO. 289 LOCKPORT, N.Y.

Riegle, Alvin

L.U. NO. 299 UNION CITY, N.J.

McAndrew, William

L.U. NO. 301 NEWBURGH, N.Y.

Hofmoen, Bjarne

In Memoriam, Continued

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Harden, Jesse B.
Harris, T. A.
Kemp, Roy

L.U. NO. 337 WARREN, MICH.

Ellis, Cleatus B.
Mildavis, William V.
Miller, Joseph

L.U. NO. 345 MEMPHIS, TENN.

Cody, C. S.
Curry, C. M.
Curtis, Guy T.
Hall, James O.
Kuhlmann, M. E.
Laxton, J. B.
Lyle, B. P.
McGann, Eugene
Quinn, Thomas
Richardson, B. L.
Richardson, H. L.
Rogers, James G.
Sykes, Charles W.
Tullos, Lias

L.U. NO. 359 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Blasch, Joseph R.
Durst, Fredrick E.
Hancotte, John J.
Rambow, Felix C.

L.U. NO. 362 PUEBLO, COLO.

Triebes, Harry A.

L.U. NO. 366 BRONX, N.Y.

Miller, Irving
Schwartz, William
Taraborelli, Luigi

L.U. NO. 368 ALLENTOWN, PA.

Geist, Ralph

L.U. NO. 383 BAYONNE, N.J.

Parascondola, Dave
Silverman, Morris

L.U. NO. 406 BETHLEHEM, PA.

Miller, Clayton A.

L.U. NO. 411 SAN ANGELO, TEX.

Payne, R. M.

L.U. NO. 458 NEW ALBANY, IND.

Clagett, Maurice
Harrell, Daniel E.

L.U. NO. 461 HIGHWOOD, ILL.

Bouffard, A. L.
Dexheimer, F. E.
Downing, Paul
Hustvedt, David
Nofsinger, Kenneth
Pasquesi, Paul
Weber, Frank

L.U. NO. 494 WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.

Begbie, John
Jakubowsky, Roman
Sebastien, Joe

L.U. NO. 595 LYNN, MASS.

Romain, Gean Mandi

L.U. NO. 607 HANNIBAL, MO.

Purvis, Owen

L.U. NO. 610 PORT ARTHUR, TX.

Fisher, Edwin P.
Hebert, Abel
Overman, Harold A.
Stansbury, James T.

L.U. NO. 668 PALO ALTO, CALIF.

Ebbert, Geddis D.
Headley, Clifford E.

L.U. NO. 698 COVINGTON, KY.

Bruder, Joseph, Sr.
Weier, William

L.U. NO. 727 HIALWAH, FLA.

Gooden, Robert
Schaller, William
Watts, Dwight Wane

L.U. NO. 740 OZONE PARK, N.Y.

Christofferson, Charles
Tinnelly, Patrick

L.U. NO. 743 BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

Cook, George S.
George, Leslie
Leming, Floyd
Pratt, Normand E.
Rodgers, H. A.
Trammel, E. D.

L.U. NO. 769 PASADENA, CALIF.

Booth, Malcom
Hoover, George W.
Johnson, Cleo H.
Mikovec, Joseph
Moore, Henry D.
Morris, Charles P.
Pierson, Helge
Reynolds, Clyde
Shewmake, Dezzie D.
Sutherland, Alex
Zeto, Lawrence N.

L.U. NO. 770 YAKIMA, WASH.

Voss, Bernard

L.U. NO. 819 W. PALM BEACH, FLA.

Nothstine, Otto B.
Perry, Delmos James

L.U. NO. 860 FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Grundman, Fred
Olive, Harry
Papaconstantinou,
Paschalis
Silva, Albert

L.U. NO. 888 SALEM, MASS.

O'Brien, Daniel
Souey, Leo

L.U. NO. 899 PARKERSBURG, W.VA.

Berry, R. W.

L.U. NO. 925 SALINAS, CALIF.

Giles, Al
Kirkpatrick, John
Rheingans, Rudolph

L.U. NO. 937 DUBUQUE, IOWA

Freeman, John R.

L.U. NO. 948 SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Mitchell, Leonard A.

L.U. NO. 972 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Przybylowicz, Frank
Rykowski, Edmond, Sr.

L.U. NO. 978 SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Burk, Fred A.
Holt, Paul B.
Hurst, Leon

L.U. NO. 982 DETROIT, MICH.

Martin, George
Schultz, Harold

L.U. NO. 986 MCALISTER, OKLA.

Fullilove, Felix

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Bridges, Henry A.
Green, Alfred W.
Holbein, Russell E.
Holsing, Bud
Jereb, Joseph Sr.
Magnusen, Carl
Pimbley, Franklin
Prudhome, Joseph W.
Williamson, Ray

L.U. NO. 1035 TAUNTON, MASS.

Chase, Gordon M.
Watson, Frederick H.

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Buis, Gary
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Liberty, Walter

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Greicaitis, Dan D.
Smith, Gerald F.
White, Peter

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Hartl, Edward W.
Kolle, John R.
Korpai, Henry
Parkinson, James
Polaski, Julius J.

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Pavlik, Joseph
Soderman, John

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Mauer, Louis
Roberts, Henry J.

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Cross, Bernard W.
Lammerfeld, Johann
Schimek, Math

Weisgerber, Johann
Zahn, Killian C.
Zuich, Albin

L.U. NO. 1837
BABYLON, N.Y.
Fink, William
Meurer, Rudolph

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Lee, Marion E.
Spiers, Robert H.

L.U. NO. 1889
WESTMONT, ILL.
Pruitt, Bill T.

L.U. NO. 1911
BECKLEY, W. VA.

Brammer, Edgar
Cole, Arleigh O.
Pack, James C.
Smith, W. H.

L.U. NO. 1922
CHICAGO, ILL.
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Pyeatt, Joe E.

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Polien, Max
Mannschreck, Joseph

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Meadows, George
Newkirk, Floyd C.

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Lahti, John
Olsen, Carl
Olsson, Albert
Sten, Toivo

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Hewitt, Edward R.

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Crouch, Robert C.
Force, Thomas
Gordon, Harold L.
Hamilton, Russell
Jones, Wilson
Martin, Rolland P.
Muncy, Corky D.
Thompson, William P.

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FORT PAYNE, ALA.
Bowman, James W.

L.U. NO. 2461
CLEVELAND, TENN.
Hughes, Don H.

L.U. NO. 2471
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Brock, Herman B.

L.U. NO. 2935
CRESTON, WASH.
Rustemeyer, P. A.

PLEASE NOTE: Listings of deceased members on the "In Memoriam" pages are only those sent to the editor's office by local unions. Such listings should be sent to the editor on separate sheets of paper from other official material, preferably with the names in alphabetical order by last names, clearly hand-printed or type-written.

News from the Lakeland Home

Oscar Carlson of Local 488, Bronx, N.Y., moved to a nursing home October 7, 1974. Tom Stark, of Local 653, Chickasha, Okla., moved to a nursing home October 8, 1974.

Three men have returned to the Home from nursing homes: Frank Wareham on August 14; John Underwood on September 3; Charles Owensby on October 4.

Edward O'Sullivan, of Local 2168, Boston, Mass., died October 12, 1974, in a nursing home. Burial in Medford, Mass.

Nicholas Van Setten, of Local 7811, Princeton, N.J., died October 30. He was buried in the Home Cemetery; 109 men on roll.

Robert Hayden of Local 993, Miami, Florida, died by drowning, Sept. 10, 1974. His body was cremated and the ashes shipped for burial in Miami, Fla.

Wilford P. Thannert of Local 644, Pekin, Ill., moved to a nursing home Sept. 14, 1974.

Adolph C. Peschke, of Local 47, St. Louis, Mo., moved to a nursing home Sept. 16, 1974.

Become a CARPENTER 'ENGINEER'

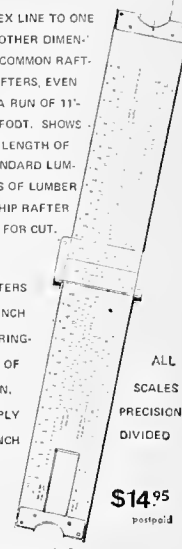
with the
Carp-Slyde
A carpenter's slide rule

HERE IS A RULE THAT LOOKS LIKE A REGULAR SLIDE RULE, but is a new device specially designed for carpenters. - SIMPLE AND EASY TO USE

BY MERELY SETTING THE INDEX LINE TO ONE DIMENSION AND INDICATOR TO OTHER DIMENSION IT SHOWS THE LENGTH OF COMMON RAFTERS, JACK RAFTERS AND HIP RAFTERS, EVEN FOR ODD DIMENSIONS SUCH AS A RUN OF 11'-3" AND A PITCH OF 4-3/8" PER FOOT. SHOWS THE NECESSARY PITCH TO KEEP LENGTH OF RAFTERS WITHIN LIMITS OF STANDARD LUMBER LENGTHS. THIS SAVES LOTS OF LUMBER EVEN SHOWS ACTUAL PITCH OF HIP RAFTER FOR SETTING SQUARE TO MARK FOR CUT.

Excellent for trusses

SHOWS NUMBER OF JOISTS, RAFTERS ETC. REQUIRED, FOR 16 AND 20 INCH CENTERS, -LENGTH OF STAIR STRINGERS, DEPTH OF TREADS, HEIGHT OF RISERS ETC. FOR ANY DIMENSION. IN SOME CASES YOU CAN MULTIPLY INCHES AND FRACTION OF AN INCH BY FEET AND INCHES AND GET SQUARE FEET. MANY OTHER FEATURES.



SEND \$14.95 FOR RULE WITH INSTRUCTIONS. RETURNABLE WITHIN TEN DAYS IF NOT SATISFIED.

E.C. BACKMAN CO.
Route 1 - Box 106 Antioch Ill. 60002


**GIVE TO
CHRISTMAS
SEALS.
IT'S A MATTER
OF LIFE
AND BREATH.**

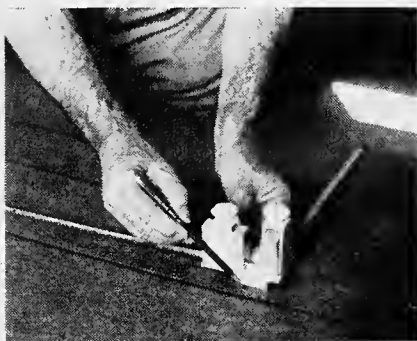


Fight Lung Disease

Fight emphysema, tuberculosis, air pollution
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TWO-WAY MEASURE



A new carpenter's tool known as "Panel Pal®" takes guesswork out of measuring for cutouts in paneling, wall-board and gypsum board. The product combines the features of a measuring device and a template in a single instrument.

By using the Panel Pal®, a building tradesman can locate and mark customized openings for electrical outlets, switch boxes, conduits and pipe fittings with accuracy.

Panel Pal® is constructed of rugged polystyrene, a non-conductor of electricity. The polystyrene housing makes it safe to use, even in "live" boxes. It contains two reversible 8-foot spring-load tape measures, each secured by a large thumb screw. The device is 4"x4"x2" in dimension and weighs approximately eight ounces.

Panel Pal® has a flanged base that fits snugly into standard electrical switch and outlet boxes. With Panel Pal® securely in place, the vertical tape is extended to the ceiling, the floor or the point where the panel is expected to terminate. When the tape has been extended the correct distance, the thumb screw secures it into position.

The same procedure is then followed with the horizontal tape, extending it left or right to the point where the edge of the panel will terminate. The second thumb screw holds the tape at its extended point.

Panel Pal® is then removed from the outlet box with tapes extended and placed on the face of the panel, tape ends on panel edges. Mark around the Panel Pal®

housing, cut along the lines, and paneling is ready to install.

A convenient cone-shaped adaptor, included with Panel Pal®, allows the craftsman to locate and mark pipe outlets as well. The round, hollow adaptor fits into the center of the pipe, just as the housing fits into an electrical box. Measuring tapes are extended and secured, the pipe center is marked and the panel is drilled or cut to fit the pipe's diameter.

The Panel Pal® is also useful for locating and marking larger cutouts, such as those for wall vents.

Expected to sell for \$9.95, Panel Pal® will soon be available through retail outlets.

For further information, write: Toolco, Inc.; P.O. Box 4016; San Angelo, Texas 76901.

PICKUP LOADER

Loading and unloading a compact pickup truck can become a one-man job with a new-tailgate loader called the Venco Model 300. Its 600 lb. capacity gives the owner of a pickup truck the speed and convenience of push-button operation.

The Venco 300 is powered directly from the truck's 12V battery and does not require the truck's engine to idle under average operating conditions.

Venco's platform will handle load as wide as the cargo box, and installation of the Venco does not reduce the cargo capacity of the truck. The platform folds up to a vertical position as a tailgate.

The tailgate-loader carries a one-year warranty, and is designed to be easily transferred to a new truck at trade-in time.

For information, write Venco's International Sales Representatives, Collins Associates, Inc., 3318 Glenmore Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45211.



PLYWOOD GRADES UPDATED

Complete with key plywood definitions and grade-trademark identification charts, a new "Guide to Plywood Grades" is available from the American Plywood Association that reflects changes in the manufacturing Product Standard (PS 1-74).

Along with explanations of veneer grades, the publication features charts on appearance and specialty grades of ply-

wood. Also presented are guide and identification charts for engineered plywood grades.

Recommendations for plywood thicknesses and support spacing are included in this publication, which is also available in a handy pocket edition.

For a free single copy of the "Guide to Plywood Grades," write the American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401. Ask for Form Y390. For the new pocket edition, "Plywood Grades & Applications," ask for Form Y330.

TELESCOPING MAGNET



When you have to pick up small parts or similar metal objects from hard-to-reach areas, you can now get added reach with a handy magnetic device called Pocket Pal.

To get those elusive objects under vehicles or around machinery, you simply extend the wand-like Pocket Pal out to its nearly 18" full length. Its compact size (just $\frac{3}{16}$ " maximum outside diameter) makes Pocket Pal ideal for retrieving objects through narrow openings in such areas as construction sites and workshops.

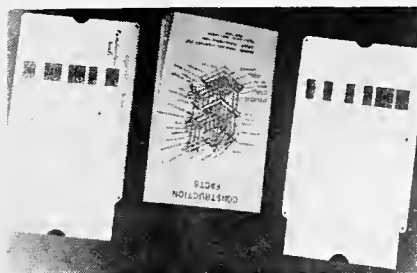
When retracted, this unit measures a compact $\frac{5}{16}$ " in length. Fitted with a pen-type spring clip, it fits snugly in your shirt or coat pocket when not in use.

Its permanent alnico magnet is said to pick up items weighing up to seven ounces—which is seven times the weight of a Pocket Pal. The body and telescoping sections are made of chrome plated steel.

Pocket Pal has a list price of \$2.49 each. For further information, contact The Richline Company, Inc., 2513 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, Mn. 55120.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

HANDY CALCULATOR



The Construction Material Calculator is a time-saving, money-saving item for the carpenter and builder.

Simply set the width or height at length on this unique product and read out any of the following information:

- Number of sheets—plywood, paneling, wall board, or any sheet material of different sizes.
- Number of shingles — bundles of shingles required for roofs or walls.
- Number of ceiling panels—in various sizes.
- Number of gallons of paint—at different coverages per gallon.
- Number of board feet of lumber—for sheathing, siding, flooring, tongue and groove paneling, or any other lumber.
- Number of cubic yards of concrete—for floors, walls, footings, etc. Number of bags of prepared cement dry-mix.
- Number of yards—of sand and bags of cement for concrete facing.
- Number of block or brick—for a wall and the amount of sand and cement required to lay the block or brick.

In addition, the slide chart has a material-cost calculator for determining the cost of your job. A Construction Facts booklet is included with each slide chart. This 16-page manual offers additional tips to help you do the job right—the first time. The price is \$4.98 plus shipping (25¢) . . . Guaranteed one year.

Write: Handy Manuals Co., 403 Hillsboro Parkway, Syracuse, N.Y. 13214.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theo & Co.	13
Backman Co.	37
Belsaw Institute	34
Belsaw Sharp-All	29
Chicago Technical College	31
Craftsman Book Co.	28
Eliason Stair Gauge	13
Estwing, Mfg. Co.	15
Foley Mfg. Co.	30
Hydrolevel	39
Irwin Auger Bit	39
Kedman Co.	25
Locksmithing Institute	16
Lufkin Tools	21
Riechers Roof Framing	29
Stanley Power Tools ..	Back Cover

FASTENER TOOL

A new, more powerful version of the Pow-R-Set tool, Model 4160 Mark II, a three-inch fastener capacity tool for the construction industry, has been introduced by the Ramset Division of the Winchester Group of Olin Corporation.

The beefed-up Model 4160 Mark II is part of a new fastening system from Ramset which includes the P-1500 drive pin series. The new system is designed to complement, rather than make obsolete, existing distributor and user inventories.

The new Ramset Model 4160 Mark II tool has a greatly increased power level. It is designed to set drive pins through material (wood, thin-gauge metal, plastics, insulation, etc.) into concrete or steel; and to set threaded studs into concrete or steel for the attachment of pre-drilled material (wood, thin-gauge metal, plastics, insulation, etc.) with nuts and washers. The low velocity piston-type tool offers holding power of up to 2,200 pounds in concrete and 3,300 pounds in steel. A special alloy steel piston (exclusive with Ramset) and a unique buffering system provide longer life and low maintenance.



The Ramset Model 4160 Mark II has two additional safety features: it cannot be drop-fired or air-fired, and its breech is visible for inspection before each fastening operation. The tool also ejects spent charges automatically. The charges used in the new tool are special industrial power loads manufactured by the Winchester-Western Division of Olin.

The Ramset P-1500 drive pin series features washers and 3/8-inch polyethylene cruciform tips for guidance and universal retention in tools. The P-1500 series is available in eight shank lengths from 5/8ths of an inch to three inches. The new drive pins replace the Ramset P-300 and S-1500 series, thus allowing distributors to streamline their inventory requirements. The P-1500 series fits all existing Ramset tools.

Further information on the Model 4160 Mark II tool and the P-1500 drive pin series may be obtained from Ramset Fastening Systems, Route 139, Branford, Conn. 06405.

PLEASE NOTE: A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

LAYOUT LEVEL



- ACCURATE TO 1/32"
 - REACHES 100 FT.
 - ONE-MAN OPERATION
- Save Time, Money, do a Better Job With This Modern Water Level

In just a few minutes you accurately set batters for slabs and footings, lay out inside floors, ceilings, forms, fixtures, and check foundations for remodeling.

HYDROLEVEL®

... the old reliable water level with modern features. Toolbox size. Durable 7" container with exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled and ready. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10" tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, with 1/32" accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift leveling? Since 1950 thousands of carpenters, builders, inside trades, etc. have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly.

Send check or money order for \$14.95 and your name and address. We will rush you a Hydrolevel by return mail postpaid. Or—buy three Hydrolevels at \$9.95 each, postpaid. Sell two for \$14.95 each and have yours free! No C.O.D. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

DESOTO TOOL COMPANY

P.O. Box G

Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564



3 easy ways to bore holes faster

1. Irwin Speedbor® "88" for all electric drills. Spade-type head, exclusive hollow ground point. Starts fast, cuts fast in any wood. 17 sizes, 1/4" to 1 1/2", and 4, 6 and 13 piece sets.

2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial® expansive bit bores 35 standard holes, 7/8" to 3". Fits all hand braces. And you just dial the size you want. No. 21 bores 19 standard holes, 5/8" to 1 3/4".

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Delivers clean, fast double-cutter boring action. Balanced cutting head. Medium fast screw pitch. Heat treated full length for long life. 18 sizes, 1/2" to 1 1/2", and sets.

Every Irwin Wood Bit precision-made of finest quality tool steel, heat tempered full length and machine-sharpened to bore fast, clean, accurate holes. Buy Irwin... buy the best.

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50 ft. & 100 ft. sizes

Popular Priced Irwin self-chalking design. Precision-made of aluminum alloy. Easy action reel. Leak proof. Practically damage proof. Fits pocket or hand.

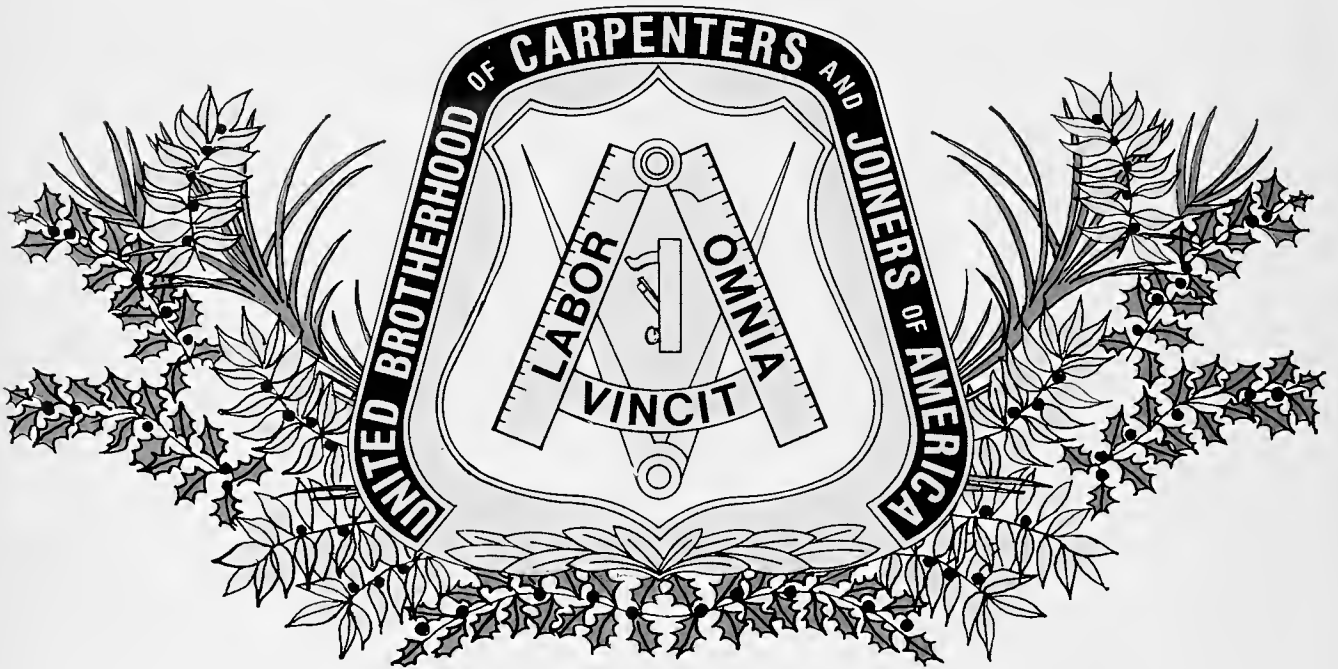
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IRWIN

every bit as good as the name

at Wilmington, Ohio 45177, since 1885

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America extends to you and yours every good wish for a Merry Christmas and a peaceful and productive 1975.



TWO SYMBOLS adorn our fraternal greetings to you this 1974 holiday season—the bright red berries and shiny, green leaves of the Christmas holly and the newly-designed, yet historic emblem of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

They express for us the warmth and goodwill of the Carpenter of Nazareth and of the millions who have taken up the craft of carpentry and its allied trades in the centuries which followed.



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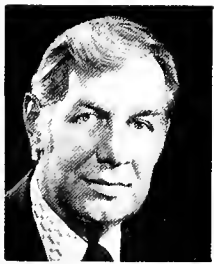


CHARLES E. NICHOLS
General Treasurer



M. A. HUTCHESON
General President Emeritus

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS



JOHN S. ROGERS
First District



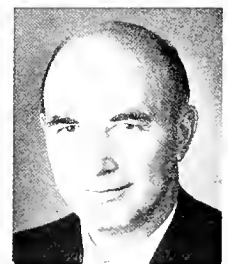
RALEIGH RAJOPPI
Second District



ANTHONY OCHOCKI
Third District



HAROLD E. LEWIS
Fourth District



LEON W. GREENE
Fifth District



FREDERICK N. BULL
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Now, the most powerful, gutsiest saws going!

Stanley's new 6½" and 7¼" builders' saws are the easiest to use. They're everything you want in hard working circular saws. Field-tested and proven, coast to coast.

Most power per pound. Over 20% more than the leading top handle brands. **Tougher motors.** Burn-out protected. All ball and needle bearing construction. **Durable base plates.** Thick rolled aluminum won't bend out of alignment. **Light, compact.** Glass-filled polycarbonate body. New handle gives two-position comfort for better control, easier start and follow through. **Safe.** Double insulated against shock. No need for grounding. Beveled lip on blade guard won't stick or grab work. Built-in clutch. UL approved. Complies with OSHA.

COMPARE OURS WITH OTHERS. THESE ARE THE FACTS!

Stanley's new saws have over 20% more power per pound than the other leading top handle brands.

	Blade Size	Developed HP*	Net Wt.	HP* per LB.
Brand A	6½"	2	11¼	.178
Brand B	6½"	1⅞	11¼	.167
Brand C	6¾"	2	12	.167
Stanley 90612	6½"	2½	11	.227
Brand A	7¼"	2¼	12½	.180
Brand B	7¼"	2¼	13½	.167
Brand C	7¼"	2⅞	12½	.168
Stanley 90714	7¼"	2¾	12	.229

*Maximum motor output measurements are in accordance with Power Tool Institute, Inc. standard.

Stanley's new gutsy builders' saws are ready. Stanley quality is ready. Your Stanley distributor is ready to tell you more. For the man to see in your area, write Stanley Power Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Bern, N.C. 28560.

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